FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES — FILE NO. 105-410

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	9-21-45	8-6,7,10,11,14, 18,23,25,28,30; 9-1,5,13,18-45	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted] REPORT ON HITLER HIDEOUT	SECURITY MATTER - G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] reports contact with [redacted] (phonetic). Claims to have aided six top Argentine officials in hiding ADOLPH HITLER upon his landing by submarine in Argentina. HITLER reported to be hiding out in foot-hills of southern Andes. Information obtained [redacted] from [redacted] unable to be verified because [redacted] disappearance. Attempts to locate [redacted] negative. No record of him in police or INS files.

-C-

REFERENCE: Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 8-14-45

DETAILS:

[redacted] Hollywood, California, [redacted] reported to a [redacted] on the City Desk of the Los Angeles Examiner newspaper that upon his leaving the Melody Lane Restaurant at Hollywood and Vine on or about July 28, 1945, he met a friend of his who at the time was engaged in a conversation with an individual who later identified himself as [redacted] (phonetic). [redacted] friend whose identity he does not wish to disclose because of reasons that will later be explained, remarked to [redacted] that he would like to have him meet [redacted] as it was quite evident that [redacted] a problem on his mind. [redacted] continued that after being introduced to [redacted] his friend left and he spent several hours with [redacted] and obtained the following information.

[redacted] disclosed to [redacted] that he wished to find some high government official who would guarantee him immunity from being sent back to Argentina if he told him the following information. According to [redacted] he

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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R 207 NOV 1 1960
COPY IN FILE
INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
1-SID, Los Angeles
1-ZIO, Los Angeles
2-Los Angeles

was one of four men who met HITLER and his party when they landed from two submarines in Argentina approximately two and one-half weeks after the fall of Berlin. [redacted] continued that the first sub came close to shore about 11:00 p.m. after it had been signaled that it was safe to land and a doctor and several men disembarked. Approximately two hours later the second sub came ashore and HITLER, two women, another doctor, and several more men, making the whole party arriving by submarines approximately 50, were aboard. By pre-arranged plan with six top Argentine officials, pack horses were waiting for the group and by daylight all supplies were loaded on the horses and an all-day trip inland toward the foothills of the southern Andes was started. At dusk the party arrived at the ranch where HITLER and his party, according to [redacted], are now in hiding. [redacted] most specifically explained that the subs landed along the tip of the Valdez Peninsula along the southern tip of Argentina in the gulf of San Matias. [redacted] told [redacted] that there are several tiny villages in this area where members of HITLER's party would eventually stay with German families. He named the towns as San Antonio, Videma, Neuquen, Muster, Carmena, and Rason.

[redacted] maintains that he can name the six Argentine officials and also the names of the three other men who helped HITLER inland to his hiding place. [redacted] explained that he was given $15,000 for helping in the deal. [redacted] explained to [redacted] that he was hiding out in the United States now so that he could later tell how he got out of Argentina. He stated to [redacted] that he would tell his story to the United States officials after HITLER's capture so that they might keep him from having to return to Argentina. He further explained to [redacted] that the matter was weighing on his mind and that he did not wish to be mixed up in the business any further.

According to [redacted], HITLER is suffering from asthma and ulcers, has shaved off his mustache and has a long "but" on his upper lip.

[redacted] gave the following directions to [redacted] "If you will go to a hotel in San Antonio, Argentina, I will arrange for a man to meet you there and locate the ranch where HITLER is. It is heavily guarded, of course, and you will be risking your life to go there. If you do go to Argentina, place an ad in the Examiner stating, [redacted] call Hempstead 8458,' and I know that you are on the way to San Antonio."

The above information was given to [redacted], reporter on the Los Angeles Examiner on July 29, 1945.

The writer contacted [redacted] in an attempt to locate [redacted] in order that he might be vigorously interviewed in detail concerning the above story. [redacted] reiterated the information set out above, adding that the friend to whom [redacted] was talking in front of the Melody Lane Restaurant was a friend of his by the name of "JACK," last name unknown, but that since the introduction he has had further conversation with "JACK" and "JACK" advised him that while he was eating his lunch at the Melody Lane Restaurant [redacted] sat at his table

3

and after the meal followed him out where he engaged in a conversation in front of the restaurant. [redacted] according to "JACK," had mentioned that he had important information to divulge and solicited his cooperation in locating the proper officials to whom to impart this information. "JACK" told [redacted] that it was at this time that [redacted] came along and he asked [redacted] to listen to his story inasmuch as he, "JACK," was in a hurry.

[redacted] added that he had spent several hours engaged in general conversation which he explained was a "feeler" on the part of [redacted] to determine if he, [redacted] was all right and could be relied upon. He then advanced the story which has been related above.

[redacted] advised that he told [redacted] he would try to help him, and for him to call back at the Hempstead number in a few days and he would have some information for him. [redacted] continued that he immediately contacted [redacted] at the Examiner and [redacted] tried to arrange a meeting with [redacted] and in the meantime inserted the story in the newspaper which, according to [redacted] evidently scared [redacted] [redacted] stated that he was unable to throw any more light on the story inasmuch as all the information obtained from [redacted] is incorporated in the story. [redacted] according to [redacted], did not spell his name but simply introduced himself as [redacted] which is phonetic.

[redacted] was advised by the writer that if [redacted] telephoned him or if he was observed at any time to immediately engage him in conversation to explain that the proper authorities wished to discuss the matter further in detail with him personally. To date [redacted] has not contacted [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he eats two meals daily at the Melody Lane Restaurant but he has not observed the subject since his first meeting. The writer has continually spot-checked the Melody Lane Restaurant at meal time in an effort to locate [redacted] with negative results.

The Hollywood and Los Angeles police records have been checked with negative results on the name [redacted] and other similar sounding names.

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service were also checked with negative results under the name [redacted] and similar sounding names with negative results.

Because of the lack of sufficient information to support the story advanced by [redacted], it is believed impossible to continue efforts to locate HITLER with the sparse information obtained to date.

[redacted] tells an apparently reliable story but admits there is some doubt in his mind as to whether [redacted] is telling the truth.

A description of [redacted] obtained from [redacted] is as follows:

4

9d
[illegible]

Dear Sir:

I'll bet a dollar to a doughnut that Hitler, is located right in New York city!

There's no other city in the world where he could so easily be absorbed. No doubt you have considered this possibility, but I mention it for what it is worth anyway.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 65-[illegible]-31

51 OCT 15 1945

HWC:aop

RECORDED 5-53615-39

Date: November 6, 1945

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Letter from [redacted] dated October 24, 1945

There is attached for your information a copy of a letter dated October 24, 1945, received from [redacted]

[redacted] letter has been acknowledged, and he has been advised that this matter was being referred to you as a matter of possible interest.

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
6 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6

HWC:aop

RECORDED

62-53615-37

November 6, 1945

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication dated October 24, 1945.

The content of your letter has been carefully noted, and I want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau. However, inasmuch as the information contained in your letter appears to be of interest to the military authorities, I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, I want you to feel free to communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
NOV 1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 14 1945

[redacted]

7

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
Chief of Bureau of Natl Investigators.
Washington D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

For quite long weeks I have been planning to write to you but due to excess of work I could not. That delay has come very a propos, as in the meantime it has been offered a reward to anyone whose information may conduct to the detection of Hitler.

To begin with, I am one of those who think and believe firmily that Adolf Hitler as well as Eva Brown are alive. Their bodies have not been found, both vanished at the same time, both were not capable of committing suicide and with plenty of means, there is not a reason why they should not be as safe as possible, trying to enjoy life.

Now, as to the whereabouts my reasoning is this:

1- Hitler disappeared the very day before the Russians entered Berlin; there was no large margin of time for him to prepare his escapade.

2- Hitler did not learn any language -foreing one-, pretended to despise all languages naturally besides the German, but the real reason must be, he tried and could not. So he must have thought of a country in which his German would not attract the attention of others.

3- Switzerland -tho denying it now-, played ball all the time during the war with the nazi Reich. The German Switzers are numerous and powerful, and, which is more important, they were, are, the nearest friends to whom rich Hitler could apply for shelter. Besides the German part of Switzerland is peopled with far sited and practically isolated farms, in any of which Hitler and the Brown woman could live peacefully and happily for the rest of their natural lives.

Consequently I have a hunch that it is in the German Switzerland where these fugitives of law are to be found. They must be there, covered and helped by many other Switzer of German descent, afiliated to the nazi ideas.

Wishing you all good luck in your tasks, let me remain,

Yours very sincerely,

[redacted]

8

FEC:PMC

October 26, 1945

RECORDED 65-53615-80

INDEXED 110

[redacted]

X-1

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of October 22, 1945, transmitting a clipping from the "Magazine Digest" for November, 1945, on the possibility that Adolf Hitler may be in Argentina.

Your action in transmitting this clipping to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 26 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

[redacted]

October 22nd, 1945.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I recently read the enclosed article, which may or may not have been called to your attention.

I found it both interesting and plausible and would appreciate a reply from you as to your "reaction."

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

AS:DE
Encl.

Oct 1945
letter to Legat, B. A.
encl. copy of incoming
10-26-45

RECORDED

[redacted]

10

FEC:HMC

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-53615-40

Date: October 26, 1945

To: [redacted]

EX- Buenos Aires, Argentina

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: RUMORS HITLER MAY BE IN ARGENTINA

There is transmitted herewith a clipping from the "Magazine Digest" for November of 1945 discussing the possibility that Hitler may be in Argentina.

This is transmitted primarily for your information. However, in view of the fact that your office and the office of the Legal Attache in Montevideo are in contact with [redacted] it is suggested that he be questioned for any facts he may have to support the assertions that he makes in the attached clipping.

Enclosure

Tolson
Nichols

cc [redacted]

OCT 26 3 45 PM '45

[redacted]

[redacted] F.B.I. Headquarters [redacted]

Nov-2-



Gentlemen:

I have a Very Good. Spiritual Contact.
A Trance Medium. Not an ordinary Clairvoyance Medium.
I am Informed through this Medium that Hitler is on a Ranch in New Mexico. Landed some time ago Via Jap. Sub. off California Coast.
No Publicity Please. If Interested Have a Buffalo FBI Agent. Contact me and I will Verify this Contact for Him if Desired.

[redacted]

BUFFALO, N. Y.

RECORDED

65-53615-42

November 14, 1945

EX-29

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 3, 1945.

Your interest and courtesy in making this information available are greatly appreciated and you may be assured that it will receive appropriate attention.

In the event you have any additional information which you believe should be furnished to this Bureau, please feel free to contact the Special Agent in Charge of our Birmingham Office which is located at 300 Martin Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NOV 14 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BCB:FVB
65-53615

57 NOV 19 1945

Mr Edgar J,Hoover Nov 3rd I945

Dear Friend,

I have some news in my possion whitch I believe to be true and would interest you very much.I canot devulg the mans name at present who gave me the news but I will geve you the news I have and if you think it worth while then you can have one of your men contact me,for futher information. Hitler is in Argentina,He is liveing in a great underground establishment beneath a vast hacienda- 675 miles westfrom Florianopolis; 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires;and that 'two doubles' are there with Hitler.The western enterence to elevators leading to Hitlers new underground is a wall operated by photo-electric cells,and that by code signals of even dim flash lights,wall slides to left,lets Autos speed in,and instantly slides back onto place.

Do not believe the British lie that Hitler is dead I am A full blooded American and think this should be investigated at once. Your Friend,

[redacted]

65-53615 - 3

RECORDED

SAC, New York

November 15, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

I am enclosing for your information copies of a communication received from [redacted]

Enclosure

BCB:cmw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NOV 16 58 PM '45

134

15

65-53615-43 November 15, 1945

RECORDED

[redacted]

EX-55

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of November 7, 1945, the contents of which have been carefully noted by me.

In the event you have any additional information which you believe may be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to furnish it to the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Field Division, the address of which is 234 United States Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 7
1945 P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

BCB:cmw
65-53615

CMW

NOV 16 5 57 PM '45

[redacted]

16

F.B.I.

Washington,

D.C.

Dear Sirs; [redacted]

On Nov 5th my mother, [redacted] claims
ADOLF HITLER
to have seen Adolf Hitler dressed in workman's clothes on the 3rd Ave "L". He got on the train at Houston St. and the Bowery. She told the conductor but he being an Italian became too scared to do anything about it. Hitler noticing my mother looking at him left shortly after.

My mother knows Hitler from the other side and is sure it was he. She now resides at [redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED 45 65-[illegible]-4
NOV 8 1945

[illegible] Ackd [illegible] 11-15-45

I trust this information will be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

Nov 13th 1945

Fed'l Bureau of Investigation
Dear Sirs:-

I have a book here of Adolf Hitler it is all actual photographs taken in Germany of him and his colleagues. its all printed in German, so far I have found no one who can translate it. I thought it might be of Interest in finding or tracing down some of the War Criminals,

I would be glad if you would have some one call who could talk German, it is best to call of an evening my son who was over seas there traded a package of cigarettes for it & he sent it to me, I received it the middle of July it was about 4 weeks coming. He sent it with several other things and it was censored,

RECORDED

I hope I can get in touch with some one who is interested in this book. there is 125 pages in it & about 300 pictures, Please let me hear from you

Sincerely [redacted] San Diego Calif

DEC 6 1945

18

RECORDED
65-53615-47

November 14, 1945

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I thank you for your letter of October 28 and for the clipping which you enclosed.

I am sorry that I do not have any recent information concerning Inspector Drew of Scotland Yard.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

BCB:RMB

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
NOV 14 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

DEC 3 1945

Inspector [illegible]
If you have time to answer shall appreciate
Otherwise I can enquire from Maugham (The
Viscount - House of Lords) or Vansittart
(His Lordship) at Denham Place. Denham
Bucks - when next I write - [illegible]

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
Nov 29 12 PM '45

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
Nov 29 12 53 PM '45

20

28 Oct.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

My dear Sir,

Remember my letter to you of Oct. 23? I have yours acknowledging.—

Cutting attached has no bearing on the matter but, Argentina is still the place to look for. — I don't even discount a Monastary in Tibet!

Regards!

Yours truly,

[redacted]

[redacted]

J. Edgar Hoover.
F. B. I
Washington, D.C.

No action 4
gmm
11/5/45

ack 11/14/45

RECORDED & INDEXED
14
65-53615-4
15 NOV 16 1945

21

of Shanghai.

NAZI ENVOY SAYS HITLER STILL ALIVE

PARIS, Oct. 27. (AP)—The newspaper Francesoir today quoted Otto Abetz, Germany's wartime Ambassador to France, as saying in an interview that Adolf Hitler "is certainly not dead."

The newspaper said Abetz added that Hitler "was not a coward—I believe one day he will return."

Abetz's arrest was announced yesterday by French zone headquarters. The former Ambassador was captured as he sought to slip from the French to the United States zone of occupation.

65-53615

ENCLOSURE

SIS Copy

5-3515-48

RECORDED

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

EX-

Date: November 13, 1945

To: Mr. [redacted]
The American Embassy
Buenos Aires, Argentina

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Hitler Hideout in Argentina
Security Matter - G

The Bureau is in receipt of a report from the Strategic Services Unit of the War Department dated October 23, 1945 concerning the possibility of a "Hitler Hideout" in Argentina. This report is as follows:

"One Mrs. Eichhorn, reported to be a reputable member of Argentine society and the proprietor of the largest spa hotel in La Falda, Argentina, recently made the following observations:

"a. that even before the Nazi Party was founded she made available to Goebbels her entire bank account which, at the time, amounted approximately to thirty thousand marks, which money was to be used for propaganda purposes;

"b. that she and her family have been enthusiastic supporters of Adolf Hitler since the Nazi Party was founded;

"c. that this voluntary support of the Nazi Party was never forgotten by Hitler and that during the years after he came into power her friendship with Hitler became so close that she and members of her family lived with Hitler in the same hotel on the occasion of their annual visit to Germany;

"d. that if Hitler should at any time get into difficulty wherein it was necessary for him to find a safe retreat, he would find such safe retreat at her hotel (La Falda) where they had already made the necessary preparations."

This is being furnished only for your information and for the ~~completion of your files.~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 NOV 30 1945

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049
ON 11/4/72

November 30, 1945

RECORDED
66-53615-49

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 24, 1945.

The content of your letter has been carefully noted, and I want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Philadelphia Field Division which is located at 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 3
NOV ... P.M.
HJC:la
65-53615-49

DEC 12 1945

24

F. B. I.
Washington D.C.

Kind Sirs:- Look on page (35)
of Life Magazine, Nov. 26 th/45 issue
Sitting beneath The Loterie National
Mercredi
Showing Pig-alley ——

This individual sitting upon a ch
arouses my suspicion Regardless
of dress and accessorys he
resembles (Hitler the Killer)

Right or Wrong, this individual, bear
investigating.

Sincerely, a reader of Li

[redacted]

P.S. - If its he. - Pig alley is too good.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

IJS:hbm

TO : MR. NICHOLS DATE: November 23, 1945

FROM : E. D. MASON

SUBJECT:

[redacted], was on a tour today conducted by [redacted]

He informed [redacted] that he had telephoned a couple of months ago and asked the operator for the Fingerprint Division. He talked to a man whose name he thought was [redacted] He had heard that no one had Hitler's fingerprints and had called to tell the FBI the name of a book where it shows Hitler's hands. The name of the book is "How to Know People by Their Hands." This book, according to [redacted] was published by the Seal Publishing Company.

[redacted] said he was thanked very much for calling, but he never did hear anything more from it. He wondered if the information was helpful.

Since the FBI has a copy of the book, perhaps the Crime Records Section will wish to prepare a short note of thanks and mail it to [redacted] Nothing of his background is known to the Tour Room. [redacted] judged [redacted] to be approximately 17 years old.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Crime Records Section consider a letter of thanks to [redacted] if one has not yet been written.

50 DEC 12 1945

263

[redacted]

26

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATT...

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

November 28, 1945

SE[redacted]T - AIR COURIER

Director, FBI

RE: RUMORS HITLER MAY BE IN ARGENTINA
Foreign Political Matter

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the Bureau to the Buenos Aires office, a copy of which was furnished to this office, dated October 26, 1945. Referenced letter suggested that [redacted] be questioned for any facts supporting assertions made in a clipping of the "Magazine Digest". Although no copy of the clipping was furnished to this office, it was presumed that the clipping referred to [redacted] report to the "Chicago Times", expressing the possibility that Hitler and Eva Braun were in Argentina. This matter was reported to the Bureau and the Buenos Aires office by radiogram and cable respectively on July 19, 1945 under the title "Report of Hitler and Eva Braun in Argentina".

[redacted] is a friend of [redacted] and has reinterviewed [redacted] with a view toward ascertaining the latter's source. [redacted] advised that the information reported by him was received from a relative in Argentina. He continued to defend the likelihood that Hitler is in Argentina.

It is a matter of considerable comment in Montevideo that an American publication, the "Chicago Times", should have a local representative of such low caliber as [redacted] His reputation is extremely poor and he is generally considered to be a journalist of the most sensational and unreliable nature. In view of this, no further inquiries are being made in Montevideo concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

CC - Buenos Aires

EJM:bb
64-508

50 DEC 12 1945

27

65-53615-52

December 29, 1945

EX-71 RECORDED

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 16, 1945, together with its enclosure, has been carefully read by me, and you may be assured the matter will receive appropriate consideration.

I want you to know that I very much appreciate your interest and courtesy in writing as you did. In the event you have additional information which may be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Haven Field Division, which is located at 510 The Trust Company Building, New Haven 10, Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
DEC 29 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BCB:JMJ
65-53615-52

149

50 JAN 16 1946

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December 16, 1945

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

You will remember (maybe) that some time ago I wrote you that I suspected Hitler [ADOLPH HITLER] had found refuge in Argentina. Nothing that has happened since then has served to change that belief: much has happened to confirm it — (the German submarine that showed up there with no good reason to account for it being one that increased my suspicion)

The enclosed article from "Fact" magazine makes my suspicion seem even more logical. I am just wondering if our government is aware of the danger — threat — brewing in that area? We did not seem alarmed at Hitler's rise to power in Germany. Could it be that history is going to be repeated in Argentina? I am just wondering, that's all.

Sincerely

[redacted]

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The Nazis are Winning in the Argentine

By Johannes Steel

The Council for Pan-American Democracy called an emergency meeting in New York this summer which was attended by seventeen industrial trade union leaders and representatives of other organizations.

Following that conference, the Council for Pan-American Democracy dispatched a letter to President Truman, making the following request:

"It is known that the State Department, in cooperation with the other American republics represented in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, has in its possession an exhaustive and carefully documented indictment of the Peron regime. This White Paper fully establishes the fascist nature of that regime, its services to the Axis enemy, its aggressive militarist plans and its dangerous penetration into other American republics. This document has never been made public.

"The original plan of presenting the facts to the Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held in Mexico City, was never carried out, and the document was suppressed in order that the way might be paved for Argentina's admission to UNCIO. We urge that you now make this document available to the press and public of the world, together with whatever additional data has been compiled."

So far, this document has not been made available to the press and the public of the world. If it had been made available, it would probably have contained among other things an account of the following facts.

Despite the pledges by the regime of the Argentine Colonels' Lodge (GOU) to cooperate with the United Nations, Argentina is teeming with unmolested Nazi war criminals.

Among them is Count Karl von Luxburg, chief of Nazi intelligence in Argentina and a close associate of Germany's recent self-styled Fuehrer, Admiral Karl Doenitz. Another is Richard Schroeder, one of the chief assistants of German Labor Front leader Robert Ley.

Count von Luxburg, Germany's Ambassador to Argentina during the first World War, was expelled from the country in 1916 for organizing

the s[illegible] of Allied ships. The Count re[illegible]ed to Argentina to become chief of German Intelligence. He has maintained a clandestine broadcasting station on his "Quinta de Martinez' estate." From a building near the Retiro railway station, he organized a system of signaling to submarines with flags and lights.

Von Luxburg's activities resulted in the loss of Allied lives and the sinking of innumerable Allied ships, and Allied claims for his delivery to them would be fully justified. As the key Nazi in Argentina, he might cast light on the Nazi network in this continent.

Von Luxburg is also said to have cooperated with Fritz Mandl, former Austrian munitions magnate, and to have put him in contact with the Argentine generals. He is also reported to have helped finance the GOU coup d'etat in June, 1943, and to have personally advised Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the coup in Bolivia in December, 1943.

Schroeder, chief of the German Labor Front in Argentina in 1937 and 1938, went back to Germany to work with Ley. On his reported return to Argentina, he is said to have left for the interior of the country and is now believed to be in Calamuchita in Cordoba province. This town and La Falda are considered important centers of clandestine Nazi cells.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, his so-called Foreign Minister Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk and Ley have deposited co[illegible]able sums of money in Argen[illegible] over a period of time through the "Banco Aleman Transatlantico" (German Transatlantic Bank), reportedly under false names. Two other Nazis, who have also come to Argentina recently, are the leading Gestapo men, Walter Wilkening and Willy Scheckenbach.

Schroeder is reported to have arrived in Argentina with full instructions to prepare hiding places for other Nazis in that country. The vast territories of the provinces of Entre Rios, Chaco and Misiones are said to be ideal for harboring sought-for Nazis and to be, actually, the headquarters of clandestine Nazi organizations.

The Nazis in Misiones are reported to be maintaining contacts in Brazil and Paraguay and to control a system of roadways known only to them. General Calderon, who discovered the extent of Nazi control in Misiones, has been arrested and is held incommunicado. All consistently democratic high-ranking Argentine army officers were also purged after the series of arrests recently.

Additional evidence on Nazi economic spearheads in Argentina has been furnished by Argentine anti-Nazi newspapers and resistance lead-

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Johannes Steel has traveled extensively in South America and knows many of its leaders through personal association. An able and competent journalist, he sets forth in this article written specially for FACTS the political and economic influence being wielded by the Nazis in Argentina and the attendant dangers to the Good Neighbor policy. Mr. Steel, a prolific writer, also has a tremendous radio following over a number of stations headed by WHN of New York City.

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ers. It : ... bear out revelations on Nazi ec... mic activity in Argentina by U. S. Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton.

The evidence involves such top-ranking Argentine leaders as Col. Juan D. Peron, kingpin of the colonels' regime, and Finance Minister Ceferino Alonso Irigoyen. It also indicates that Nazi political and economic influence continues and hints at the continued harboring in Argentina of escaping Nazis.

The Montevideo emigree paper CRITICA LIBRE has made the following two charges:

> That Finance Minister Irigoyen is closely tied to sugar mill consignees Garvaglio and Zorraquin Inc., which in turn is connected with German and Italian interests. Dr. Guillermo Zorraquin was president of the Argentine Association of Friends of Germany until its dissolution.
>
> That the construction of an arsenal at the Rio Santiago naval base has been entrusted to the black-listed German construction firm GEOPE.

Closely connected with this firm is Dr. Carlos Ibarguren, Argentine nationalist leader and principal legal advisor of the National Bank of Argentina. Also connected with GEOPE is the notorious pro-Nazi Gen. Basilio Pertine, who recently stated in the Buenos Aires German Club: "Argentina is not a country of traitors, but a harbor and refuge for its friends."

General Pistarini, who, as Minister of Public Works, is presumably responsible for letting contracts, is also notoriously pro-Nazi. A photograph on the c... a book on Nazi influence in Arg... a, written by Radical party deputy Silvano Santander, shows him giving the Nazi salute.

CRITICA LIBRE printed documented charges that Peron, who was then War Minister and Vice President, as well as Secretary of Labor, is the partner of Fritz Mandl, pro-Nazi munitions magnate, and maintains the closest connections with him. The charges were never refuted. The government has officially intervened with Mandl's firm, and he has been officially interned. But, say Argentine democrats, this was for show purposes only.

VANGUARDIA, Socialist party weekly published in Buenos Aires, reveals the following four specific cases of continued Nazi activity in its current issue:

> German Labor Front fees continue to be deducted from the salaries of employees of the German Transatlantic Bank, indicating the survival of a leading Nazi organization in Argentina.
>
> Every cadet in the National Military College has received a textbook on geopolitics written by the Nazis.
>
> During the past summer, a large airplane landed in Gualeguay, Entre Rios province, with the help of light signals during the evening hours. The landing area, located in district eight of Gualeguay, is part of an estate recently acquired by an Argentine German society.
>
> The government interventor in charge of the German-owned Thyssen Lametal firm is himself a notorious Nazi named Wenceslao Oneto.

Reliable observers who recently

A Winning Fight Against Diabetes

By Leona Alberts Wassersug

At last, thanks to a simple chemical called alloxan, the mystery of that murderous and baffling disease, diabetes, is well on its way toward ultimate solution. Diabetes kills some 37,000 persons yearly, and its victims are four times greater in number than those crippled by infantile paralysis.

Alloxan is the "open sesame" to the enigma of diabetes. With it, researchers have, for the first time, a *simple* experimental method of giving diabetes to the usual laboratory animals.

This means that doctors now have a direct approach toward solving some of the more complicated theoretical problems concerning diabetes. It also means that they now have a quick, easy way for testing different diabetes remedies such as diets, medicines and glandular extracts.

As the conservative New England Journal of Medicine says:

"The discovery of alloxan diabetes has opened opportunities for research never before dreamed of, and these new pathways of investigation should be exploited."

In the two years since its original discovery, the results of experiments with alloxan have been published in at least eight different countries. Everywhere doctors are interested in this new diabetes-causing chemical.

In diabetes the insulin-secreting cells of the pancreatic gland fall below par in function. As a result, the level of the sugar (glucose) in the blood, ordinarily checked by insulin, rises to abnormal heights.

That is why diabetes is sometimes called "the sugar disease." That is why most diabetics need their daily hypodermic quota of insulin. Deficiency in insulin is the outstanding feature of diabetes.

The mystery of diabetes lies in the fact that there is no altogether satisfactory explanation of *why* the insu-

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Leona Alberts Wassersug is a graduate of Simmons College and a former laboratory technician. Her medical science articles have appeared in many of the leading magazines for the five years. Married and the mother of a small daughter, Mrs. Wassersug makes her home in South Braintree, Massachusetts.

arrived from Patagonia state that they saw th[illegible] group of Germans, whose b[illegible] and manner were unmistakably those of German officers, meeting on the estate of the German Lahusen Company. This company is extremely active in the wool trade and is considered a most important Nazi spearhead in southern Argentina.

On June 25th, Assistant Secretary of State Clayton submitted to the Senate Military Affairs Committee evidence that Argentina has failed to eliminate a single case of suspected German economic penetration. According to evidence submitted by Mr. Clayton, the Allies have been unable so far to reach some 104 Axis spearheads in Argentina. And, significantly enough, the campaign to eliminate these spearheads also has not fared so well in either Paraguay or Uruguay, the neighbors of Argentina.

Meanwhile, inside Argentina the terror goes on. The release of a reported hundred or so political prisoners, most of them humble persons of no great political standing, has been followed by the arrest and imprisonment of other hundreds—perhaps thousands. In Argentina, people say that Peron is following a "system of rotating arrests"—until he can build jails enough to hold the entire population.

Our former Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Spruille Braden, was obliged to use a speech before the British Chamber of Commerce as the occasion to remind the Argentine Government that it ha[illegible] yet eliminated subversive Axi[illegible]s and interest[illegible] Speaking fou[illegible] months after Peron had signed the Act of Chapultepec, and almost two months after their admission to San Francisco as a reward for that "good behavior," Mr. Braden recited some of the commitments undertaken by signatories to that document. The implication was that the Argentines had signed with their eyes closed and their fingers crossed.

Among the pledges recalled by Mr. Braden were: "That war criminals shall be tried and sentenced: that centers of Axis subversive influence throughout the hemisphere shall be eradicated; and that enemy properties, investments and other holdings, beginning with those stolen from their victims, shall be sought out, immobilized and controlled."

President Truman has since appointed the militant ambassador to Argentina, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Latin American Affairs. Mr. Braden, who has demonstrated his democratic convictions, may be expected to liquidate the ambiguities which marked the policy of his predecessor, Nelson D. Rockefeller Jr.

The State Department knows that the Germans have a detailed plan to return to power via steppingstones in neutral nations and that the Nazi leaders and industrialists intended to wage a full-scale economic war, even as Allied troops occupied the German homeland.

Roug[illegible] e Nazis are already preparin[illegible] ild up concerns, cartels and bus[illegible]sses in South America, Mexico, Switzerland and Spain, to win their way back into power in the international financial world. So far, the United States has discovered in South America alone 654 spearheads of Axis economic penetration. We are running against many a stone wall in trying to get at the German economic outposts.

The policy of the Good Neighbor was one of the many valuable legacies left by Frankl[illegible] Roosevelt. Its k[illegible]ping is no[illegible] [illegible] hands, and, under the adminis[illegible]ation of President Truman, it must and will guide the relations of our country with the republics of South and Central America.

The principle of the Good Neighbor policy imposes upon us the obligation to help the Argentine people overthrow the Fascist regime and re-establish democracy among a people who love freedom as we do.

Just Try to Say It!



The following paragraph is the standard test given applicants for jobs as radio announcers. Read it clearly and without mistakes in 20 seconds and you have an above-average diction!

I bought a batch of baking powder and baked a batch of biscuits. I brought a big basket of biscuits back to the bakery and baked a basket of big biscuits. Then I took the big basket of biscuits and the basket of big biscuits and mixed the big biscuits with the basket of biscuits that was next to the big basket and put a bunch of biscuits from the basket into a box. Then I took the box of mixed biscuits and a biscuit mixer and biscuit basket and brought the basket of biscuits and the box of mixed biscuits and the biscuit mixer to the bakery and opened a tin of sardines.

Brave Defiance

Hotels in the United States seldom have a thirteenth floor, yet the number thirteen is believed by many to be the lucky number of this country. Perhaps it was to defy Old World superstitions that our forefathers used thirteen in so many ways. Or perhaps the Thirteen Original Colonies inspired them.

At any rate, in our first national flag the symbolic use of the number thirteen appeared as thirteen stars and thirteen stripes. In 1789, exactly thirteen years after we declared our independence, the first President, George Washington, was elected. In the National Coat of Arms, the symbolic use of the number thirteen is at its zenith—thirteen stars above the eagle in the crest, these encircled by thirteen small clouds; thirteen feathers on each of the eagle's legs; thirteen arrows in one talon, and an olive branch with thirteen leaves and thirteen olives in the other; thirteen letters—*E Pluribus Unum*—on the scroll in the eagle's beak. And blazoned on the eagle's breast is a shield composed of thirteen heraldic patterns!

why dont you go down
to Pole Island and fine
Hitler [redacted] ownes
the Island or his heirs
he Boildt it to have
his own to come to
from Germany. he [redacted] is dead but he
has others to follow
him. send the F B I
and dont ask the Natives
any Questions for they will
put him wise for they are
all fisherman
I lived at Graypoint 10
years and I knew Mr + Mrs
[redacted] very well
this was in 1940

50 JAN 8 - 1945

Hitler Mystery Deepens a[illegible] Other Nazi Leaders Make Pleas to Live

By JOHN F. SEMBOWER
Written for Central Press and this Newspaper

THE HITLER mystery continues to grow daily. As most of the other Nazi bigwigs prepare to go on trial for their lives at Nuernberg, the most hunted of all the Nazis, Adolf Hitler, still is absent and unaccounted for.

Is Hitler dead or alive and in hiding? If he died, as most of his confederates claim, why has his body never been identified or found?

With each passing day the suspense mounts. If Hitler should be captured alive it would be one of the biggest stories of modern times. If he is never found and no trace of his remains is identified, he is almost certain to become the central figure of a legend.

In this last instance, the chances are that for years to come there will be persons all over the world who will report that they saw him alive after the fall of Berlin, that he got away and lived out his natural life.

Allied leaders dislike the prospect of this long drawn-out aftermath of the fall of Hitlerian Germany. Hitler's secretaries have told their captors that he was aware of what a final act of cunning it would be to disappear utterly. So far he has succeeded in doing this better than most things that he attempted in his hectic career.

Many Experts Dubious

Many of the world's greatest criminologists are on the hunt. They doubt the story of Hitler's chauffeur who contends that he burned the bodies of Hitler and his mistress, Eva Braun, with a can of gasoline in a shallow trench outside the chancellery. Famed Scotland Yard has pointed out that bodies are not nearly so easily obliterated.

Ninety-two charred and broken bodies were removed from a mass grave near Hitler's bunker in the Reichschancellery. They were subjected to much worse destruction than burning with gasoline, yet the remains were sufficiently identifiable to convince experts that none were those of Hitler and Eva Braun.

Criminologists have been busy building up one of the most complete descriptions ever compiled of a human being so that they will be able to make positive identification if likely remains are discovered.

They have painstakingly interviewed the three doctors who treated Hitler at one time or another, and have collected X-ray films of his teeth and such of his bones as were photographed. They have gone back into old police records of Hitler's five arrests before he became chief of Germany on Jan. 30, 1933.

The searchers consider it more [illegible] remains









in Germany itself.

If Hitler still lurks in Germany, sleuths believe that in time he will be "turned in" after the fashion that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was tattled on.

However, the greatest possibility for perpetuation of the Hitler mystery, whether he is dead or alive, lies in the very reports which already are being circulated.

Swedes report seeing an expensive yacht furtively moving in and out of countless inlets on the North sea. About the time that a Brazilian battleship was sunk by an unidentified submarine, a mysterious party, said to include a woman who might have been Eva Braun, was reported to have landed from a submarine off the coast of Argentina.

A Paris source reported that "Hitler is alive and dwelling in the Alto Adige region" of Italy. Mysterious goings and comings of large German-type transport planes in and out of mountainous regions of Spain have been told by some "observers."

A Japanese navy staff officer told details of a plan to evacuate Hitler and Eva Braun to Japan after the fall of Germany, and that a large Japanese submarine embarked on the enterprise.

Nothing further was heard of the submarine, according to the Jap. At the same time, some of the huge German U-boats still are unaccounted for.

Big Sub Cache

That there may have been considerable submarine traffic between Germany and Japan was indicated by the interception last July of a Nazi U-boat Japan-bound with a $5,000,000 cache of mercury and other valuables sorely needed by the Japs for a last-ditch stand.

Sufficient credence was attached to the possibility that high-ranking Germans might have escaped to Japan that United States Army authorities have been carefully checking the approximately three thousand Germans gathered in the remote mountain district of Ashinoyou, whose tall peaks resemble those of Hitler's beloved Bavaria.

Until and unless the Hitler mystery definitely is solved, these reports can continue and grow until they reach their ultimate end of someone reporting actually seeing Hitler himself in the flesh. Under much less tenuous circumstances, reports circulated for years that it was not Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, who was shot to death by Union soldiers in a barn 12 days after the assassination, but a sleeping tramp who was mistaken for Booth.

Up until a few years ago it was necessary for official denial to be made that Booth did not evade justice and live out his natural life.

One of the greatest international [illegible] was that of the fabulous [illegible] chief

viewed the doctors who treat-ed Hitler at time or another, and have collected X-ray films of his teeth and such of his bones as were photographed. They have gone back into old police records of Hitler's five arrests before he became chief of Germany on Jan. 30, 1933.

The searchers consider it more than an accident that no remains have been found which can be identified as those of Eva Braun or of Martin Bormann, deputy chief of the Nazi party, as well as Hitler.

Some German sources contend that Bormann superintended the cremation of Hitler and Eva Braun, and when last seen had Hitler's last testament naming him successor in the Nazi movement.

Bormann May Be Key

Allied authorities are inclined to believe that Bormann is the key to the mystery. If Hitler is alive, Bormann is likely to be with him, or to know his whereabouts.

If Hitler is dead, it is regarded as more plausible that the subtle Bormann engineered the complete disappearance of the bodies than that a chauffeur accomplished that result in the crude manner that he has described.

Among the flood of rumors is one to the effect that the Russians have Bormann in secret custody, and that they know the manner of Hitler's death, perhaps even possessing his corpse.

Allied authorities have attached no importance to the rumors, pointing out the irony that Hitler probably hoped that his disappearance might sow seeds of dissention among his conquerors.

There have been instances in history when the followers of dead leaders have tried to perpetuate their force through complete concealment of their remains.

Hitler may have known that the



DER FUEHRER'S FACE!—Adolf Hitler, top photo, as he looked before he disappeared and three suggestions by Central Press Artist E. George Green of how No. 1 Nazi may have changed himself—if he is still alive and in hiding from wrath of an outraged world.

body of Attila the Hun disappeared after his death in 453. He became part of the Teutonic legend of Niebelungenlied, in which Siegfried also figures.

Although rumors have originated in Spain, Argentina, Italy, Japan and Sweden that mysterious movements of parties which might include Hitler have been seen, the hunt for him inside Germany itself has not relaxed.

The arrest of Gerlach Hemmerich, an ex-member of the German general staff and slated to be a defendant at Nuernberg, after he had worked incognito for four months in a United States Army billet in Berlin, highlighted the possibility of Nazi leaders going underground

reports circulated for years that it was not Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, who was shot to death by Union soldiers in a barn 12 days after the assassination, but a sleeping tramp who was mistaken for Booth.

Up until a few years ago it was necessary for official denial to be made that Booth did not evade justice and live out his natural life.

One of the greatest international legends was that of the fabulous Marshal Ney, Napoleon's chief lieutenant and called by him "the bravest of the brave."

Did Ney Escape?

Although Ney was convicted by a French court-martial and officially executed on Dec. 8, 1815, in Luxembourg Gardens, the report circulated that the firing squad, former soldiers under Ney, purposely missed their aim and he was permitted to escape.

To this day there are historians who contend that Ney eventually escaped to the United States where many persons later reported seeing him in various disguises.

It is a string of these legends that Allied authorities want to forestall by uncovering conclusive proof that Hitler was slain or killed himself in the maelstrom of falling Berlin.

Meanwhile, there are those who remain convinced that Hitler lives. A leading public opinion poll reported only a few weeks ago that two out of three Americans still refuse to believe that Hitler is dead.

As the Nuernberg trial gets underway the absence of knowledge as to the precise fate or whereabouts of Hitler probably will become more of an aching void unless in the meantime some of the most sensational disclosures in a period of sensational world-shaking events are forthcoming.

January 17, 1946

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your communication of January 7, 1946, which will receive appropriate consideration.

In the event you have additional information, which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office, the address of which is 900 Security Building, Los Angeles 13, California.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

BCB:rol
65-53615 - 54

ack'd 1/17/46
BCB/mc

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX

BJ
J. C. Parsons

Mr. Hoover,

Recently in the newspaper a report on [illegible] Braun's personal effects was given.

In the report it stated that the pair of pants Hitler's was wearing at the time of a bombing attempt on his life, was made & that he'd been wounded.

That pair of pants might have enough old blood stains on them to allow you to compare those blood stains to any others found on the scene of his reported suicide.

If you could prove Hitler dead it would help the U. [redacted]

January 22, 1946

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of January 6, 1946, which will receive appropriate consideration.

In the event you have additional information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office which is located at 900 Security Building, Los Angeles 13, California.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

BCB:FVB
65-53615 - 55

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

56 JAN 28 1946

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[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen.

We have heard so much, that Adolph Hitler is dead, others say he is alive and soforth & so on. I have what seems to be autentic information to the effect that Adolph Hitler together with his Scientists went by Submarine to So. America, and is in hiding there working on new invention. This Information comes from [redacted]. I meant to send you this Information for quite some time, and for some reason or other hesitated, however if it is true, you should [illegible]

This is confidential "Please"!

Yours for a better World

[redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED

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RECORDED

65-53615-56

February 5, 1946

EX-[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated January 25, 1946.

Your courtesy and interest in making this information available to me are sincerely appreciated. You may be assured this matter will be given appropriate consideration. In the event you have additional information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Kansas City Field Division, which is located at 707 United States Court House, Kansas City 6, Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JJC:rol

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 5 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

50 MAR 6 1946

[redacted]

43

[redacted]

Jan. 25,1946.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen

J. Edger Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washingtoh, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed picture was taken from the U.S. News and I am mailing it to you, because the party at the left of the figures, standing behind the post, has a very marked rezemblence to Hitler.

I do not know if this is of interest to you or not, but I thought I would mail it.

V[redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED

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-84

[redacted]

44

WAGE FIGHT IN ARGENTINA

Strike by Business as Weapon Against Raise Ordered by Government

Effect on political line-ups as Colonel Peron faces test in presidential election

A three-day strike of Argentine businessmen against their Government now has offered something new in the way of strikes. This was a strike of employers against an order to increase wages, not a strike of workers to force a wage increase.

What happened was this:

The Argentine Government, dominated by a group of Army colonels led by Col. Juan Peron, in December ordered employers to increase wages of all workers and to pay each worker a December bonus equal to one month's salary. Total increases in pay ranged from 18 to 33⅓ per cent.

Protest. Businessmen immediately protested. Some of them complied with the order, but most of them refused on grounds of illegality and inability to pay. Businessmen finally hit upon a three-day shutdown, with employes continuing to receive their regular pay, as a means of showing their disapproval. Most businesses and industries remained closed throughout the three days; principal exceptions were utilities, banks and some small shops.

Businessmen now have taken the decree into court; they say it is unconstitutional because the Argentine Congress did not approve it. There has been no Congress in their country since 1943.

Responsibility for the decree is laid at the door of Colonel Peron. Earlier, as Labor Minister, he had backed formation of friendly labor unions and proposed a decree to give workers 25 per cent of their employers' profits. These actions were generally interpreted as bids for labor backing for his presidential hopes.

Col. Peron followed these moves by organizing the Labor Party, which now has nominated him as its presidential candidate.

Support of a large share of Argentina's 3,000,000 workers might enable Colonel Peron to win the February 24 election without coercion or manipulations. And although he sometimes has used strong methods, he is believed now to desire election by an *overwhelming* popular vote.

Colonel Peron counts on the support of several elements:

The Army, on the whole, can be expected to back him. The colonels' clique has imprisoned generals known to have plotted or suspected of plotting against the Government. It has sent others to duty far from Buenos Aires. But Army backing can be deceptive; at times, defection has cropped out in unexpected places.

The national police are considered solidly behind Colonel Peron. They, together with the Army, may control the election if the voting appears to be unfavorable.

Catholic leaders favor him, and Argentina is overwhelmingly Catholic.

Young nationalists, although not numerous, are his active supporters. Nazi and Fascist sympathizers are expected to work for his election.

Opposition. Colonel Peron's opponent, Jose Tamborini, candidate of the Democratic Union, will count on the backing of the parties in the Union—Socialists, Radicals (except a few dissenters), Progressive Democrats and Communists. These range from mildly liberal to strongly leftist.

Long-established labor unions, in the main, are believed friendly to Tamborini, but they claim only 500,000 members. Intellectual leaders, students, and businessmen are others upon whom Tamborini is depending.

The balance of power between these two alignments appears to lie in the hands of certain elements.

Workers in businesses and factories and on ranches, nonmembers of the old unions, are the largest group. It is primarily to them that Colonel Peron has been directing his labor overtures.



—Acme

COLONEL PERON CAMPAIGNING

. . . his elevation would create some delicate problems

National Democrats may split their votes. This conservative party's Government was overthrown by the colonel's in 1943.

Ultraconservative owners of huge estates will find themselves having to choose between Communist-backed Tamborini and Colonel Peron, who recently promised to break up a vast ranch holding and turn it over to the workers.

Politically apathetic citizens, a final group whose aid Colonel Peron seeks, in many cases resented the closing of shops during the business strike. Some of them are expected to support Peron.

If Colonel Peron's popular support proves too weak to assure his choice by free voting, force may swing the election in his favor. His elevation to the presidency would create some delicate problems for the U.S., whose officials have publicly denounced him in the past.

45

have always led

SOCIAL PROGRESS

"Whatever is right can be achieved through the irresistible power of awakened and informed public opinion. Our object, therefore, is not to enquire whether a thing can be done, but whether it *ought* to be done, and if it ought to be done, to so exert the forces of publicity that public opinion will *compel it to be done.*"

W R Hearst

In the 1880's the Hearst Newspapers pioneered in the movement for an 8-hour day for labor and helped to secure one for the ironworkers.

In 1902 the Hearst Newspapers advocated public ownership of certain public utilities to save them from the corrupt trusts.

In 1913 the Hearst Newspapers helped to put over Parcel Post to prevent exorbitant express rates.

In 1916 the Hearst Newspapers got Congress to pass a law—later set aside by the courts—barring child labor.

In 1922 the Hearst Newspapers fought for a "living wage" for the nation's railroad workers.

In 1932 before the New Deal, the Hearst Newspapers urged work relief as a temporary cure for unemployment.

In 1937 the Hearst Newspapers asked for more recreation facilities for children, stating that juvenile delinquency results from community carelessness.

In 1945 the Hearst Newspapers lauded labor's amazing record while at the same time deploring the Communist-led strikes of a tiny minority.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd DATE: February 1, 1946

FROM : C. H. Carson

SUBJECT: Documents of Adolf Hitler

On January 24, 1946, [redacted] who advised that he was formerly a clerk in the Bureau and is returning from military leave to the Bureau's employ on February 18, 1946, furnished the following information to Supervisor [redacted] of the European Desk.

Weaver explained that he studied in Oxford, England, for a brief time before returning from military leave in the European theater. A fellow United States Army student there was [redacted]

[redacted] that he had been attached to the Army Transport Corps - Dental Section, and was among the first United States troops to enter Berlin. He claimed that he went directly to the Reich Chancellory and that he took from a safe there twenty-five packages of documents which, from what he could make out, were personal papers of Hitler's and consisted of personal letters written to and by Hitler, as well as some documents apparently concerning a new religious movement. [redacted] claimed that he sent these documents directly to his home as mementos and that they should be there now. [redacted] described [redacted] as a very reliable individual, very religious and apparently sincere in his statements.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section so that if deemed advisable a check can be made at [redacted] home in [redacted] to determine if these documents actually are being held there. This information might be of assistance in war crimes trials. [redacted] knows that [redacted] intended to advise the Bureau about these documents. [redacted] is still in the European theater.

DVH:BPA

RECORDED & INDEXED 30 FEB 14 1946 F B I

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SIS

EX-70

R349

56 MAR 13 194

47

[illegible] ENCLOSURE ATT[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Argentina [illegible]

just came but. Hitler

is alive and in Argentina

[illegible] in Argentina [illegible]

[illegible]

against [illegible] head [illegible]

Hitler & his gang [illegible]

[illegible] revenge &

[illegible] punishing [illegible] alone

RECORDED [illegible] 54

[illegible] 34 FEB 20 1946 was

[illegible]

[illegible] smart [illegible] wait

[illegible] till he

52 MAR 4 1946 [illegible]ned its worth

Look at [illegible]
of [illegible]
[illegible]
at that [illegible]
America [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
questions why [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
She alone [illegible]
[illegible]
alive [illegible]
[illegible]


FEB15
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1946

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

D-49583 AD

TO : [redacted]

DATE: March 13, 1946

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: Adolf Hitler, Certificate of Marriage, Private Will and Political Testament; Examination for War Department

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

There is transmitted herewith the Laboratory report of the Document analysis of the above papers for MIS.

These papers were, when received, mounted on cardboard pages of a leather binder, each being covered with cellulose sheets fastened with scotch tape for protection.

To conduct the necessary examination, in accordance with express statements of MIS, several pages were removed from the covers. Since this endangered the specimens and additional preparations will be needed for permanent maintenance, this removal was confined to the minimum for "random tests". Pages 1 and 2 of the Marriage papers (the most questionable), the last (signature) pages of the "Private Will" and the "Political Testament" were the only ones completely removed. One or two of the covers of other pages were lifted to gain access to the paper, but otherwise the mountings were not disturbed.

It was found that rubber cement was used at the top and corners to fasten the original papers to the cardboard. In replacing those removed no additional adhesive was added and at no time was anything placed on the papers (in the nature of a test reagent, solvent, adhesive or any other Laboratory material such as might be applied in an examination).

For permanent retention and display, it is assumed that each page will be properly prepared, the Japanese silk or pressure cellulose methods of mounting being employed. The latter of these is the method used by Archives which has the necessary machinery and trained technicians. The Japanese silk method is used by GPO special binders (there are only a few in the U. S. properly skilled) at the Library of Congress.

The Bureau may wish to suggest such to the MIS.

The present mountings were restored in the leather binder and the specimens Q1 to Q17 inclusive and K1 to K14 inclusive are transmitted herewith for personal delivery to MIS with the report if desired. Photographic copies have been prepared for the records of the Laboratory.

Col [redacted] advised

57 APR 18 1946

EX-11

62-F

32 MAR 18 1946

CAA/dab

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. E. C. Fitch

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 6, 1946

ETR:MHC

49583

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

There is attached hereto a brochure or book entitled "Adolf Hitler, Certificate of Marriage, Private Will and Political Testament." This brochure is prepared with the original document appearing on the left-hand side of the page and the English translation appearing on the right-hand side.

It is noted that the signatures of Adolf Hitler, Eva Hitler nee Braun, Joseph Goebbels and Martin Bormann are signed to the marriage certificate which signatures appear on page 2 of the marriage certificate. It is noted that the signatures of Adolf Hitler and signatures of Martin Bormann, Nicholaus Von Below, and Dr. Goebbels appear on page 3 of Hitler's private will. The name of Bormann appears on a letter prepared by Martin Bormann to the Grand Admiral. The signatures of Hitler, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Wilhelm Burgdorf, Martin Bormann and Hans Krebs appear at the bottom of page 10 of Hitler's political testament.

The attached brochure was handed to [redacted] of the Liaison Section by Colonel [redacted], MIS. Colonel [redacted] advised that the attached brochure was prepared by the Military Intelligence Service from captured documents, and was prepared in the attached form so that the Chief of Staff might give it to the President, who undoubtedly will eventually place it in the Library of Congress. Colonel [redacted] advised [redacted] that he had been advised by General Vandenberg that the Chief of Staff was delighted with the attached material, but was reluctant to pass it to the President until some attempts have been made to verify the authenticity of the documents and signature of Hitler.

There are also attached numerous documents which were captured by the Military Intelligence Service at the Headquarters of the Wehrmacht which contain copies of Hitler's signature in September, 1940; January, 1942; September, 1944; October 12, 1944; October 24, 1944 and December 15, 1944. There are also attached documents captured at the Headquarters of the Wehrmacht containing the signatures of M. Bormann and Burgdorf. There is also attached a folder dated September 22, 1939, containing Hitler's signature on page 2.

Colonel [redacted] advised Mr. [redacted] that General Vandenberg desired the Bureau to make a comparison of the signatures appearing in the attached book with those appearing on the attached official documents in order to ascertain whether or not the signature appearing on the alleged marriage certificate and wills are authentic. Colonel. Colonel [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that the Chief of Staff desired that this information be obtained as expeditiously as possible. [redacted] advised Colonel [redacted] the matter would be handled special in the Bureau.

RECORDED EX-11

Colonel [redacted] also cautioned [redacted] that the information appearing in the book, that is, the fact that the Army has what appears to be Hitler's marriage certificate, private will and public testament, is not known at the present time, and it is desired that this matter be maintained secret by the Bureau.

57 APR 18 1946

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until after the President has made it known publicly that the United States authorities are in possession of these documents.

There is also attached a photostatic copy of the official documents which was handed to [redacted] by Colonel [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum with the attachments be forwarded to the Technical Laboratory and an examination be conducted as expeditiously as possible and that the results be made known to the Liaison Section with the return of all the documents attached other than the photostat so that they may be returned to Colonel [redacted] It should be noted that the original documents can be removed from the book by releasing certain sections of scotch tape which hold these documents in place.

Attachments

GK.
H.

65-53615-61

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

March 13, 1946

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attention: [redacted]

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received in the Bureau from Colonel [redacted] and submitted to the Laboratory on March 7, 1946.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Adolf Hitler, Certificate of Marriage, Private Will and Political Testament; Examination for War Department.

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LAB. NO. D-49583 AD

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: March 6, 1946

Examination requested: Document

The bound original papers:

"Adolf Hitler:
Q1 - Q2 Certificate of Marriage
Q3 - Q5 Private Will
Q6 - Q17 Political Testament"

K1 - K14 Unquestioned captured documents containing signatures of Adolf Hitler, M. Bormann and Wilhelm Burgdorf.

Result of Examination:

For record purposes, each page of the questioned and each complete document of the known papers have been numbered as above.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Col R. ... MIS 3/1?/46

Page one
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CAH/dab

Continued next page

The purpose of the submission was given as a comparison of the signatures to ascertain whether they are authentic. However, it was also stated that this is an attempt to "verify the authenticity of the documents and the signature of Hitler."

An analysis of state, historical and ancient writings (as with paintings) is a search for evidence of any kind (in the physical materials as well as the habits of execution) which is inconsistent with the ostensible nature of the specimens. It cannot be confined to a writing comparison if the analyst is to stay within the bounds of conservatism and scientific principles. The writing habits are a part of the total evidence and not the sole determinant. It is quite possible for writings, especially signatures, to be authentic while the document as a whole is spurious.

For these reasons, the present analysis was based on the question whether there is evidence of inconsistency and falsity or evidence of genuineness sufficiently strong to warrant a definite decision. In the analysis, comparison was made with the "known" papers which were used as "standards" of unquestioned authenticity. Four aspects were considered:

1. Physical materials employed
2. Condition of these materials
3. Typewriting
4. Handwriting

Because of the strength of the evidence found and in order to disturb the papers as little as possible, not every piece was analyzed, this being confined to random samples.

1. Materials

The paper was found authentic in every respect consistent with the known papers and with previous knowledge of Nazi provisions. For instance, the sheets are heavy, of fine grade, relatively thick, white, highly callendered and continental rather than American or British in size (a little narrower and at the same time longer than our papers). Some sheets are torn on the top (narrow) side and others on the long (left) side in such a way as to indicate the possibility they were originally double sheets such as are used for "official" or legal documents and this is consistent with the ostensible source. The presence and character of the printing on Q6 (Bormann) (marked on the bottom "N/1404") (see "N/1404" on K13); and the swastika and name "Adolf Hitler" on Q3 (Private Will) and Q7 (Political Testament) which are embossed in gold; are normal.

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Continued next page

submitted which would exhibit all degrees of pressure and paper similar to Q3 to Q17 inclusive were used; K13 is a linen finish paper which is not smooth like Q3 through Q17.

4. Handwriting

From a comparison of the unquestioned and questioned signatures, it was concluded that the names A. Hitler, Bormann and Burgdorf on Q1 to Q17 inclusive are the genuine writings of the signers of the same names on K1 to K14 inclusive.

The remainder of the questioned signatures could not be completely analyzed as there are no known (except a printed reproduction of Goebbels) for comparison. These are: Eva Hitler (Braun), Hans Krebs, Nicolaus von Below, Joseph Goebbels. However, there is evidence that these are genuine signatures rather than drawings and no attempt to exhaust every possible means of analysis is considered necessary.

The Certificate of Marriage, Q1 and Q2, is prepared by filling in spaces on a typed form with written ink answers. However, the typing was not mechanically reproduced (as by Multigraph, Mimeograph or office Lithograph machines) and ordinary marriage forms even in war-torn Berlin are printed.

If a special form was typed for this particular ceremony, the natural thing to do would be to copy from the printed forms, modifying as needed but adhering to the legal provisos as much as possible, and using the typewriter for the blank spaces. The fact that the other documents are typed raises the question why this document is different.

Accordingly, the handwriting of the marriage paper was compared with the signatures. It was concluded that the "registrar" Walter Wagner, whose signature appears at the lower left of the paper, Q2, wrote the majority of the ink entries. The fact that certain entries were written in different ink and by other persons is evidence of the impromptu nature of the act. These entries (such as the Identification of Eva Braun and the birth data of Bormann) were also compared with all of the signatures without effecting an identification. It is therefore concluded that the unusual way of preparing the document is evidence of genuineness rather than otherwise.

The original specimens, Q1 to Q17 inclusive and K1 to K14 inclusive, have been returned in person.

"Daily Treatment of Adolf"

Tuesday, November 14

Trais - Mzbg (Muenzenberg) 2 P.M.
Adolf's burial
In the evening trip to Hanau
Bln. (Berlin) train (Gruber, Stelzer; Becker)
Afternoon Prof. Becher's death learned through Schmidt, Crim. Dir. (Criminal Director). Not so regrettable because of the work to be published jointly as because of the (?) for me! B. vegetar.; no tobacco; no alcohol; great scientist especially of the intestional area and of bacteriological flora (books thereon).

Wednesday, November 15

Afternoon arrival Berlin - to Schwanenwerder (Hanni sang) - in the evening 6:00 o'clock departure for WLFSCH. (Wolfschanze).

Thursday, November 16

In the morning arrival Goerlitz Station.
3:30 P.M. to the F.
Blood purification and X-Ray examination proposed; great retreat for me!!!
F. face sunken and pale. (He is no simple school boy and knows what he has to do).
Trb*, Vit. f, Glyc. Ton. f. No homoseran.
von Eicken arranged for!

Friday, November 17

von Eicken arrived.
3:30 p.m. (after breakfast) to F. and examination (Tons, throat; nasal cavity and phar.)-
I remained (Trb. & lt. f.) Beforehand F. conversation von Eicken!

Tea until 4:15 a.m.
F. lively
Invited for supper in the evening to Feldm. Keitel (Gen. Scherff (Werff?) 10th year, strong,) 1:30 a.m.

Saturday, November 18

von Eicken remained over night.
6:00 o'clock von E., Stumpfegger and I to the Karlshof hospital (antrum of Highmore - left side shadowy.) - F. concrete bunker, examination by von E. (split tonsils - and small area - polyp/?) left antrum of Highmore sprayed.
Injection for strength refused today, I should go home and rest (became pale several times).
Great fatigue, pressure on kidneys, heart!

* Abbreviations used:
Trb. or Trbz. - grape sugar (Traubenzucker)
Bltdr - blood pressure? (Blut Druck [illegible])

Sunday, Nov. 19
(Tea until 4 a.m. animated conversation). 3:00 p.m. F. looking much better than yesterday; allegedly completely well, voice harsh. - P. 72, heart o.B., sounds light. - wants no inj. at present. - conversation about antigas pills and strychn.

Monday, November 20
(Tea until 4 a.m.; talked well and also ate well.) At 11:00 waken.

Wednesday, Nov. 22
11:30 o'clock - F. feels very well, no more swelling in abdomen, no trouble. - Mph. 0.01, Atrop. 0.0001 I. subc.- 12:30 o'clock Polyp. op. I, von Eicken, Dr. Stumpfegger held towel, Sister /?/ Maria asst. Pol. size of a lentil.- Bed in bunker. I went out (met Frl. E.) P66, full. 7- 8 o'clock back from eating. Immediately to F.: Whether oatmeal broth is permitted. Yes. 10:10 p.m. Come immediately: sputum tinged with blood. von E. 10 ccm Sango-Stop and 20 drps. codeine ordered. Sister /?/ Maria (from Laubach. Father from Hansen at Btzb.) brought the things herself. - The bleeding has no significance, since only slight. Been to F. in all 4 times in the evening. 2 optal. for sleeping. On leaving met E. Afternoon in /?/ and evening Pho. Pl. 20 lying in bed the abdomen of the patient examined: soft all over without resistance, nowhere pain due to pressure!

Thursday, Nov. 23
F. in discussion with von E. asks questions about what he may eat: everything permitted without any restriction. In the visit /?/ complete well-being indicated. P. 72, Bl. 120 mm; abdomen soft, without pain due to pressure. Conference about Prof. Chaoul /?/ - X-Ray exam.! Again the necessity stressed. - Prof. Blaschke undertaken tooth cavity. Meanwhile v. E. arrived, quite satisfied. Dr. Stumpfegger present. F. without any complaints. - F. gone up toward evening and hunted up the secretaries. Ate well.

In the evening made inquiry, but F. called no more.

Friday, Nov. 24.
1:30 p.m. - P. 72, Bl-120 mm; abdomen same as for days without trouble; slept only 2 hours. I considered inj. unnecessary; but F. wants some for more speedy strengthening. - 20% Trbz. sol. 20 ccm I.i. /Injection intravenously?/ plus glyconorm and liver I.m. /intramuscular injection?/ 6 o'clock in the evening v. Eicken - l. (left?) antrum of Highmore sprayed, tonsils sprayed and Ag. nitr. (5%) cauterizing.
F. walked in the garden a short time in the afternoon. - Ate well.

Saturday, Nov. 25
F. has very good appetite, feels quite well and went for a walk alone in the garden for 1 hr. It is not necessary that I go to him today.

Sunday, Nov. 26
12:30 p.m. Fr. Krause, my former med. techn. practice assistant requested to come for work in connection with the Fuehrer. - First extractions for

Bltb., Blts., Bltz. and Haem. content. - I then did extractions (30 ccm and 15 ccm) with glyc. venule for calc. and dikastase - speculum, bilirubin - kidney acids - cholesterin, diastase and amino acid Nitrogen; besides urine and stool given for Institute of Schmidt - Burbach. - once more injected. F. discussed situation until 5 a.m.
6 o'clock v. Eicken called that the histol. findings of Prof. Roessle on the removed polyp are very good.
7 o'clock Prof. v. E. here. From the tonsils lft. and right 2 abscess cores each removed. The gr. blts. he explains from the tonsillitis. The nasal cavities were touched with 5% Arg. nitr. solution. Findings on cores: picture of early stage of the so-called laryngitis nodulosa. Decision: in no case a true tumor, - Pathol. Instit. of the University (Charite). - Findings. Fr. Krause/Dr. Weber: Blts. 33/66 (autrum of Highmore, Tonsillitis and trachea.) bltz. 80 mg % haemogl. 88%, bltb. 5.600 leukro., 4.38 erythro. 1.01 F. I. white bltb.: segm. 56%, lymphoc. 30%, eosinoph. 3%, monoc. 4%, neutroph. 4% stubk. /?/ 3%. - Urine: sp. weight 1017, alb. 0, Sacch. 0, urobilinogen 0; sedim.: O.B. /Without findings ?/ Very little carboniferous limestone and a little epithelien. Informed the F. of these findings. In the treatment of v. Eicken Dr. Stumpfegger assisted.

Monday, Nov. 27

12:30 p.m. - F. is said to have eaten very well yesterday. Slept only 2 hrs. because of disturbances (doors banging and noises: kitchen; flyers etc.) From now on guards below, to see to rest. From long hours awake and at work lght. conjunctiv. - On account of exacting work at hand the F. injections will have 20 ccm 20% trbz. sol. plus vit. f. and liver. Abdomen when felt in standing position: soft. Not even the least difficulties exist. He ascribes it to the gallestol. Voice is clear, and sufficienty strong.
3:30 p.m. Findings of the Inst. Schmidt - Burbach by Fr. Krause - med. techn. assist. now Fasanenstr. 29I at Gens (T. 91-41-82): turn over:
Stool blood (benzidin test) negative; fat and starch normally digested.
Blood diastase 38°/36° - 16 units/?/, 1 urine ditto
Residue N - 22 mg %
Cholesterin - 182 mg % (160-380)
Calcium - 9.7 mg %
Bilirubin direct negat.
indir. under
0.3 mg %

Tuesday, Nov. 28

2 p.m. - F. gone for a vigorous walk of about 1 hr. (with Gen. Bodenschatz). Voice good and decisive. - Appetite good. - Proposition: X-Ray exam. by Prof. Chaoul, and his regulation of the Institute again proposed. Results of the Instit. Schm. Burb. transmitted (everything normal). I no treatment undertaken.

Conference with K. re Bormann and in the evening with Rattenhuber.

Wednesday, Nov. 29

At 6:00 a.m. went to sleep. In the afternoon 3/4 hr. walk. Appetite very good. - 7:00 p.m. treatment by v. Eicken (antrum of Highmore sprayed., tonsils sprayed and cauterizing /?/ - 1 puss center /?/

I no treatment undertaken!

Thursday, Nov. 30

1:30 p.m. inquiry on my part whether to come or not. - No, you need not come. No treatment undertaken!

Friday, Dec. 1

F. at 4:30 a.m. said good-by; 11:30 a.m. wakened. Yesterday had very gr. appetite and walked 1 hr. Was very full of energy, his associates say. 1 o'clock to the F.: 20 ccm trbz. sol. I.i. plus vit. f., liver I.m. - Desire to get homoseran inj., since the trembling would be got rid of thereby. I always do 5 inj. each (5 ccm) at intervals. - Very great spasms after powerful emotional disturbances: 1924 lawsuit (life/?/) 1929 variation (Volk. Beob. - The Publishers), 1935/36 Military unreliability. - Added Dyskraktion /or Dys. Bakterie/ which probably arose from the spasms. 1943 before union with Duce and in the idea or in the knowledge of the imminent betrayal of the Italian army (Feltre). 1944 after attempt on his life.

Saturday, Dec. 2

F. held conferences until 5:30 a.m. (Dr. S.). At 12:00 noon wakened. Feeling well and very energetic. Now 1 hr's walk daily. No treatmt. given!

Sunday, Dec. 3.

2:00 p.m. called: Trbz. I.L. plus Homoseran 10 ccm. I.m. - State of health good. Yesterday noon pea soup stew taken (w. 2 Luizgen/?/ and 2 glycon.) and digested well.

Monday, Dec. 4

F. up at 11:00. Feeling well. Hungarians here. No treatment given.

Tuesday, Dec. 5

Worked until 7:00 in the morning; at 11:00 a.m. air raid alarm. 1:00 p.m. - Homoseran I.m. By courrier medical report on diseases by Prof. Weber, Bad Nauheim arrived. Fr. time to time Deriphyllin 2 x daily 1 tabl., food with very little salt; introduce days of complete rest. Food containing not too little albumen, fr. time to t. daily weight control for report of water economy.

Wednesday, Dec. 6

F. called at 12:30. Blts, 38 mm 1 stk. - 20 ccm Trbz. I.L. (20%). - On account of the l. eye I must have Prof. Loehlein come. Chaoul is not so much needed just now; in this I opposed. F. maintains he is completely without complaints, has good appetite and hence such an examination (X-Ray exam.) would be superfluous.

Prof. Loehlein after telephoned information is abroad at present and will return at the end of the week.

F. explains that his illness is from his vexation of 11 yrs. over the generals of July 21st.
In the evening spoke with Dr. Mulli and order given to Kaninchen to test (pls. turn!) whether homoseran inj. causes speeding up of sedimentation/?/ of blood corpuscles/?/, since homoseran is composed from placenta and gravity causes the speeding up.
At the end of May 1943 the Blts. was only 2.5 mm. - Before the Duce visit in Feltre about 7.20.43 there was a severe attack beginning in the Wolfsschanze and the day after at the Berghof, then again a very severe one and most violent of all after Luftw. annoyance about Sept. 28, '44. over previous pushing attacks beginning with VII-20-'44.

Thursday, Dec. 7
No treatment undertaken.

Friday, Dec. 8
6:15 a.m. called by Arndt. Yesterday noon F. ate greens without any difficulty resulting. At night 12:00 supper with lettuce salad. Noted immediately thereafter that it didn't agree with him. 3 hrs. later pain in the former place (r. above in abdomen), after 3 hrs. more (6:00 a.m.) so severe that he summoned. Yesterday afternoon great annoyance (air situation and mil. situation - not resultinf from an order /?/ - Gen. /?/.
Findings: Gall bl. area resistant and pain due to pressure but not so much as before. Still spasm on lft. (at tip of liver) decreasing, outlet of stomach soft and without trouble. - Eukodal - Eupor. I.i. - Spasm, beginning immediately gradually letting up. - At present alleged strongest afflictions of his whole life. In greatest nervous tensions from imminent events and the constant terror attacks on German cities. It would require, therefore only slightest causes to produce bad/?/ results. He has made up his mind that he hasn't anything wrong with his abdomen; for he never has had blood in the stool or vomited. Stool only once a day, color normal and neither thin nor very hard. - At 7:15 a.m. I went again, after I had convinced myself about the effectiveness of the injs. - The F. still said I should give the drops very slowly so that I should get no heart trouble. First /?/ we spoke about his lack of sleep, since he usually works until 7 a.m. I considered a change most urgently necessary. It could not be otherwise just now, he said.
- 6:30 p.m. - visit: Everything again all right, the spasm attack just now.- The lft. leg does not tremble now but the lt. arm and the hand. P 72, regular; heart sounds clear; bld. pr. 136 mm. Abdomen soft, gall bl. are a deep down somewhat resistant and lght. pain due to pressure. - I said that Dr. Stumpfegger was waiting outside and wanted to inquire about his findings. Could he come in and could he also feel the abdomen so that he too could see how soft it was and how well everything looked. But the Fuehrer said it would suffice if I did it; he wouldn't want someone else to look after him. I answered I would be very glad if another doctor would confirm the findings.- To the question about what he was taking for the purpose of registering it the F. stated: 2-3 times daily 1 tbs. Gallestol (today only 2) 2 days ago for fear of a cold quinine-wine and yesterday 2 times 10 drps. Cardiazol sol.- To eat he has oatmeal gruel (he could eat it today 2 times if I gave it) and the recommended heat applications he takes constantly. (Heating pads).
I asked, therefore, to be allowed to look in again in the evening. "If I

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have any difficulties, I'll call," the F. said, "but otherwise it is unnecessary." - "May Dr. St. come in now?" - Yes. - "Shall I remain?" - No, I want to speak to him alone. - Then I left.

Rem.: from the 7th to the 8th Dec. in the night there was a very great drop in the barometer and as a result I had such great pain in the heart for 1½ hrs. that I had to walk about the room continually.- certainly also present atmospheric effects on the Fuehrer. - Dr. Dietrich.

Saturday, Dec. 9

11:00 a.m. - F. slept 11 hrs. altogether /?/ (5 plus 6) and feels very well and looks very well. Tells me his abdomen is entirely soft, which I find is confirmed by examination. Concerning the gall bladder are a, if I should press deeply, since there, also, there is no more swelling and only in the depths a slight irritation still, it would be in condition! - I said: Some gentlemen should see these findings, who maintain you were wrongly treated, the diagnoses weren't right and who talk of the devil for such cases. - Wanted to stop injections, then gave at request because of great existing strain 10 ccm Trbz. I.i. plus Homoseran 10 ccm. I.m. b.w. /please turn!/ Luether reminded every day of Prof. v. Eicken. He at last was to come this evening but it was changed. - Prof. Loehlein was provided for for Sunday.

Went walking only 3/4 hrs. /Conference on/ situation unfortunately a very large one.-

Sunday, Dec. 10

4:30 a.m. called by Arndt. F. has spasms again. Euk.-Eupar. I.i. - Examination: gall bladder area resistant, becomes softer during examination.- Most exciting days of entire life. A great victory must be won.

11:30 a.m.: F. has another spasm and had no sleep, at the same time serious conferences constantly necessary. Departure dependent on a few important expected reports, possible postponement till morning. Gr. inj. in train not possible on account of necessary coolness on alighting, but unconditionally necessary according to his interpretation after a gr. intraven. inj. - An Euparverin I.m. given.

1:30 v. Eicken: r. tonsil shows on washing 3 abscess centers, otherwise everything well. - F.: Dr. Giesing had to see the pol. /polyp?/ v. E. somewhat perplexed and tells a story about a prof. who treated Kaiser W. II and a pol. only partly removed. First Prof. Spiess - Frkft. a.M., who was to give only follow-up treatment for the voice, found the remaining part and removed it.

5:00 p.m. Departure Bln. Grunerwald Sta.- In the train after-spasms but only slight. Spasmopurin suppos. used (1 unit). Relief thereupon, in spite of long train trip.

XII 10/11 at 2:42 a.m. - arrived at a Sta. in Werra and in cars on to Adlerhorst (Eagles' Nest).

Monday, Dec. 11

6:30 - arrival in Adlerhorst (Taunus) in the morning. To inquiry information that F. is well.

11:30 p.m. - F. without complaints, urine yesterday and today, however, brown like beer. White of the eye O.B. /without findings?/, however facial skin barely noticeable yellowish tinge. Gallestol 3 x daily. 1 tbs. and warmth; brought diet. In the evening at tea from 8-11 o'clock: F. had previously conference of many hrs. with about 40-50 generals. F. said to be very fresh and lively, animated and impulsive, after 3-hour conference then somewhat tired (Fegelein). At 8 o'clock however until beginning of tea and the rest of the time very conversational, lively and clearly in a good mood. On saying good-by again inquiry about findings. - Entirely without complaints.

Tuesday, Dec. 12

F. took leave at 4 a.m. and was wakened at 11 a.m. Without complaints; I didn't need to come. - Have urine brought. (as sample Crim. Dir. Schmidt at Res. Hosp. 1, Labor, Sis. Maria - Bad Nauheim).

Findings: Alb. opal
Sacch. 0
Bilirubin 1 plus
Urobilinogen normal
Urobilin 0
Sediment: 4-6 erythro. 3-5 leukoc.

Altogether, much mucin, urate.
No treatment.

Wed., Dec. 13.

12:45 p.m. - 20 ccm. Trbz. I.i. - slept 6 hrs, good health. Here the same heights as Linz on the Danube (240 m.).

Thursday, Dec. 14

F. slept well and feels quite well. Went for a leisurely walk with the Fuehrer in the charming woods and grassy valley for over an hour in presence of assistant Bormann and Dr. Stumpfegger. The F. had Blondi, a shepherd dog, retrieve a wooden stick.
No treatment.

Friday, Dec. 15

F. in good health, has good appetite.
No treatment.

Saturday, Dec. 16

(5:30 a.m. Beginning of the gr. offensive!)

12:30 p.m. - With the F., who is very cheerful and fresh, but who did not sleep on account of the approaching offensive. - Bltdr. 147-153 mm. continually vacillating with constant trembling of left hand. P 72 o.B. Abdomen allegedly without the least trouble, hence exam. entirely unnecessary. On account of approaching great mental strains 20 ccm Trbz. I.k. plus Vit. f. and Hamma liver I.m. - F. was immediately thereupon given dental treatment by Prof. Dr. Blaschke with assistance of Fr. Hensing.

Sunday, Dec. 17
Yesterday tea until 4 a.m., F. wakened at 11 a.m.

The offensive going somewhat slowly but progressing well.
No treatment!

Monday, Dec. 18
F. very well
No treatment!

Tuesday, Dec. 19
12:15 p.m. - F. very well. - 20 ccm Trbz. s. I. i. plus Vit. f., liver and pecant/?/ I.m. - at request on account of gr. remaining work on hands.
Daily walk of over 1 hr.

Wednesday, Dec. 20
No treatment.

Thursday, Dec. 21
No treatment.

Friday, Dec. 22
F. in good health. - 20 ccm Trbz. I.i. plus Vit. f., liver I.m. - P. 72, Bltdr. 145 mm. - So far without any complaints. Sleep still without means satisfactorily. Appet. good.

Saturday, Dec. 23
No treatment.

Sunday, Dec. 24
No treatment.

1st Christmas day.
Monday, Dec. 25
Bltdr. 151 mm. - 20 ccm Trbz. I.i. plus Vit. f. and liver I.m. - health good, alleged increasing trembling of r. hand (Situation in Hungary!)

2nd Christmas Day.
Tuesday, Dec. 26
No treatment!

Wednesday, Dec. 27
No treatment!

Thursday, Dec. 28
20 ccm Trbz. I.i. plus liver, Vit. f. I.m. In good health.

Friday, Dec. 29
No treatment!

Saturday, Dec. 30
For 2 days relief in abdomen, allegedly from pea soup? (talk mil. measuros imminent) - v. Eicken - controls good, o.B.- 20 ccm Trbz. I.i. plus pcog. B. ol. f., vit. f., liver I.m.

Sunday, Dec. 31
5:00 a.m. - Eukodol - Eupar. I.i. - Slept in bunker on account of disturbance of morning sleep by enemy planes.

11:15 p.m.: F. has become almost entirely calm. Trembling of l. arm or hand now only quite slight: at 11 p.m. a 2nd offensive begun on the west front.

Translated by:
[redacted]
12-6-45
ml

Office M[illegible] n • UNITE[illegible] [illegible]ERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM [redacted]

DATE: March 25, 1946

SWR:MGC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: ADOLF HITLER, Certificate of Marriage, Private Will and Political Testament; EXAMINATION FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

As you will recall, the Laboratory performed a document analysis in the above-captioned matter for the Military Intelligence Service.

The documents and the Laboratory report were delivered to [redacted] by [redacted] Colonel [redacted] read the report in the presence of [redacted] and indicated a great deal of satisfaction with the report and was extremely profuse in his praise of the manner in which the Laboratory handled this examination.

Colonel [redacted] who is in charge of the Document Section subsequently advised [redacted] that he had reviewed the Bureau's report and he too was lavish in his praise of the manner in which the examination was conducted. Colonel [redacted] advised that he intends to recommend that the Bureau's report be made a part of the original documents when they are delivered by the Chief of Staff to the President.

EX - 68

RECORDED

65-53615-63

APR 1946

30

57 APR 18 1946

[redacted]

66

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

65-53615

TO : Mr. Harbo RH

DATE: March 27, 1946

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: Adolf Hitler
Marriage Certificate
Private Will
Political Testament

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

In the above-entitled matter, one complete set of photographs is being made a part of the Laboratory file for record purposes. A second set of these photographs is retained in Room 7330 for instructive purposes in connection with the training of new technical employees of the Document Section. The third group of photographs is attached hereto for special filing in the event it is desirable at a later date to mount them for exhibit purposes.

A tickler of this memorandum is being set up for four months from this date, and the question of preparing a mounted folder will be resubmitted at that time.

RECORDED

EX - 25

CAA/mek

59 JUN 19 1946

67

RECORDED

June 6, 1946

EX - 15

1?6933

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your undated letter postmarked May 29, 1946, has been received and its contents noted. The information contained in your letter will be made a part of the records of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CAG

Tolson
L. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
JUN 7 1946 P.M.
NA:mn

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 JUN 25 1946

106934

America offers a hiding place for people like these hitlerites
106935
been combed and every ... Germany in ... America has been uprooted
... refused to ... the ... of Hitler ... been ... settled since Germany ... back to you ... interestedly Yours

We have ... ...

July 23, 1946

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Reference is made to your letter dated July 16, 1946.

Your interest in forwarding this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation is indeed appreciated. You may be assured that your letter has been carefully read and is being made a part of the official records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

RECORDED

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JNA/dm
65-53615 — 66

29

JUL 2 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

552

55 AUG 1 1946

[redacted]

To the F B I
Washington, D.C.

ADLEN HITLER

Gentlemen:

While reading last night's "News", I came across the article that I am now enclosing to you: And I thought it might be wise to send this clipping, to you.

Everything is "so important" today, that we cannot afford to ignore any bit of information, so I understand, that you all in your capacity, know only too well. I am inclined to [illegible] that Hitler is at present "very much alive", [illegible] planned for many treacherous plans from the [illegible] enemy.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

July 17, '46

309 EX-58

Ack 7-23-46

RECORDED & INDEXED [redacted]

EX - 58

JUL 18 1946

72

THE SPRINGFIELD DAILY NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1946

Warns Allies to Watch Freed Prisoners of War

Frankfurt—A German informant told International News service today that the resistance movement in Germany will begin as soon as the U. S. prisoners of war are released from their camps.

This informant, refusing to be quoted for fear of retaliation, told this correspondent that the organization of the resistance movement has already begun in the P.O.W. camps. Members of former S.S. units are to act after their release, with whom to get in contact and whom to recruit for werewolf units.

The S.S. men firmly believe that Hitler is not dead but in hiding, waiting for the day when he can come forward again and take over the leadership of Germany.

Violently Fanatic

And the rank and file of the S.S. are just as violently fanatic as during the time when they were the masters of practically all Europe.

Already inside the prison camps they are organized in new units with certain secret rallying points where they will report at regular intervals after their release to get their orders from leaders who are prepared to receive them.

Charge Sabotage

Their recruits will be young officers of the former Wehrmacht who scarcely having finished high school, were commissioned and, for a short time, held powers as never before, and very likely never again in their lives. These youngsters resent the Allied victory which deprived them of their position and are ready to do almost anything to get back what they lost.

The S.S., of course, do not forget the psychological preparation essential for resistance guerilla warfare.

Immediately after World war 1, the German underground started the legend of the undefeated German army that was stabbed in the back by the people of the rear who revolted, incited by Jews.

Again this legend of the undefeated German army is being launched here, only this time there was no revolt but sabotage.

The German army, the protagonists of this legend say, had every conceivable war material in sufficient masses, everything, even the atom bomb. But sabotage prevented this material from being brought to the front, thus forcing the victorious conquerors of Europe to lay down their arms. As there were absolutely no Jews whom one could blame fr this sabotage they were replaced by "big capital."

The capitalists, the S.S. leaders say, were interested in the defeat of Germany, as victrious National-Socialism would have threatened their wealth, while an Allied victory would bring them the help of the Allied capitalists.

Generals Traitors

Generals, like von Witzkeben and Field Marshall Rommel, were traitors to. They, of course, were hirelings of big capital.

The amazing thing is that such propaganda finds open ears almost everywhere, especially among former soldiers who remember how on several occasions supplies did not reach them in time when they needed them most urgently, or how shells did not explode, engines broke down and the quality of their supplies became worse and wrse. None think of difficulties caused by the length of the supply lines or lack of raw materials. These things simply did not happen in Germany, thus it must have been sabotage.

According to the German informant young war veterans would be willing to take up arms again. And if the Allies want to suppress werewolf warfare, he said, they should look out today in the S.S. prison camps.

[redacted]
Richmond 17, Virginia.

July 25, 1946

[redacted]
Culpeper, Virginia.

Dear [redacted]

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 18, 1946.

I want to thank you for your interest in furnishing the information as you did. I have forwarded this data to our Washington, D. C., Headquarters for appropriate attention.

There is returned to you herewith the self-addressed, stamped envelope which you forwarded.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure
HMK/ebf
62-0
cc Bureau

Culpeper, Va.

[redacted]

NO RECORD

July [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 20 1946
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
ROUTED TO
FILE

The F.B.I.
Charlottesville Va.

Dear Sirs;

A few weeks ago, while spending a short time between trains, in your city, I was so sure of seeing Hitler that I can't get the experience out of my mind.

While having breakfast at the Hotel Charlotte about [redacted] nine A.M. the man entered

ENCLOSURE

...ing [illegible] - and was
a [illegible] nearby table. As it
happened that we sat facing
each other, so I had ample
time to observe him -
Being deeply impressed, I
resolved to report the inci-
dent to a policeman. I have
talked myself out of it - now
this writing you, since my
strange feeling still persists.
Do you know if the man
is a regular frequenter
of the hotel, and has he been
reported before this?
The queer part of it is that
he watched me so constantly,

[redacted]

I regret so keenly not reporting the man at the time —

I hope you will be so kind as to answer my letter —

Very sincerely

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: July 25, 1946

FROM : HARRY M. KIMBALL, SAC, Richmond

SUBJECT:

There is transmitted herewith a letter dated July 18, 1946, received from [redacted] Riverdale, Culpeper, Virginia, in which she indicates that she recently saw a man who looked like Hitler in Charlottesville, Virginia.

A copy of my letter of acknowledgment to Mrs. Jones is also enclosed herewith.

HMK/ebf
62-0
Enclosures

6-53615

EX - 43

ENCL

55 AUG 1 1946

78

DIRECTOR, FBI

July 31, 1946

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

[redacted] ETAL
SECURITY MATTER - G

On June 28, 1946, Special Agent [redacted] called upon [redacted] Lancaster, Pa., pursuant to his request that an agent contact him to obtain some material which had been found and turned over to him, and which indicated that ADOLF HITLER was still alive.

[redacted] is District Attorney of Lancaster County, Pa., and he advised that some time during the week of June 10, 1946, the material in question was turned over to him for delivery to the proper authorities, by [redacted] Bausman, Pa., to whom it had been given by the finder at a parking lot where [redacted] is employed. This parking lot is operated by [redacted] and is located in the rear of the Hotel Pennsylvania, 122 Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa. Mr. [redacted] could supply no further information in the matter.

Upon interview, [redacted] advised that the material was found by an unknown patron of the parking lot who was not a regular customer, on an afternoon during the week of June 3, 1946. [redacted] d not notice the type of car operated by the finder, or obtain his license number, and stated that this individual merely said that he picked up the material in an alley leading into the parking lot, immediately before giving it to [redacted]

The above mentioned material which was bound by a small strap, consisted of the following items which are being submitted herewith for the information of the Bureau:

1. envelope addressed to [redacted] containing an undated letter to him signed by [redacted] At the top of the letter appears a list of "6 new members of our organization" and in the body thereof appears inter-alia, the statement, "I heard that on August 19, 1946, our dear and beloved Hitler will come out from the hiding place and give an adress to the secret organization of Argentina, which numbers about 200 members all from the Father country". This letter also indicated that the writer was about to sail for Argentina.

RECORDED 65-5 ... -68

44 AUG 5 1946

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

AUG 27 1946

79

2. a small sheet of white paper on which is pasted a map of South America, on which is roughly traced a proposed route from Philadelphia to Argentina. There is a short message under the map signed by "FRITZ".

3. A German coin wrapped in a small piece of white paper on which is written, "Dear Max, Buy yourself a cup of coffee. [redacted]

4. A small notebook headed, "Contributions to the Iron Cross Organization". Various sums are then listed as "monthly payments" made by individuals merely identified by use of their Christian names and the first initial of their surnames. There are various notations on several pages of this book, the most significant of which appears on the third page, reading as follows: "I saw ADOLF HITLER the other day while in Argentina. He is considerably nervous, but has stopped taking drugs. He is hiding very safely while we take the chances, but he started this whole damn mess and we might we go thru with it".

Clipped to another page of the book is a portion of a five dollar bill and the following notation: "All members' money must match up and then their numbers must be checked. 18 members of our group."

Although it would appear that the material was possibly prepared as a childish prank, or by a person of unsound mind, the names listed in the letter as "new members" of the organization were searched in the indices of this office with negative results. The names of [redacted] were also searched. Two references were located [redacted] which had no apparent connection and references to [redacted] were also located. The latter individual, who resided at the time at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was the subject of a complaint received December 12, 1941, indicating that he was believed to be a member of a German Bund. Although no investigation was conducted at that time, he was the subject of a special inquiry made during the following year at the request of the War Department who contemplated employing him in aircraft and munitions production. The Bureau file in the latter matter is 98-3898.

The Bureau is being advised of this matter in order that the names referred to may be searched in its indices, or for any action deemed advisable.

JMA:kjf
[redacted]

October 3, 1946
8215 Cedar Street,
Silver Spring, Maryland.

Mr. Walter Winchell,
New York Journal,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Winchell:

Your broadcaste of September 29, 1946, at 9:15 P.M. you mention that the United State and Russia had spent a lots of money, are still doing so, in effert to find Hitler, when he is in the United States.

You will ask the question, how do you know ????

Here is the story:

One day in August 1946, I went down the street on business stopped at the S. W. Restaurant for lunch, as usual the place was crowed, tables scarce, looking around trying to fine a place I found this man at a small table just for two, so I asked if I may share his table, he said (Y Messes) so then I sat down, trying to figure out just who that person could be, after close observation, Hitler came to my mine, "I thought Hitler in person". So then I looked for something to make that name fit with the person, the following : Discription: I found was right Jaw larger than the left, black mustache cut like he had his cut, dark eyes, black hair, it looked like it had been dyed, the most impressive thing about the man was his hands, large with large ring on the left hand, just as white as could be looked like he had been in confinement for sometime, would say he was about 5feet, 7 inches, 150lbs, more or less, suit was miss matched, coat of checks, cheap looking, very nervous he played with his napkin, after he finished his lunch he sat at the table playing with his napkin, and watching his watch, after a period of time he leaves saying (Par don).

After returning to the office I called FBI, giving my story to them, I asked the agent if he beleived that Hitler, was dead the reply (I don't know) then I related my story, he asked a lot of qustions, then he asked me for my name and address, have'nt heard from them yet.

I agree with you that Hitler, is not dead, I really think he is right here in Washington, D. C.

EX-28 RECORDED & INDEXED

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

Mrs. [redacted]
Department of State.

81

J. EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON D.C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

HAVE HEARD THAT HITLER, IS IN SPAIN UNDER CARE OF DOCTOR NAMED STAHMER FO[illegible]

NERVOUS CONDITION.

EX - 1[illegible]

no ack
[illegible]

59 NOV 9 - 1946

82

LOS ANGELES
OCT 22
3 PM
1946
CALIF.

SAVE THE ... WAY
BUY U.S. ... ON.
PAYROLL SAVINGS

MR. J.EDGAR HOOVER
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D.C.

83

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: October 18, 1946

SUBJECT: ADOLPH HITLER

Attached hereto is a letter dated September 27, 1946, from [redacted] which is addressed to the Private Secretary of President Truman, White House, Washington, U. S. A. It appears to have been received by the President's Office, referred to the Secretary of State, and thereafter sent to us.

In his letter, [redacted] stated "I work at the Dock's as a Ship Guard," and that he has information to the effect that "Hitler is employed as Butler for De Valeria." His letter is coherent and it is not known whether or not he is a psychopathic.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter be sent to the Legal Attache in London, and that no further action be taken by this Bureau.

ENC.

RECORDED

OCT 30 1946

BHM/jas

84

1

CONFIDENTIAL - AIR POUCH

DATE: October 18, 1946

TO: Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

FROM: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ADOLPH HITLER

Attached hereto is a photostatic copy of a letter dated September 27, 1946, addressed to The Private Secretary of President Truman, White House, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. It was written by one [redacted] and was referred to this Bureau by the Department of State. Inasmuch as it appears that [redacted], it is suggested that you make this information available to the appropriate authorities.

Enclosure

CC - Mr. Carson

BHM/jas

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

68 DEC 13 1946

85

Date: February 11, 1947

To: The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [redacted]

The attached copy of a letter from [redacted] Smithville, Ontario, is being directed to you for any action you desire.

For your information, [redacted] has been advised that [redacted] letter has been forwarded to you.

Attachment

EFL:EW
[redacted]

CC: [redacted]
c/o The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (with copy incoming)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
☆ FEB 12 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 11, 1947

[redacted]
Smithville, Ontario, Canada

Dear [redacted]

Your communication of January 27, 1947, has been received and the contents carefully noted.

The interest shown by you in writing to me as you did is greatly appreciated; however, inasmuch as this Bureau has no jurisdiction in the matter mentioned by you I have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of your letter to The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

EFL:EW
[redacted]

EX

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
FEB 12 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

52 FEB 18 1947

[redacted] Jan.27th,1947. [redacted]

Herbert Hoover,
Chief of F.B.I.,
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir:-

I heard over the air that a certain actress stated that she is sure Adolph Hitler is still living. Have you any means of identifying him despite any plastic surgery or other change of physiography that might have occurred? Is there any financial reward offered for a clue which might start investigation resulting in his identification? In my travels I have contacted a family which might be of interest in that direction. I would be pleased to have a few items of description such as height,build etc,family group characteristics which might help to confirm my suspicion. My identity must not be divulged in connection with the case under any condition: I must beperfectly incognito. Please state any reward available;a very important item to me. After hearing from you as to your interest in the case I shall lend further co-operation. [redacted]

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

2-11-47
EFL

88

ORDER [redacted]

cc - Mr. Lane

May 10, 1947

[redacted]
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 25, 1947, has been received and the contents carefully noted.

Your interest in writing to me as you did is, indeed, appreciated, and you may be assured that the contents of your letter will be made a matter of record in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EFL:VPM

vpm

Mr. T
Mr. F
Mr. C
Mr. C
Mr. L
Mr. Nic
Mr. R
Mr. Tr
Mr. C
Mr. E
Mr. G
Mr. H
Mr. H
Mr. Pen
Mr. Qu
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
MAY 12 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

58 MAY 20 1947

89

L-

April 25. 47.

F.B.I. Wash. D.C.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director.

G.I.R. 8

Sir - Beginning of June 46 I wrote to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt reg. rumours from Buenos Aires: that Hitler lives there and in Montevideo - also that planes are being built in Bayers med. factories. Mr. James Byrnes answer to it was forwarded to ...

Now B.A. seems to talk about how safe 1-9.. Hitler can remain, as he still has his big Submarine, in which he and his nearest arrived. It is supposed to be near an island not far from B.A. Hoping this information proves true and helpful

I am Sincerely Joseph [redacted]

Mrs Elean...
Roosevelt

Adolf Hitler

RECORDED & INDEXED 165-53615-13
F B I
31 APR 30 1947

RECEIVED

Only the Nazis insist on H. being dead, as this means more safety!

ack 5-10-47 EJN

90

Caracas

Edgar Hoover
F.B.I
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have an idea that this Hitler is not dead I feel as tho he came into this country on one of those two submarines that surrendered up in Maine. It would be an easy matter for him to land on the coast up there and come into Portland, Maine, unnoticed.

All of these explosions we have been having might be his work. It appears to me [illegible] is working here in this country on an atomic bomb. Each explosion that we have had is worse the the previous one.

Probably, no doubt, you have examined the location [illegible] this explosion was in Texas for radium activity. It should be done at once.

I believe Hitler is not dead; I believe he is in this country. Go get him.

I am mailing you a picture taken of the explosion. It looks to me like an atomic bomb explosion only on a smaller scale.

An American Citizen.

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WESTFIELD, MASS.
MAY 1
530 PM
1947

Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

92



TEXAS EXPLOSION RESEMBLES BIKINI BLAST
Smoke Mushrooms Into Air After First Explosion

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: June 5, 1947

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

On May 16, 1947 [redacted] personally contacted the Los Angeles Office and advised that [redacted] desired to furnish the following information to Special Agent [redacted] with whom [redacted] personally acquainted. As Agent [redacted] was not available, the following information was related to complaint Agent, [redacted] story in substance is as follows:

On the evening of May 15, 1947 [redacted] was having dinner with a [redacted] related to [redacted] a story which had been told to [redacted] by a [redacted] of the French Underground of France during the German occupation of that country.

[redacted] recently returned to the United States by way of Argentina and other South American countries, and when in one of these countries near Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro [redacted] was asked to give a [redacted] before some notables. [redacted] consented and was driven to a small community outside of Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro which was entirely populated by German people. [redacted] before a small gathering and at this gathering recognized EVA BRAUN and HITLER sitting at a table. [redacted] allegedly mentioned this recognition to [redacted] escort and was cautioned that [redacted] should not mention it on the outside or [redacted] life would be in danger.

[redacted] subsequently identified to Agent WARREN the [redacted] as [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed personally and [redacted] related substantially the same information furnished by [redacted] and disclosed the name of [redacted] as the [redacted] in question. The community where [redacted] allegedly saw HITLER and BRAUN was the town of Casino near Rio Grande, Brazil. [redacted] stated that the story had been related to [redacted] by [redacted] and sounded fantastic. [redacted] who [redacted] flew in and out of Berlin during the war, was of the opinion that there was no legal evidence of the death of HITLER and EVA BRAUN and that the story was entirely possible. Any reference hereinafter made to either [redacted] will refer to one and the same person.

RECORDED & INDEXED

[redacted]

JUN 12

94

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

[redacted] had been introduced to [redacted] by [redacted] who at present is attempting to break into the [redacted] industry as a [redacted] who is of [redacted] extraction also, described [redacted] as a member of a [redacted] and described [redacted] as being from a [redacted] and a [redacted] who was very active in the French Underground according to [redacted] also said that [redacted] who had recently arrived in town, was not accepted at first by the [redacted] Colony until they found out who [redacted] was and then the [redacted] Consulate and numerous [redacted] of prominence in the country began to "bow and scrape" to [redacted]

Through a telephone contact with [redacted] it was learned that the story had been given to [redacted] in confidence and furthermore that the story had been furnished to the government officials by letter. [redacted] stated that they had no objections of agents interviewing [redacted] provided the latter was not advised as to the source of information.

On May 27, 194[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] Los Angeles. [redacted] retains a room at the [redacted] This room has been shared with [redacted] during the latter's visit to this country. During the interview the following information was obtained:

[redacted] produced a [redacted] passport, [redacted] which contained visa [redacted] Los Angeles, California, stamped May 1, 1947. The passport reflected numerous entries from various countries in South America and Europe, and the fact that [redacted] was en route from Rio de Janeiro to Martinique, French possession, via Los Angeles.

[redacted] who spoke very broken English, was aided during this interview by [redacted] who spoke partly fluent English. [redacted] said that he was in the [redacted] stating his [redacted] owned a [redacted] and that [redacted] legal address was [redacted] business address was [redacted] was leaving Los Angeles on this date, May 27, 1947, at 5:00 p.m., by air for Martinique, where [redacted] expected to be for a couple of months. [redacted] address was given as [redacted] Martinique.

DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

[redacted] passport further reflected that [redacted] which [redacted] explained as being a [redacted] volunteered the information that [redacted] was an amateur journalist and had aspirations toward being a writer. [redacted] main source of income, however, was from the [redacted] mentioned above, [redacted] claimed to be traveling throughout the world in this connection lining up merchandise for importing. [redacted] claimed to have arrived in this country by air from Rio de Janeiro on March 9, 1947 at N.Y.C. and transacted business there until arriving in Los Angeles about the first of May.

At the outset of the interview [redacted] mentioned that [redacted] had been a [redacted] and it was subsequently learned when [redacted] produced certain papers for inspection that one of his letterheads carried the [redacted] following information:

[redacted]

"GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE COMPANY: [redacted]

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DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

[redacted] about March 5, 1947, at least between the 1st and 5th [redacted] of March of this year, was in Brazil on business. [redacted] had contacted several newspapers in Brazil seeking information of interest to a journalist, and it became known that [redacted] was also known as [redacted] Consequently [redacted] by [redacted] at Porto Alegra, Brazil, became interested in [redacted] a group of notables in the Casino area.

Through this individual, [redacted] was directed to a journalist in Rio Grande, which is about fifteen miles from Casino and near the Uruguayian border, Southeast Coast of Brazil. This journalist operates a [redacted] newspaper [redacted] Through arrangements made by the latter journalist, whose name [redacted] did not remember [redacted] was sent to Casino with five [redacted] to give a [redacted] was in charge and was to direct the [redacted] This [redacted] was to be held at the Grande Hotel de Casino on three successive nights.

The [redacted] included one American [redacted] by the name of [redacted] who [redacted] said was well known at the Colonne Theatre, Buenos Aires, South America; a Russian [redacted] who was a famous [redacted] and the names of the other three [redacted] did not remember, but one was an Australian, another Nicaraguan, and the other French. [redacted] had no negotiations with the booking of these [redacted] consequently was not advised too much as to their background with the exception of the two named above.

Upon arrival at Casino, described as a community of approximately five thousand people, it occurred to [redacted] that this was an unusual community inasmuch as it was necessary for the [redacted] to secure a pass to [redacted] enter the vicinity of the town, and furthermore it was practically of one hundred percent German population. This area also lacked commercial establishments and consisted of villas or homes and a large hotel which had been remodeled and was very modern. It appeared in size out of proportion to the size of the community.

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DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

At the hotel no identification was necessary nor was it necessary for the [redacted] register. They were shown directly to their rooms. The manager was very courteous to the [redacted] as well as were the townspeople, with the exception of the Russian [redacted] who was apparently well known. [redacted] received no cordial reception and felt a little out of place in view of [redacted] nationality. The rest of the [redacted] including [redacted] were invited into the various homes of the inhabitants and were engaged in social conversation frequently.

One thing of unusual interest came to the attention of [redacted] at Casino when one of the [redacted] reported a large radio station near the hotel. This station was peculiar in that the antenna which was quite lengthy was parallel to the ground instead of perpendicular. It was fenced off but could be observed from the street and the buildings nearby, having some sort of electrical equipment inasmuch as [redacted] heard a dynamo but [redacted] did not actually see the equipment. [redacted] described the location of this radio station as follows: "When standing in front of the hotel take the first boulevard to the right and a short distance away the first path or narrow street which cuts to the left. Turn left and walk approximately from five to seven minutes and the equipment may be observed."

The [redacted] was advertised in Casino and was to be given at three performances in successive evenings. The performances were to be held in a hotel, combination ballroom and theatre, which would seat several hundred people.

[redacted] observed one of the maids in the hotel speaking to a young girl approximately seventeen years of age who was attractive and had chestnut colored hair. This young girl gave a "heil HITLER salute" to one of the hotel servants, which [redacted] thought was of particular interest. It was further learned that the hotel owner also had interest in a cafe and club known as "The Jockey Club" at Casino and also had interest in a large manufacturing plant about half way between Casino and Rio Grande. This plant manufactured woolen and other types of goods. The inhabitants of Casino did not appear to be engaged in any particular occupation.

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DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

An inquiry by [redacted] of [redacted] newspaper friends subsequently disclosed that no one could live in Casino except persons who had homes there prior to the time it became a military area and blocked off from the rest of the surrounding community. This area allegedly became restricted three to four months before the end of the war in Europe. [redacted]

The first performance was given on the evening of the [redacted] arrival in Casino. Shortly before the performance began [redacted] noticed that the ballroom which had a stage at one end, was completely filled with chairs which were occupied by local townspeople. There was a large table situated in a strategic position before the stage which had eleven empty chairs. There was what appeared to be champagne on the table. Shortly before the performance started and when the lights were somewhat dimmed, eleven people came in and seated themselves at the table. They were a mixed group, both men and women. He recognized one of the persons as the seventeen or eighteen year old girl he observed in the hotel lobby earlier that day. Inquiry was made of the assistant stage manager as to who these people were. The answer given was that "They are rich South Americans". [redacted]

Fro[redacted] position on the stage [redacted] could closely observe the occupants of this table. This was particularly true during the staging of variou[redacted] when the spotlights were shown directly across the table. [redacted] observed one man at the table whom [redacted] had seen before. This man was obvious because of a $2\frac{1}{2}$" scar under his chin on the right side. [redacted] recognized this individual as a former German officer by the name of WEISSMAN. [redacted] remembered this man as being a member of the German Occupation Forces in Paris during the last war in charge of the Propaganda Staff who censored songs and other entertainment in that area. [redacted] stated that [redacted] worked for the French Underground and [redacted] knew that WEISSMAN was looking for [redacted] during his occupation and had issued photographs offering a reward for the capture of [redacted] which were circulated in the Paris area. [redacted]

[redacted] related that [redacted] in his Underground School Training had learned to make mental photographs of features of individuals and [redacted] mentioned the Portrait Parle System of Identification.

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Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

Near the middle of the table [redacted] observed a woman whom [redacted] immediately felt [redacted] had seen before. In refreshing [redacted] memory [redacted] suddenly arrived at the conclusion that she was EVA BRAUN of whom [redacted] had observed many photographs but had never seen in person. Upon recognizing this woman [redacted] felt that HITLER might be nearby and examined more closely the other members of the group sitting at the large table. There was one man in particular having numerous characteristics of HITLER. This man was described as having the same general build and age of HITLER, was clean-shaven, and had a very short German crew haircut. This man was rather emaciated and [redacted] felt that this party was definitely HITLER, but [redacted] was not as sure as [redacted] was that the woman described above was EVA BRAUN. The HITLER suspect appeared to be friendly with everyone at the table.

After the performance, which was well received, dancing was held and a number of people including guests at the hotel and those at the large table remained for dancing. It was noticed that the young girl stayed with an elderly woman most of the time. However, [redacted] was introduced to the young girl and [redacted] She was very talkative in German, gay, and rather proud. She seemed to want to impress [redacted] This girl had, during one of the intermissions, given [redacted] a bank note as a sort of gratuity for a fine performance and stated that she hoped [redacted] would keep it for a souvenir.

[redacted] learned the name of the young girl was ABAVA (phonetic) and she claimed to be a German but was now a Chilian and resided in Chile. [redacted] mentioned that these people who claimed to be Chilian spoke German entirely and there was no evidence of the Spanish or Portuguese language being used, which made [redacted] doubt that they had ~~not~~ resided in that section of the country very long.

During the next day [redacted] and [redacted] further circulated in the village and [redacted] took a trip out to the aforementioned manufacturing plant near Rio Grande. [redacted] further noticed that everyone spoke German.

During the performance of the second evening at the hotel, the same table was set up but on this evening the table contained an extra chair and as of the previous evening the occupants of the table came in late. [redacted] again observed the girl whom [redacted] thought to be EVA BRAUN and the young girl but did not observe the man whom [redacted] judged to be HITLER on the previous evening. [redacted] did notice a very large man of approximately fifty

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

years of age with steel gray hair whom [redacted] believed to be a German Officer [redacted] observed in the Paris area during the occupation by German troops. [redacted] was unable to furnish any further identifying data beyond the fact that [redacted] was sure [redacted] had seen the man before.

There was another man whom [redacted] had not seen before in this group, a man who appeared to be elderly and who had white hair which he wore rather long. [redacted] being very curious, noticed something which [redacted] considered significant concerning the old man. During one of the dances known as "Les Sylphid" (phonetic), a well known ballet which is danced in a violet colored spotlight, [redacted] noticed that this light when placed on the large table caused the occupants' faces to appear as though they were masks of death with the exception of the old man whose face did not reflect as the others. This caused [redacted] to believe that the old man was using make-up. Upon learning this, the man in question was watched more closely and it was observed that he had the walk of a younger man, possibly forty to forty-five years of age.

[redacted] did not wish to be too curious in view of the fact that [redacted] was a member of the French Underground and might possibly be recognized by the party [redacted] believed to be WEISSMAN and did not ask too many questions. [redacted] did learn, however, from the young girl that she was a niece of the woman believed to be EVA BRAUN and that the group allegedly were from Vina del Mar of Chile. [redacted] believed that this young girl as well as the persons believed to be HITLER and EVA BRAUN actually resided at Casino.

[redacted] mentioned to the young girl that [redacted] was going to write a travelog about the community of Casino and describe it to prospective tourists as a very delightful, selected, and uncommercialized location. The young girl immediately advised [redacted] it would not be a very good idea as the people wish to keep it that way and did not desire tourists. She also described it as not a fit subject to write about.

The next morning [redacted] spoke to the manager of the hotel stating [redacted] would like photographs and explained to him regarding [redacted] idea of the travelog. The manager became very vehement and said he did not wish to discuss the matter as he did not desire anything of that sort written about the community. One hour later [redacted] received a call from the manager advising [redacted] that [redacted] and his [redacted] must leave within one hour, using the excuse that the rooms were full.

DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

[redacted] desired to leave the following day but was turned down by the manager. Cars were sent to the hotel to pick up the [redacted] the [redacted] got in the first car which did not accomodate [redacted] was waiting around the front of the hotel for another car to come and [redacted] was talking to the young girl who stated that she would like to have a photograph of [redacted] gave her a photograph which [redacted] autographed as follows: "From a [redacted] of the [redacted] who fought during five years against HITLER, to the niece of a famous lady." The young girl acknowledged the famous lady reference but no mention was made of EVA BRAUN. The young girl did say, however, that her aunt did not like journalists because they were too curious.

Shortly before [redacted] leaving the hotel [redacted] observed the lady whom [redacted] believed to be EVA BRAUN and two other people leaving the hotel and walk towards the beach. They were wearing beach costumes. The EVA BRAUN suspect was wearing a short beach skirt. [redacted] observed her in the day- [redacted] light and was even more positive that she was EVA BRAUN. [redacted] mentioned that she had sort of a deformity which he described as a very thin waist with accentuated or large hips which he knew to be a characteristic of BRAUN.

The manager of the hotel bid [redacted] goodbye and said he hoped [redacted] and [redacted] party had enjoyed their visit at the hotel [redacted] proceeded to Rio Grande where [redacted] talked to the president of the Chamber of Commerce [redacted] regarding the proposed travelog. The result was that this Chamber of [redacted] Commerce representative did not want an article regarding the community as he felt that the English might learn to like her place and settle here.

[redacted] proceeded to Rio de Janeiro where [redacted] stayed for a few days. [redacted] was walking down the street in Rio de Janeiro and a large rock fell on the sidewalk in front of [redacted] which had been dropped from some apartment above. [redacted] did not observe anybody and thought nothing much of it. However, the next day someone dropped a pot of some smelly [redacted] substance, which [redacted] described as thick and gooey, out of the window and some landed on [redacted] shoes. What alarmed [redacted] was that within this "stuff" was a large piece of metal, like a large bolt, which would have been dangerous if it had hit [redacted] felt that perhaps someone was attempting to do away with [redacted] but on the other hand believed it might b[redacted] imagination.

DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

[redacted] came to New York and subsequently to Los Angeles where [redacted] visited with [redacted] Colony and was staying with [redacted] felt that [redacted] should furnish to the authorities in some manner the results of [redacted] experience in Casino. [redacted] was afraid to furnish it to the [redacted] as he said he did not trust them. [redacted] felt that [redacted] would also like to somewhat protect [redacted] identity as a source of information to this government. [redacted] took into confidence several of [redacted] friends in Hollywood, among them [redacted] the others [redacted] did not identify. One of these friends recommended that [redacted] write a letter to DREW PEARSON, the writer of a Washington, D. C. newspaper column, "Washington Merry Go Round". It was explained that PEARSON had governmental connections and would see that the information reached the proper authorities. Subsequently, with the aid of [redacted] a letter in [redacted] was drafted and forwarded to DREW PEARSON on May 13, 1947 setting forth in substance the story related to agents.

[redacted] believed that agents contacted them with regards to this letter and in view of this fact agents were able to fully protect their source of information, namely, [redacted]

Both [redacted] were very cordial and fully cooperative during the interview, which was rather rushed, as [redacted] was getting ready to leave for Martinique. [redacted] was observed leaving [redacted] residence accompanied by [redacted] and another individual who was a young [redacted] approximately twenty-one years of age, who was driving a 1941 Chevrolet convertible coupee bearing California license for 1947, [redacted] This car is registered to [redacted] North Hollywood, the legal owner. The following is the description of [redacted]

Age [redacted]
Height
Weight
Sex
Race
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Features

DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

RE: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

[redacted]s believed to be of [redacted] extraction and known to have traveled in Tibet following the fall of Paris. [redacted]

The following is the description of [redacted]

Age [redacted]
Height
Weight
Race
Complexion
Hair
Eyes
Speech

The following is a description of the third individual believed to be [redacted]

Age [redacted]
Height
Weight
Sex
Race
Complexion
Hair
Eyes
Speech

The above is being forwarded to the Bureau for information purposes and no further inquiry is contemplated here.

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DIRECTOR, FBI June 5, 1947

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

The Los Angeles Office indices reflect no record of the above mentioned individuals who made available the data contained in this communication.

The possibilities that [redacted] may be a Communist Party courier or Russian agent are being considered. This belief is taken in view of [redacted] widespread travels, [redacted] claimed French Underground connections, and the organization wh[redacted] apparently maintains at [redacted] as reflected on the letterhead herein described.

Any subsequent information developed in this case or in relation [redacted] activities will be appropriately furnished to the Bureau.

LFW:EKT
62-0

105

EX-39

CONFIDENTIAL
AIR POUCH

Date: July 9, 1947

To: Legal Attache
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

From: Director, FBI

Subject: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN [redacted]
INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

There is attached a copy of a communication dated June 5, 1947, from the Bureau's office in Los Angeles. It will be noted that this communication contains a rather fantastic story received from one [redacted] who claimed to [redacted]arch of this year. [redacted] claimed to have observed in the town of Casino, near the Uruguayian border, two individuals whom [redacted] believed identical with Adolph Hitler and Eva Braun.

It is desired that through police contacts you advise as to the accuracy of the information set forth in this communication, especially as to the German population of the town of Casino, the hotel mentioned, and the necessity to have passes to travel in that area. It is not believed necessary for you personally to travel to Casino.

Attachment

cc: Foreign Service Desk

DWF:hmd

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SPEC MESS
~~MAILED~~ 2
JUL 10 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

June 7, 1947

EX-40

Mrs. [redacted]

Elizabethton, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

Your letter of June 2, 1947, with enclosures, has been received and I appreciate your interest in communicating with me. We are glad to have your observations and I am returning the material which you forwarded as it may be useful to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

NOTE: She enclosed copies of letters from [redacted] [illegible] County, Pennsylvania, and copies of letters from her husband to [redacted] who was attempting to purchase a farm in Tenn., Virginia or North Carolina as a place to live. Files were checked and 61-7560-4026 reflects an investigation conducted by the Knoxville Office [illegible] [redacted] Elizabethton, Tenn., suggesting that two representatives of the Encyclopedia Britannica were probably agents of [illegible] or Russia. It was apparent that the complaint was groundless. [redacted] is probably the notorious draft dodger from the first world war, [illegible] that he resided in Pennsylvania after his release from the penitentiary.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 6

JUN 9 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LJL:VJC

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

58 JUN 24 1947 49

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[redacted]

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance

[redacted]

Elizabethton, Tennessee

June 2m 1947

Mr. J.Edgar Hoover, Chief of F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a paper or magazine recently I saw a poll on whether Hitler was alive and maybe in this country. In looking through our files this morning I came across some correspondence that by the merest chance might be of help if Hitler should be hiding here.

[redacted] was in Wythville, Virginia and we heard he was in Black Mountain, North Carolina. We did not hear from him any more, telegrams, phone calls, letters were not answered after he went to North Carolina. We assumed he bought a farm there, possibly the one we wrote him about.

Jesse Jones, big man in Roosevelt's administration, his brother owned the farm we wrote [redacted] about. Mr. Jones brother is a doctor and I think lives in Waco, Texas.

In reading my letter looks like I got the cart before the horse, correspondence I am enclosing will explain.

I am one of many others that thinks Hitler is still alive, and possibly here in the good country we are so fortunate as to live in.

RECORDED

EX 40

Very truly yours,

65-53615-76

[redacted]

108

C
O
P
Y

La Martinique 15 June 1947

To

Special agents [redacted] & [redacted]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
510 South Spring Street
LOS ANGELES - California - USA -

Dear Sirs,

I have the pleasure to insert in that letter, the sommary of our meeting in Los Angeles the 27th of May 1947.

We leave in a few days for BOGOTA in Colombia. If you want an inquiry, you can send a cable or a letter to the American Consul of Bogota, we'll go to ask him if he received a message for us.

We'll stay about two in BOGOTA, and leave after the 15th of July.

[redacted] does not come very soon in the States, but I believe after my trip, come for a few days in Los Angeles. You can leave a message at the same address: [redacted] and you tell to the Lady of the house, she doesn't forward, she has to keep that letter and give me when I come back.

I remain dear Sirs

Yours faithfully

/s/ [redacted]

[redacted]

Ex Officer in the free french forces

RECORDED 65-

SAC, Los Angeles

August 29, 1947

Director, FBI

ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted] ALSO KNOWN AS
[redacted] INFORMANT

Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated June 5, 1947, in the above captioned matter.

There is enclosed copy of a letter to the Bureau from Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, dated August 6, 1947, reflecting investigation of this matter. Photostatic copies of letters which were furnished to the Bureau as enclosures with this letter advise that [redacted] and [redacted] were travelling in Martinique, French West Indies, at which time they contacted the American Consular Service and furnished to them a report addressed to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation, 510 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. It was requested that the report be forwarded through special channels to avoid possible censorship. This report, which is in French is apparently a summary of the information furnished by [redacted] to your office. [redacted] and [redacted] seemed to have plenty of money and signified their intentions of visiting several South American countries.

The American Consulate in Martinique conducted an investigation of these two men inasmuch as they were supposed to be representing a motion picture firm in Hollywood, California which was interested in making a motion picture based on a story of Martinique. It was supposed to have a cast of 23 persons. The fact that they were interested in leaving the country before the cast arrived aroused suspicion. The investigation revealed that [redacted] was wanted in Paris for passing bad checks in 1946 and since he was in London at that time, he was indicted, tried and sentenced in absentia. The Governor of Martinique intended to place the men under arrest and return them to Paris. The local court pointed out that these men could not be held by the Martinique authorities until the evidence in the case arrived from Paris. Knowing this, [redacted] attempted to depart from the Island for the United States inasmuch as he had a valid visa for this country. He was unsuccessful in obtaining immediate passage. The American Consul suggested that he would cancel this visa if the passport were brought to him.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
SEP 2 - 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-READING RM.
SEP 2 10 22 AM '47

SEP

110

[redacted] The letter from [redacted] in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated July 14, 1947, to [redacted] reflects that [redacted] also known as [redacted] was granted a 3 (2) visa on March 5, 1947. Length of stay in the United States was to be fifteen days. [redacted] stated that [redacted] owns [redacted] Gave his address in the United States to be:

[redacted]

Enc.
CPP:jpc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
August 6, 1947

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Director, FBI

Re: ADOLPH HITLER AND EVA BRAUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated July 9, 1947 bearing the above-captioned title.

[redacted] in the State of Rio Grande Do Sul, advised that the town referred to as Casino is a suburb of the city of Rio Grande. This suburb commonly is referred to as Casino, although it is a part of the municipality of Rio Grande. [redacted] advised that Casino was located in a summer resort area and that it consisted of approximately two hundred scattered residences. The majority of the inhabitants are German nationals or are of German descent.

According to [redacted] it could be expected that a Nazi refugee would seek asylum or assistance in the Casino area because of the existence of the predominantly German element. The center of activity in Casino is a large hotel which includes a gambling casino. Since gambling has been prohibited, the hotel manager from time to time has endeavored to arrange some form of entertainment for guests and visitors from nearby Rio Grande. It may be pointed out that the Casino section is on the coast and that the beach which borders the suburb regularly is frequented by residents of the city of Rio Grande.

With regard to the alleged necessity for passes to travel in the area of Casino, it is believed that the allegation is without specific foundation. For the information of the Bureau, foreign nationals in Brazil are required by law to possess "carteiras de identidade", which are identification cards issued officially by the Brazilian Government. Often when traveling from one city to another by automobile police may request drivers and passengers to exhibit their identification cards or their passports. Such a request may be

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED [redacted]
INDEXED

predicated upon a routine police investigation. In the instant case, it is possible that the police may have received some derogatory report regarding [redacted]

B-2

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] advised that files of the Rio Police Department disclosed the following data regarding [redacted] described in the referenced letter:

[redacted]

Mr. ARTHUR FOLEY, American Vice Consul at Rio, advised that the Embassy had received information from FREDERICK D. HUNT, American Consul, Martinique, F.W.I., reflecting that [redacted] and [redacted] had arrived in Martinique and their presence in that city led to a series of communications, photostatic copies of which are enclosed herewith and described as follows:

1. Letter dated June 13, 1947 from FREDERICK D. HUNT, American Consul, Martinique, F.W.I. to Ambassador PAWLEY, Rio de Janeiro, enclosing (1) copy of letter dated June 13, 1947 at Martinique to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] from [redacted]; and (2) copy of a report written in the French language signed by [redacted]

2. Letter dated June 17, 1947 from FREDERICK D. HUNT, American Consul, Martinique, to Ambassador PAWLEY, Rio de Janeiro.

3. Copy of a letter dated June 25, 1947 at Martinique from FREDERICK D. HUNT to the State Department.

4. Letter dated June 30, 1947 at Martinique from FREDERICK D. HUNT to Ambassador PAWLEY.

Rio do J[redacted], Brazil letter to the Bureau date August 6, 1947 and entitled "ADOLPH HITLER AND EV BRAUN, INFORMATION CONCERNING: [redacted] ALSO KNOWN AS [redacted] INFORMANT.

ENCLOSURES

PHOTOSTATIC COPIES AND NEGATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. Letter dated June 13, 1947 from FREDERICK D. HUNT, American Consul, Martinique, F.W.I. to Ambassador PAWLEY, Rio de Janeiro with cc of letter of 6-13-47 at Martinique to SA [redacted] and [redacted] from [redacted] and cc of rpt written in French language signed by [redacted]

2. Letr dated 6-17-47 from FREDERICK D. HUNT to Ambassador PAWLEY.

3. CC of letr of 6-25-47 at Martinique from FREDERICK D. HUNT to State Department.

4. Letr dated 6-30-47 at Martinique from FREDERICK D. HUNT to Ambassador PAWLEY.

5. Letr dated 7-14-47 at Rio from RALPH A. SCHWEITZER, American Vice Consul, to FREDERICK D. HUNT, American Consul, Martinique.

Re: ADOLPH HITLER and EVA BRAUN

5. Letter dated July 14, 1947 at Rio from RALPH A. SCHWEITZER, American Vice Consul, to FREDERICK D. HUNT, American Consul, Martinique.

Negatives of the above-described photostatic copies also are enclosed.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further action on the instant case is contemplated by this office.

Very truly yours,

Sam J. Papich

SAM J. PAPICH
LA

SJP:jar
Enclosure

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: September 23, 1947

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 71958

SUBJECT: ATTEMPTED HOAX ABOUT ADOLF HITLER BEING ALIVE (PERPETRATED BY [redacted] INFORMANT) INTERNAL SECURITY - G

While telephonically discussing other matters with ASAC H. C. VAN PELT of this office, [redacted] advised he had received two letters from a local private citizen who claimed ADOLF HITLER is alive and in Argentina and that HITLER had communicated with him quite recently. Special Agent [redacted] personally contacted [redacted] at the [redacted] and secured the aforementioned correspondence. The first letter received by the [redacted] is quoted herein as follows:

" 315 5th St. S.F.

[redacted]

Oakland, Calif.

"Gentlemen Perhaps you recall Orlson Welles' attack of the martians?

"I have a letter from Hitler in German, that would multiply the sensation of Wells' 100 times Ive been in Europe 5 times the last time in 1932 when I met Hitler in Frankfurt through my bro in law, PAUL LISTOUSKY, at the office of Herr SCHLEMAN, owner of the Frankf. Zeitung.

"Has your paper control of a radio it would be the worlds greatest sensation to read the letter in German as H would read it! and I would like to know your attitude toward the proposition.

Yours

/s/ [redacted]

"over

"I would advise you on further details in handling this proposal.

"F

"And I can see you with the papers in question at any time you find convenient.

"F

"Needed is only courage and enterprise. I was 20 yrs a member (associate) of the Bohemian Club of S.F. "

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

INDEXED

The envelope of transmittal of the above letter was not available. However, the envelope transmitting the second communication was available and was addressed:

[redacted]

It bore the return address of [redacted] San Francisco Calif." The communication transmitted therein is quoted as follows:

[redacted]

"Dear Sir It seems to me that the radio public are well 'fed up' with soap - opera - halitosis and B.C. and would welcome a change When I took my 5th and last trip to Europe in 1932 I met A. Hitler through [redacted] for the SONNEMAN FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, one of Europe's most famous journals. Last summer I received (enclosed) letter from H. call it Hitler hoax if you will and believe its delivery in German over a USA radio would be the most startling sensation since Orson Welles 'attack of the martians'----

"If interested, let me know and I can come over about further details.

"Sincerely

[redacted]"

The enclosure mentioned therein was an envelope addressed [redacted] It bore the return address of "After Nov. 1945 return to Adolf Hitler, Reichskanzler - Berlin".

Inside the envelope was an English translation of the purported letter in German which [redacted] had allegedly received from HITLER in said envelope. The translation is set forth as follows:

"<u>Translation of</u> Hitler's Letter

"(Also Enclosed)

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"No doubt it is well known that little has happened in my life that could be called laughable, but when at the time of the Russian attack on Berlin I found refuge in the basement of the Imperial Chancellory building I was informed that my body and that of my wife (nee Eva Braun) had been covered with naptha and burned in the Chancellory garden. I could not help smiling for at this time we were many kilometers south west of Berlin on our air journey to Argentina and my friend PERON, on a "Condor" Line plane loaned me with acrew of two by a South American Republic.

"I have no sympathy with the Christlegend nor the anti Semitics who call all of Jewry Christ Killers, but I do know that every country is cursed with the number and kind of Jews it deserves and will suffer from them until it expells them - or else ----

"I wish only to add that my friend BORNEMANN was many years active in Sweden preparing all for the recovery of our party and a closer approach to our ideals. Even if heads must roll again.

"In the mean time I am

/s/ Adolf Hitler
Reichskangler
Berlin --- "

Examination of the envelope addressed to [redacted] bearing HITLER's purported return address in Berlin disclosed it bore two cancelled German postage stamps but no postmark on the envelope itself. It was also observed the handwriting appearing thereon is quite similar to [redacted] handwriting as contained in the other letters described above. [redacted] was accordingly interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] at [redacted] office, [redacted] San Francisco, California. [redacted] readily admitted having personally addressed to [redacted] the envelope bearing the German stamps, that [redacted] had taken two cancelled German postage stamps from another envelope and glued them thereon and that [redacted] reason for attempting to perpetrate this hoax was to create a sensation. [redacted] is 77 years old and seemed to be a psychopathic case. [redacted] face flushed and [redacted] eyes became glassy and [redacted] stated [redacted] had a weak heart. The interview was discontinued upon [redacted] assurance that [redacted] had made no other similar efforts in the past and that [redacted] would attempt no further hoaxes in the future.

The above described letters and envelopes are enclosed herewith for the information and assistance of the Bureau should it be desirable to compare the handwriting with other similar communications received from other sources. [redacted] was informed of the outcome and no publicity has resulted.

Copies of this communication are also being referred to ONI and MID in San Francisco as a matter of possible interest. No further action is being taken by this Division.

Enclosures - 5

HVP:mhr

cc - 1 ONI
2 MID

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Federal Bureau of Invest[illegible]
United States Department of [illegible]stice
Washington, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
October 31, 1947

Fletcher

VIA AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: THE RUMORED POISONING OF HITLER

There is attached for the information of the Bureau, copy of OI Special Report No. 53 (OI-SR/53) dated October 4, 1947. This report contains a series of arguments to prove that Dr. Morell, physician to Hitler, did not give poison to him or administer narcotics in any quantity which might have contributed to the impairment of Hitler's health.

The statements to disprove the rumors about Morell were made by people who knew Hitler and by scientists or chemists who examined the drugs which Morell administered to Hitler. The rumor that Morell was poisoning Hitler was started by Giesing, a physician who had access to Hitler for a while after July 20, 1944, and who, together with Dr. Brandt, probably wished to get rid of the obnoxious Morell.

It is also argued that Hitler inherited certain traits which manifested themselves in childhood and later on, and that these might account for his crimes and other actions.

This report was made abailable to me by AC of S, G-2, Frankfurt, Germany, and copies of same are not being retained in the files of this office.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attaché

JAC:LH
65-600
Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-5636-80

15 NOV 12 1947

EX-33

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-5636-1

69 NOV

126

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REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

October 27, 1947

To: SAC, San Francisco

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on October 6, 1947.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Attempted Hoax About Adolf Hitler Being Alive
(perpetrated by [redacted] Informant)
Internal Security [redacted]

RECORDED
EX-4

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 65-53615-79
LAB. NO. D-71958 AD

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter dated September 23, 1947

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Q18 Envelope addressed [redacted] Califa., U.S.A." and bearing return address "After Nov. 1945 return to Adolf Hitler, Reichskanzler - Berlin."

Q19 Handwritten letter in pencil to [redacted] beginning "Dear Sir, It seems to me that the radio public are well fed up" and signed [redacted]

Q20 Handwritten English translation of purported letter in German which [redacted] had allegedly received from Hitler, beginning "No doubt it is well known" etc.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Q15 Handwritten letter in pencil to [redacted] beginning "Gentlemen, Perhaps you recall Orlson Welles' attack" and signed [redacted] Also, envelope containing above letter addressed to [redacted] bearing return address [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(Continued next page)

2 - San Francisco
1 - Laboratory

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

OCT 27 3 54 PM '47

Page 1
CAA/mr

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RESULT OF EXAMINATION:

It is concluded that the writing on the envelope allegedly addressed to [redacted] by Adolf Hitler and that on the translation was written by [redacted] the writer of the letter to [redacted]

The writing was searched in the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. Since this appears to be entirely a local matter, copies will not be placed in the file.

Specimens are being retained.

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: February 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

SUBJECT: WHEREABOUTS OF ADOLPH HITLER
MISCELLANEOUS

Recently whil [redacted] was conducting an investigation concerning another matter at Rome, Georgia, [redacted] Rome, Georgia, furnished the following information. [redacted] stated that [redacted] served with the Army in Germany after the close of hostilities and around Christmas of 1945 [redacted] was in a village of Schwindigg which is located near Muhldorf. While in company with a German [redacted] by the name of [redacted] last name unknown, [redacted] visited a tourist home at Schwindigg whose owner was a member of the Nazi Party and exhibited his membership certificate. This individual stated that the information concerning HITLER being dead is entirely erroneous and that HITLER was nearby Schwindigg. [redacted] continued that later in the evening [redacted] went to a tavern about one and a half to two miles from Schwindigg in the direction of a range of mountains. While at this tavern, [redacted] engaged in conversation with several Germans and although they were drinking, at least two or three of them remarked [redacted] that HITLER was not dead but was nearby.

[redacted] advised that the area near Schwindigg is very mountainous and of a rough terrain and that [redacted] opinion is that a person would be able to hide out in that area indefinitely with a certain amount of help from persons nearby.

This letter is being furnished for information purposes only.

62-0
TBP:aej

RECORDED
INDEXED

19 FEB 12 1948

EX-7

60 FEB 18 1948

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. LADD DATE: February 28, 1948

FROM : James H. Merritt Time of call: 11:35 P.M., 2/28/48

SUBJECT: ADOLF HITLER and woman aboard City of New Orleans, Ill. Central Railroad, 2/28/48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SAC POSTER telephonically advised the writer that [redacted] Ill., had called him and advised as follows: [redacted] flagman on the Illinois Central Railroad, boarded the City of New Orleans, a train which left New Orleans at 8:00 A.M. today, at Cairo, Illinois, at 8:02 P.M., Central Standard Time, tonight. On this train [redacted] observed a man in Seat 40, Car 10, whom he believed was ADOLF HITLER. This individual was accompanied by a woman. [redacted] described the man as follows:

Height	5'11"
Weight	180 pounds
Age	59 to 60
Hair	Dark brown

Wearing a brown double-breasted suit
Small light mustache
Extremely nervous
Spoke in both English and German. Had heavy German accent.

[redacted] described the woman as follows:

Age	41
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Dark brown turning gray

Green dress with "new look"

POSTER advised that [redacted], Special Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad was also aboard this train and that he observed these individuals and substantiated [redacted] story. POSTER stated that [redacted] was sober and claimed that [redacted] and [redacted] were also.

POSTER stated that it was not possible due to the lack of time to have one of his Agents board this train, and that he had called [redacted] at Champaign, Illinois, and [redacted] at Kankakee, Illinois, who are both very friendly to the Bureau, and asked them to board the train and observe these individuals and report back to him. POSTER stated that he also called SAC McSWAIN in Chicago as the train was due to arrive at one station in Chicago at 11:43 P.M., CST, and at another station in Chicago at 11:55 P.M. POSTER stated that McSWAIN advised that he would have Agents cover both stations, and observe these individuals, and that McSWAIN would call the Bureau and report their findings.

JHM:kk

EX-39

19 MAR 9 1948

1 MAR 18 1948

POSTER informed that he thought the Bureau might have some inquiries on this matter from the press as the information was known to the employees of the Illinois Central Railroad.

I called Mr. COYNE, Mr. FLETCHER, and Mr. McQUIRE and advised them of the above matter.

ADDENDUM: E.F. LANE on duty 12:45 A.M. 2/29/48

[redacted] ASAC KELLY of the Springfield Office stated [redacted] of Champaign, Illinois, advised that two men had left the train at Champaign for a short time but boarded the train again when it left.

[redacted] of Kankakee, Illinois, advised ASAC KELLY that six or seven persons had left the train at Kankakee but none fitted the descriptions of the individuals in question. [redacted] also checked Car 10 of the train and found Seat 40 empty. ASAC KELLY stated this was not too significant as he was previously told that the man and woman involved had spent most of the day in the club car which was not checked by [redacted]

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 3, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: ADOLF HITLER and woman aboard City of New Orleans, Ill. Central Railroad, 2/28/48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At 4:30 pm today, I called SAC McSwain in Chicago in accord with your instructions with reference to the memorandum of February 28, 1948, relating to the identification of a passenger on the above-described train as being Adolf Hitler.

Mr. McSwain stated that this was washed out; that two Special Agents, [redacted] and [redacted], had got on the train and had closely observed the person in question and his woman companion. It was so obvious to the Agents that this person was not Adolf Hitler that they did not make a positive determination of his identity, feeling that it would possibly create a situation causing absurd publicity. He stated that the person in question was not more than 42; that instead of a foreign accent, he had a very pronounced southern accent; he wore a brown mustache; and his general appearance and over-all description precluded any possibility of his being identical with Adolf Hitler. The woman accompanying him, who had previously been stated to be 41 years old, in the opinion of Agents [redacted] and [redacted] could not have been more than 22 or 23. She was much younger than her reported description and she had no foreign accent whatever.

HBF:ecb

RECORDED 65-53615-83
F B I
19 MAR 9 1948
EX-39

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CORR...

March 4, 1948

Mr. [redacted]
Arapahoe, Nebraska

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I received your letter of February 24, 1948, and want to thank you for sending me information concerning the individual you mentioned. In the event more specific data comes to your attention in this regard, please submit complete details to Mr. J. ... of our Omaha Office, 1410 Federal Building, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: Omaha, with copy of incoming.

EN:how

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
MAR 5 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

56 MAR 17 1948

127

[redacted]

Mr. Hoover:

You have a 50-50 chance finding Hittler in this location. I seen a man 2 years back get out of a box car, the very image of Hittler hee wanted to find a man he faugt with World Were I under the Kiser. I should of let you know a long tim ago. I am alone. Have seen him and he dodeged out of sight.

Hope you can send some won.

Yors Res

[redacted]

From the depo.
Ecast 3 house
when you cross the Hi way (will tell you more).

C
O
P
Y

[redacted] 2-24-1948

Mr. Hoover
you have a 50-50—
chance findeing
Hittler in this
location. I seen a man
2 years back. get out of
a box car. the very
image of Hittler—
hee wanted to find
a man he faught with
world war 1 under
the Kiser. I should of
let you know a long tim
ago. I am alone.

REC
INDEXED 16
F B I
MAR 10 1948

129

have seen - him & he
dodged out of sight -

Hope I can send
some word

Yours Res -

[redacted]

from the depo
E east - 3 House
when you cross
the Hi-way (will tell
(you more)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: May 6, 1948

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY - G
Concerning Person possibly identical with ADOLPH HITLER

On April 26, 1948, a Special Agent attached to the Detroit Office interviewed [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, at the request of [redacted] who had previously communicated with the Detroit Office by telephone. [redacted] produce broker, [redacted] which he conducts from his home address in Detroit, stated that from August 8 to August 17, 1946, he and his wife resided at Hotel Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Province of Quebec, which he described as being a very isolated and remote section of the province. On the first day of their arrival they were dumbfounded by the appearance of a man in the hotel lobby who appeared identical in every respect with ADOLPH HITLER.

This unknown person was described as 5'10-1/2" to 11" and weighing 185 to 190 pounds. There was no attempt at disguise. During their short period of residence they never saw this unknown person in company of other people except after 11 p.m. in the evening when four or five other visitors and the unknown individual would play chess in the lobby.

[redacted] further advised that the suspicions of his wife and himself were intensified by the following enumerated peculiar circumstances:

1. While no concrete evidence existed the [redacted] felt that they were being spied upon and information as to their activities was being obtained by the unknown person.

2. Upon their arrival they encountered an American colonel and his family consisting of his wife and two children. They were struck by the apparent newness of the colonel's uniform which had the appearance of never having been worn before and by the distinct European dress of his wife and children.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

3. The apparent effort of several other men in the community to groom their hair and mustaches to form the general appearance similar with ADOLPH HITLER. It was felt by the [redacted] that this was an effort to divert suspicion from the individual whom they encountered at the hotel.

4. Upon returning to that section of Canada in 1947 the [redacted] found no evidence of their original suspect nor did any of the local residents discuss him. In addition, those people whom they recall as grooming themselves similar to HITLER had in the meantime changed their looks.

RECORDED INDEXED

31 MAY 10 1948

50 MAY 17 1948 COPIES DESTROYED

R 207 NOV 2 1960

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Letter to Director, FBI
May 6, 1948

Re: INTERNAL SECURITY - G
Concerning Person possibly identical with ADOLPH HITLER

[redacted] indicated that he would be glad to cooperate with the Bureau in any way that it may so see fit. He also indicated a willingness to return to Canada if so desired by the Bureau.

This letter is set forth for the purpose of information and there will be no further investigation by the Detroit Office.

WPD:WAC
100-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 23 1948

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WU B4 PD

CHELSEA MICH MAY 23 340P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE HITLER IS CALL [redacted]

[redacted]

447P

7911.

Adolph Hitler G.I.R. 9

65-53615

RECORDED - 117
INDEXED - 117
22 MAY 28 1948

55 JUN 9 1948

133

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

Investigation Department
Washington, D.C. - U.S.A.

Mexico, May 30,1948

Hasn't Adolph Hitler died? This is the hope of every Investigator in the United States because none of them have been able to locate the hiding-place of the German Dictator.

They will never succeed in locating it because enormous difficulties stand in the way of the most expert detectives. It is useless for them to wander about the world trying to find a trace or clue which might lead them to the most discussed man in the world.

This does not refer to detectives who are trying to discover more detailed clues regarding the disappearance of the German Dictator.

The only person who can clarify the situation for them is a young man by the name of NRINGEHFTRUY BBBBENTROR (this must refer to Joachim von Ribbentrop). However, a huge fortune is involved - it would cost them about twenty million dollars to obtain the information.

For this sum of money, this young man will supply them with detailed information relating to the whereabouts of the man for whom the allies are conducting an intensive search. The young man who can supply this information is in the city of AMWQEEDSCXZX.

Adolph Hitler is neither in Spain nor in Argentina.

The point is that the youngest marshal in the German Army bears the name of NRINGEHFTRY BBBBETROR (see above). Will he surrender Adolph Hitler and Eva Braun alive?

For a better world.

A servant,
/s/ HASDESXZFC BBGFOIJIU M.

Translated by:
[redacted]

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RECORDED - 31

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PCJXEM 03ED OYAN DE 1948..
¿N ... MUERTO ADOLFO HITLER?..

ES DESIR QUE TODOS LOSE ENBESTIGADORES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

PORQUE NO HAN PODIDO PONER EN CLARO LA DESAPARICION DEL DITADOR ALEMAN, NOE SE HA PUESTO AUN EN CLARO.. Y NUNCA PODRAN ASERLO... PORQUE EXITEN DIFICULTADES DE PODERES MAYORES PARA TODOS AQUELLOS DETETIVES MAS AJILES NO LES BALDRA VAGAR POR TODO EL MUNDO PARA ASI ENCOTRAR UNA PISTA POR CUAL SERIA UTI PARA DAR CON EL HOMBRE MAS DESCUTIDO QUE HA CREADO EL MUNDO.
PERO EN ESE PLAN NO SE ENCONTRAND LOS DETETIVES QUE SE ANPUESTO EN EL CAMINO DE FORMULAR MAS DETALLES LA DESAPARICION DELDITADOR ALEMAN...

PARA TODO ESTE CASO SOLAMENTE SELOS PONDRIA EN CLARO UN JOVE LLAMADO ...NRINGEHFTRUY,BBBBENTROR.

PERO CASO LES COSTARI UNA INMENSA FORTUNA CASI UNOS VEINTE MILLONES.. DE DOLARES...

POR C POR CUAL DINERO UNA ANPLIA INFORMACION DEDONDE SEI

INCUENTRA EL HOMBRE QUE TANTO BUSCA LOS ALIADOS

EL JOVEN QUE PRODUNSI SE ENCUETRA EN LA CIUDA DE AMWQETDSCXZX,

ADOLFO HITLER...

NO SEINCUETRA NI ESPAÑA NI ARGENTINA.

....

ELCASO ADONDE EL MARISCA MAS JOVE DEL EJERSITO
ALEMAN ...
LLEVA EL NOMBRE NRINGEHFTRY BBBBETROR......

ELE XXX . LES ENTREGARIA VIVOS ? HA ADOLF HITLER.
Y HA EVA BRAU.¿¿¿¿¿

UN SERVIDO
HASDESXZFC BBGFOIJIU M.
....
POR MUNDO MEJOR.........

RECORDED - 141

June 8, 1948

Mr. [redacted]

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your note postmarked June 1, 1948, has been received. It is suggested that you may wish to communicate with the Director of Intelligence, General Staff, Department of the Army, National Defense Building, Washington, D. C., concerning the matter you mentioned. Your enclosure is being returned at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Newspaper clipping from the Los Angeles Times entitled "Marshall Plan Wins Plaudits of Dr. Schacht.

G.L.R.-10

NOTE: Correspondent's enclosure concerned Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's Reichsbank president, who is very similar in facial appearance to Hitler.

WN:mdd

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JUN 9 12 22 PM 1948
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

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Is this guy Hitler?

[redacted]

ADOLF HITLER

RECORDED - 141

INDEXED - 141 JUN [illegible] 1948

RE [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date : August 3, 1948 [redacted]

To : [redacted]
Chief, Division of Foreign Acitivity Correlation
State Department
515 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From : Director, FBI

Re : REPORTED PRESENCE OF ADOLPH HITLER
IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA
[redacted]

This is to advise you that [redacted] New York City, furnished this Bureau with two newspaper clippings from the publication, "El Tiempo" published in Bogota, Colombia. These clippings deal with a current story in Bogota indicating that Adolph Hitler is presently in Bogota, Colombia.

Transmitted herewith for your information and for any action you may deem appropriate are photostatic copies of the translations of these newspaper clippings.

Attachments

cc Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FRC/lc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
AUG 5 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

Rumorase que Hitler Se Halla en Bogot

(Vea Pág

A la Naciente Nacion de Israel el Destino le Tien Reservado Un Importante Papel en la Histor

24 Pags.

NUEVA YORK AL DIA

24 Pag

5¢ Dedicated to the American Hemisphere •GRAFICO• 5

Año XI. No. 21 — Precio 5 Cts. — 24 Páginas NUEVA, SABADO 22 DE MAYO DE 1948

SEMANARIO DEL HOGAR CON TODOS Y PARA TODOS — 24 PAGS.

Urge Conceder Inmediata Asistencia Economica A Toda Hispano America

El Embajador del Brasil en Washington, Dr. Mauricio Nabuco, propondrá un plan inmediato.

Tan pronto el Dr. Mauricio Nabuco, nombrado recientemente Embajador del Brasil en Washington, hubo pisado tierra norteamericana, manifestó a la prensa neoyorquina que todos los países de Hispanoamérica miran a los Estados Unidos como los dirigentes de su destino.

DE WASHINGTON:

Se Trabaja Por La Legislacion Puertorriqueñ

"Hay en perspectiva dos proyectos importantes"— dicho el Comisionado Residente Fernós Isern

Dentro del interés observado en el Congreso

La personalidad del Dr. Nabuco es por demás interesan- pues su padre fué primer Embajador del Brasil en los idos Unidos en 1905. Al preguntársele por la situación tica del Brasil, el Dr. Nabuco dijo que el Brasil no tenía cultades con el comunismo, pues los oposicionistas a ideología aumentan de día en

Estoy orgulloso del puesto que ne ha confiado, —declaró el Nabuco— y cuento con la ama ad de los norteamericanos y su exquisita hospitalidad."

l interrogársele detalladamen- cerca de la situación financie- n general de los países hispa- nericanos, el nuevo Embajador Brasil puntualizó con énfasis los Estados Unidos deben ayu- económicamente sin demora a Hispanoamérica, pues los ne- os se hallan estáticos, y que, su parte, así que se halle apo- ado en Washington propondrá plan de ayuda norteamericana Hispanoamérica.

fectivamente, muchos funcio- ios del Gobierno en Washing- y tantas otras personas alle- as al comité de asignaciones Senado, muestran preocupa- de si la América Hispana con- uirá realmente con los sete- cientos millones de dólares que ex- traoficialmente se le asignan como contribución al plan de ayuda a Europa. También se muestran an- siosos de que dicha contribución no vaya a convertirse en una nue- va carga para el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en forma de em- préstitos para los países hispano- americanos.

para la Isla de Puerto Rico, el Comisionado Residente en ésta, doctor Antonio Fernós Isern, tiene grandes esperanzas de que, por lo menos antes del receso eleccionario se aprue- ben dos importantes proyectos.

Primero.— Uno presentado por el Senador Hugh Butler, republicano de Nebraska que au- torizaría a la Legislatura de Puer- to Rico asignar sueldos al Gober- nador, a los jefes de los Departa- mentos y al Presidente de la Co- misión de Servicio Público.

Segundo.— Proyecto de la Cá- mara presentado por el propio se- ñor Fernós Isern, para convertir a los puertorriqueños que nacieron antes del año 1899, en "nacionales" de los Estados Unidos, en vez de ciudadanos naturalizados, como se les considera en la actualidad.

Hasta ahora, el Congreso de los Estados Unidos ha mostrado un profundo interés en los asuntos relacionados con Puerto R[illegible] y el Dr. Fernós se ha abstenido de aclarar qué gestiones hará el li- derato puertorriqueño el año pró- ximo. En lo que concierne al fon- do político de Puerto Rico, el Dr. Fernós Isern ha indicado ciertas bases que reserva para el final dilema político de Puerto Rico, y son:

1.—Completar la democratiza- ción de nuestro régimen político interno.

2.—Establecer las limitaciones necesarias en relación a los pode- res del Gobierno Federal.

3.—Perfeccionar las relaciones dentro de la unión económica, con la abolición de inequidades en las relaciones comerciales con el con- tinente, y asegurar la partici- pación adecuada de Puerto [illegible] en los programas de ayuda federal y en los proyectos federales de fo- mento.

4.—Basar el régimen político y las relaciones de la Isla con Esta- dos Unidos, no de acuerdo con una Carta Orgánica puesta en vigor unilateralmente, y sí bajo una Constitución adoptada por el pue- blo de Puerto Rico. Y las relacio- nes económicas y políticas con el Gobierno Federal bajo un compa- to orgánico bilateral, a ser modi- ficado por consentimiento mutuo.

Surge la Nacion Hebrea de Israel

Dr. Cahim Weizmann es elegido Presidente. - Deplora el conflicto bélico con los árabes

El Dr. Chaim Weizmann, de 73 años de edad, fué nom- brado Presidente de la nación hebrea ISRAEL, ubicada en la Palestina, el domingo 16 de mayo de 1948, por el Consejo del Estado, y el cual está integrado por un grupo de 37 miembros.

El Presidente Truman fué el primer Jefe de estado en reconocer a Israel, desde el sábado 15 de mayo de 1948, ha- biéndole seguido Rusia, Guatemala y Uruguay. Hasta ahora la Gran Bretaña se ha abstenido de decla- rar qué piensa hacer con respecto a conceder el reconocimiento de nación independiente a Israel.

El Presidente Weizmann, de Is- rael, quien se ha mantenido reclui- do en el Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, de Nueva York por hallarse enfer- mo, ha manifestado lo siguiente:

"Es un gran honor el que se me confiere de ser el primer Presi- dente de Israel, y estoy sumamente agradecido al Consejo por la con- fianza depositada en mí. Elevo mis preces al Todopoderoso para que la guerra desencadenada sobre nosotros cese lo más pronto posi- ble, y una era de prosperidad y paz se suceda oportunamente. La- mento no poder hallarme en estas horas junto a mi pueblo" . . .

WASHINGTON:

Curso del Plan Marshall es Muy Satisfactorio

Según informes obtenidos de fuentes confidenciales, el Embajador W. Averell Harri- man, ha declarado que el pro- greso que se observa en el programa de rehabilitación de Europa es altamente satis- factorio.

También añadió el Sr. Harriman que las 16 naciones que se suscri- bieron al Plan Marshall, atacan sus correspondientes problemas económicos con gran entusiasmo y confianza, desde que los Estados Unidos han empezado a enviarles su debida asistencia.

El Embajador Harriman es el principal funcionario norteameri- cano en el papel de mediador y cooperador con la Administración de Plan Marshall, encomendada

WASHINGTON:

Pronto Aceptaran 200,000 Inmigrantes Refugiados

La mayoría de los senadores norteamericanos lo aprueban

A pesar de la oposición que ha encontrado en diferen- tes ocasiones la proposición del Presidente Truman de per- mitir la entrada de 200,0000 inmigrantes refugiados y des- amparados a los Estados Unidos, parece que ahora los par- tidarios de esta solicitud presidencial obtendrán éxito.

El plan abarca un período de dos años, pudo colegirse de una vota- ción informal en el Sendao de esta nación, y de la cual se dedujo que la mayoría de los legisladores nor- teamericanos votó a favor de per- mitir la entrada a los desampara- fugiados europeos de la persecu- ción nazista, fascista o comunista, tan pronto como termine sus la- bores en relación con la Ley para prevenir las inundaciones.

Hubo algún tiempo en que las nuevos inmigrantes pudieran ocu- par trabajos y hogares de los ciu-

INDICE DE NUEVA YORK AL DIA



REPORTAJE DIRECTO DE HOLLYWOOD

Por Victor RUEDA GRISOLIA

(Corresponsal Especial de NUEVA YORK AL DIA)



ACTUALIDADES DE HOLLYWOOD

Robert Mitchum, antes de hacer el gran drama de la Warner bajo la dirección de Raoul Walsh, que se luce en esta producción de Milton Sperling para la United States Pictures.

-:-

Ronald Regan y Alexis Smith, aparecen juntos en un poderoso drama de la Warner Bros. titulado: "Mujer Indómita". Ella es, naturalmente, la mujer que no quiere estar bajo el yugo de ningún hombre y él es el irresistible galán que la domina con sus besos. Esta es una obra del cine en que el deslumbrante panorama inmenso forma parte de la grandeza del film, ya que el vigor y la exuberancia que encierran las escenas, se hacen más intensas por el paso vertiginoso de las bandadas de potros salvajes que cruzan por el lienzo. Zachary Scott gana





"Faranduleando"

Por Antonio de la Puente (El Abuelo)

ELISEO GRRENET

Cuba, la de los bellos palmares, tiene en éste los maestros de los maestros de su folklore, a un consagrado artista, que pasea su nombre orgulloso por el mundo.



Eliseo Grenet, el autor de "Mamá Inés", de "Facundo" y de innumerables poemas musicales de sabor puramente tropical, tiene admiradores que enseguida que saben que está actuando o que su música se está poniendo en los carteles, que llenan los teatros porque Eliseo tiene la virtud de tener una "legión" de amigos que le siguen su trayectoria artística donde él sea cabeza de espectáculo.

Su última actuación en la inolvidable fiesta celebrada pro-fondos de caridad de "La Prensa" reafirmó estos dichos, pues su actuación inesperada hizo que el público en general, colmara su desinteresada actuación con los aplausos más cálidos y espontáneos.

El Maestro Grenet, como le llaman los cubanos, tiene una reputación artística envidiable, a su favor tiene el haber "hecho" a positivos valores de la escena, en temporadas tras temporadas a teatros llenos no solamente en Cuba, si no en toda Sur y Centro América, lográndolo también en Europa, donde su música es conocida ...

Rumorase que Hitler Se Encuentra en Bogota

En carta casi fantástica se ofrecen detalles que llenan de curiosidad hasta a los incrédulos

Como el interés por lo que atañe al fin de Hitler es siempre de actualidad, reproducimos a continuación la carta enviada a nuestro colega "El Tiempo", de Bogotá, firmada por el anónimo Amigo, Amigo y Amigo, y no dudamos que su lectura aportará el poder de la fantasía o realidad, dejando a la credulidad de cada uno lo que pueda haber de veraz en el relato:

Oranjestad, Isla de Aruba,
27 de abril de 1948.

Sr. director de "El Tiempo",
Bogotá.

Muy distinguido señor:

Tengo el gusto en dar a ustedes la más sensacional noticia que pueden dar en su leído y poderoso diario en éstos últimos tiempos y en esta hora neurálgica de la humanidad vacilante. HITLER SE ENCUENTRAR EN BOGOTA.

Está vivo, perfectamente sano y salvo, y no sufre de ninguna enfermedad hasta el presente. Hace sólo diez días lo he dejado en perfectas condiciones. Se pondrá al frente del mundo occidental, tan pronto se inicie el gran choque militar entre Rusia y los Estados Unidos de Norte América. Espera aún reunir un ejército de cinco millones de occidentales, para una cruzada general contra el bolchevismo.

Si la guerra se inicia dice: dos tercios de la humanidad presente pueden sucumbir, pero nos queda espacio astronómico para extender a la humanidad vencedora por los ...

... dinadores todo lo habían preparado ya de antemano y en las vecindades aguardaban caballos y más adelante, un camión de estaca. Los viajes se hicieron penosos, andando de noche gran parte y de día en las madrugadas. Después de acampar en las vecindades de muchas poblaciones nunca dentro de ellas, se llegó a un puertecito del río Magdalena. De este puerto se prosiguió el viaje en b... de carga de la más pequeña clasificación del río, hasta llegar a otro puerto del departamento, con pasajes de tercera clase. De la capital de Santander, se consiguió otro camión de carga, comparado hasta Pamplona y desde esta ciudad se obtuvvo automóvil expreso a Bogotá. Nunca nadie se alojó en hotel de ninguna clase, y los dos agentes coordinadores conseguían los pasajes, los vehículos y las provisiones. Siempre se aguardaba el vehículo por lo menos legua y media de distancia del barrio más apartado de un pueblo o ciudad.

aquella actuación, ya que ahora su popularidad ha llegado hasta el extremo de que tiene contratos hasta el año 1960, si quiere aceptarlos todos. No es un secreto que junto a Teresa Wright, Mitchum se destacó poderosamente en "Su Unica Salida", y se sabe que él quisiera hacer otra película en el Estudio Warner donde obtuvo aquel triunfo, pero ¿cómo va a encontrar el tiempo para tanto? Por lo pronto, si no ha visto "Su Unica Salida", vaya a ver este drama cumbre para que puedan apreciar la dinámica fuerza dramática de Robert Mitchum, así co-



también por Janes V. Kern y en la que Alexis Smith hace un papel más fuerte que todos los que había desempeñado hasta ahora y luce más bella que nunca.

Joan Crawford triunfa de nuevo en la Pantalla

Joan Crawford triunfa de nuevo en la pantalla, esta vez en el soberbio drama de la Warner Bros, "De Amor También se Muere".

No todas las actrices, después de veintidós años de labor en el cinema, se han encontrado todavía en la cumbre del éxito como ocurre con esta actriz favorita. Como estrella del cine silencioso, fué lo que diríamos el prototipo del arte y la belleza y obtuvo, como tal, triunfos calurosos y resonantes... Luego, con el advenimiento de las películas habladas, solía ella encerrarse en su habitación con el fin de leer en voz alta libros, diarios y revistas hasta convencerse, por sí misma, de que su voz agradaría no tan sólo a los directores de películas, sino también a su numeroso público. Así empezó lentamente a surgir en el cinema hablado hasta que, en 1945, fué premiada con el famoso premio "Oscar" de la Academia de Artes y Ciencias de Hollywood. La Academia la honraba por su brillante actuación en la película de la Warner, "El Suplicio de una Madre". Y no hace mucho, terminó otra que constituye un nuevo triunfo para ella. Se titula "De Amor También se Muere". Por el momento se encuentra trabajando en el drama titulado "Possessed".

Pero el alto puesto que ocupa

crió en un hogar humilde, y desde niña se vió obligada a trabajar con el fin de cubrir parte de los gastos de sus estudios, sin que jamás soñara, por supuesto, que un día llegaría a ser actriz del cinema. Lo único que anhelaba era obtener una mediana educación que la preparase para la vida, para la lucha por la vida. Pero su belleza, talento y ambición se pusieron de relieve. Y así empezó lentamente a surgir en el teatro, llegando más tarde también a surgir en el cinema.

Pero, no hay nada completo en esta vida... La parte romántica y conyugal de la vida de Miss Crawford ha tenido sus vaivenes... Su matrimonio con Douglas Fairbank no fué muy feliz. Joan se casó con ese actor en 1929 y se divorció de él cuatro años después. En 1935, se casó con Franchot Tone y se divorció, por falta de compatibilidad, en 1939. En 1942 contrajo matrimonio con Philip Terry y se divorciaron en 1945, porque, según ella, Phil interfería en su carrera con sus observaciones o críticas demasiado severas. En estos momentos tiene un nuevo pretendiente, un joven muy conocido en la capital del cinema Greg Bautzer. ¿Se casará con él? Unos dicen que sí...

Pero, Miss Crawford, a los 38 años de edad, (esa es la edad que

delicadas cadencias ... criollo" de la "danza" de los "clásicos boleros" y de las sabrosísimas "Habaneras", todas de un sabor a "mangó" o "Caña" a "campiña cubana", donde de seguro se extasía, buscando los originalísimos temas de su incomparable música tropical.

Yo tengo en la Argentina un gran compositor que quiero como a un hermano, que se llama Juan Carlos Coblán, más conocido en este ambiente teatral por el "aristócrata del tango". Este notable maestro, un día hablando de Eliseo Grenet, me dijo:

—"Ustedes los cubanos tienen muchos músicos notables, pero Eliseo Grenet es el que se ocupa en sus composiciones de poner vivo el sentimiento popular, y por eso su folklore tiene ese sabor "criollo" tan sugestivo y de tanto vigor musical."

"Honor a quien honor se merece", dijo José Martí, al hacerlo, en esta ocasión, honró a Cuba y a uno de sus hijos, que reúne muchas cualidades para que se le quiera, respete y considere, porque Eliseo Grenet tene ganada reputación como excelente músico y como cubano ejemplar.

"NUEVA YORK AL DIA" saluda cariñosamente a Eliseo Grenet, y le envía desde sus columnas y por conducto del Abuelo, un fraternal saludo.

pantalla. Su vida romántica o sentimental no ha sido siempre una sucesión de éxitos. Pero ella misma manifiesta que en esta vida todo tiene compensaciones.... que aunque no está casada ni tiene hijos propios, lleva una vida relativamente feliz en compañía de sus dos hijitos adoptivos, Chris, que tiene unos tres años; y Christina, que tiene cinco.

¿Qué diremos de su última película, "De Amor También se Muere"? Que es la historia de una acaudalada mujer altamente sensible y emotiva que se enamora apasionadamente de un genio musical... Es una brillante adaptación de la popular novela de Fannie Hurst, "Humoresque".

Una película que ha sido califi-

Cree que es el único camino de distraer la emoción universal, para saciarla en la novedad de una serie de descubrimientos interplanetarios, que marcasen nuevos rumbos a la humanidad viciada y enferma de sistemas rutinarios incapaces de lograr el bienestar general.

Como datos especiales de la existencia de Hitler en Colombia en las vecindades de Bogotá, me permito decirles lo siguiente:

Desembarcó del submarino "R. V. Z." 1048 en Bahía honda, costa de la Guajira Colombiana, en la madrugada del 19 de julio de 1945. Acompañado de seis hombres así: dos técnicos en radio y aparatos de precisión, dos tenientes coroneles, uno de infantería y otro de artillería un mayor de aviación y un experto en submarinos, todos en trajes civiles, disfrazados de paisanos, a la vez, fuera del equipaje en bolsas de hule, había dos bolsas de lona marron, con billetes en dólares americanos, por cantidad de tres millones. Este dinero estaba a su vez camouflado con ropa de uso casero por encima y por debajo.

Al desembarcar en un recodo de la anchurosa y bella Bahía Honda, cuatro esforzados indios guajiros esperaban en un punto especial para conducir los equipajes hacia lugares indicados. Dos agentes coordinadores habían venido con los indios. Los agentes coor-

como una de las mejores del año. Y no es de extrañar, pues, tanto su argumento como su música sublime, hacen de ella uno de los mejores medios de entretenimiento... Además, aunque poco usual en el cinema, es una bella combinación de drama y concierto a la vez, y este último (el concierto) está a cargo del notable maestro Franz Waxman. Pero la persona a quien se le debe la mayor parte del crédito por haber logrado sincronizar la música con la acción de este drama emocionante y conmovedor es el notable experto, Jerry Wald, productor de los dramas más brillantes de la Warner

...pasado que le daba la apariencia de un extranjero apático y de delicada salud.

(Pasa a la pág. ...)

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Desde entonces, cada vez que [illegible] en Alemania procuraba entrevistarme con él, y nuestra amistad fue creciendo. Más de una vez le serví en [illegible] ante diplomáticos suramericanos. Una vez elaboramos un plan para la industrialización de Latinoamérica, a base de inversiones alemanas. [illegible] yo poner en práctica un experimento de industrialización en algunos terrenos que en ese entonces poseía en el departamento de Nariño. Cuando los técnicos alemanes que iban a colaborar en éste se disponían a viajar a Colombia, estalló la guerra.

La mayor parte de la guerra la pasé en Europa, con un breve interludio de algunos meses que pasé en Colombia atendiendo a mis negocios particulares, y algunos días de veraneo en Bermuda, entonces rígidamente controlada por las autoridades militares británicas. Hacia fines de 1944, hallándome yo en un país europeo, cuyo nombre no puedo revelar, fui víctima de la persecución de la GPU soviética, quienes seguramente habían averiguado los lazos que me unían con Alemania. Después de tres terribles días en que sufrí una verdadera persecución «policiaca», logré cruzar la frontera y entrar a otro país, donde el soviet no podía operar con tanta libertad.

Enero 12, 1945.—Recibo la visita de X, agente alemán conocido. Me indica la posibilidad de una derrota alemana, y me da un plazo de dos días para que estudie el sitio más conveniente en Suramérica como refugio para Hitler y un grupo de científicos y oficiales alemanes en caso de que éstos tengan que «desaparecer» temporalmente del escenario mundial.

Enero 13, 1945.—Me devano los sesos pensando qué sitio puede ofrecer mayor seguridad. Opto por recomendar a mi patria, Colombia. Sus inmensos territorios despoblados se prestan para ocultar a Hitler y sus acompañantes. Además, allí poseo yo terrenos aislados especialmente adecuados para el propósito que se persigue y, siendo mi patria, podré trabajar con mayor facilidad. El grupo bien puede entrar al país por dos sitios: por la costa pacífica de Nariño, o por la desguarnecida costa de la Guajira. Habiendo estado, cuando joven, en Riohacha, Castilletes, Bahiahonda y Manaure, y considerando que el viaje por el Pacífico se dificultaría enormemente, pues habría que volar o pasar por el canal de Panamá (aún ignoraba que existiera una ruta submarina entre Europa y América [illegible] que el viaje se efectuaría en submarino) me decido por recomendar la entrada por la Guajira.

Enero 15, 1945. Me he reunido con X. Recomiendo la entrada por la Guajira, y le entrego una guía de viaje que habrá de llevar al grupo de Hitler desde la Península hasta mis propiedades en Nariño, en forma perfectamente secreta.

Enero 30, 1945. Hasta hoy he vuelto a tener contacto con X. Me instruye viajar inmediatamente a Colombia para arreglar los detalles del plan. X. me informa que el viaje se hará en submarino y que Bahiahonda será el punto de entrada. Su ensenada ofrece las mejores condiciones para esta clase de embarcaciones. Además, a sólo 200 kilómetros rumbo de Bahiahonda, en el departamento del Magdalena, está el campo de aviación natural más grande de Colombia, «La Loma». Convenimos el método de contacto y las claves musicales a base del primer movimiento de la Sinfonía de los Juguetes de Haydn) que debo usar para comunicarme con Alemania por medio del radio.

Una vez en Colombia, procedo a escoger mis colaboradores o «agentes de enlace». [illegible] de ellos son servidores fieles a mi familia; el tercero, un alto oficial del ejército colombiano; el cuarto, un jefe conservador de Antioquia; el quinto, un dirigente liberal violentamente anticomunista; el sexto más inteligente y riquísimo «ha"reno» [illegible] del Valle del Cauca.

Para no hacer demasiado larga esta narración, quiero sintetizarla aún más: después de haber efectuado todos los arreglos necesarios, lo que me llevó más de un mes y medio, durante el cual estuve en permanente contacto con Alemania y con el «grupo de Hitler» (del cual «Amigo, amigo, amigo», no dice que formaba parte, como lo [illegible] efectuado el vuelo. En la madrugada del 26 de julio aterrizaron las avionetas en el campo de aviación de La Florida, en ese entonces abandonado, abajo de la calle 63 en Bogotá. El vuelo fue accidentado. Hubo necesidad de volar de noche sobre la cordillera en aparatos de poca potencia, sin radio-faro naturalmente. La pericia de los pilotos se impuso a las condiciones. Una vez en tierra, los pilotos procedieron a incendiar las máquinas y sus restos fueron sumergidos en la cercana ciénaga de Santa Marta.

En La Florida, esperaban a Hitler tres personalidades que hasta entonces no habían hecho parte del plan que yo conocía. De una de ellas era la hacienda hacia donde se dirigió Hitler. Este no había querido confiar en mí solamente y a última hora había cambiado sus planes. Yo seguía siendo, sin embargo, parte de su séquito íntimo.

Desde esa hacienda sabanera se dirigió, durante meses, la lucha anti-comunista mundial. Una sola vez, a principios de 1946 cuando la legación rusa en Bogotá comenzó a multiplicar su personal, temimos que los soviéticos hubieran descubierto el verdadero paradero del Fuehrer. Nuestros temores se disiparon semanas más tarde, cuando los agentes de la GPU, frustradas sus pistas por la forma genialmente secreta como Hitler y su grupo conducían su operación "Niebla" (así se llamó todo el plan), regresaron a Moscú desalentados. Ahora sabe la opinión por qué la legación rusa en Bogotá contaba con un personal tan numeroso. Pero Hitler conocía cada uno de sus movimientos. Su grupo tenía su "hombre" dentro de la misma legación.

Agentes y científicos alemanes seguían llegando a Colombia, unos por la vía secreta submarina a través del [illegible] había encargado de convencer al diputado de la necesidad del crimen, alegando motivos de política interna. A su vez el diputado no tuvo dificultad en convencer al asesino, un fanático. Hitler había concebido un plan maestro.

Sólo falló un detalle: los hombres de confianza del grupo en Washington fracasaron en su intento de que los Estados Unidos rompieran con el Soviet a raíz de los acontecimientos del [illegible] de abril.

Desde el 5 de abril había dejado [illegible] de ver a Hitler. Cuando regresé a la hacienda, el 15 de abril, la encontré totalmente vacía. Los equipos, el laboratorio, todo y todos habían desaparecido. La casa y sus alrededores habían recuperado su aspecto normal. No había un sólo indicio sospechoso. La retirada había sido perfecta.

Tengo fe que en algún sitio del mundo Hitler y su grupo de militares y científicos prosigan su lucha en espera de la ocasión propicia para dar el golpe de gracia contra el comunismo internacional.

Es falso, como lo afirma "Amigo, Amigo, Amigo" de que Hitler viniese con frecuencia a Bogotá a asistir al cine. Pocas veces salía de la hacienda y cuando lo hacía, nadie sabía a dónde se dirigía. Como dato interesante, puedo informarles que Eva Braun murió durante la travesía submarina, a causa de una embolia. Desde entonces el Fuehrer se había tornado más huraño, silencioso y apático. Sólo lo entusiasmaba la idea de una cruzada mundial contra los rojos.

Por obvias razones, algunos datos, fechas y nombres de este relato, [illegible] como mi propio nombre, han sido [illegible] gurosamente alterados.

Del señor director, respetuosamente,

EUDORO LLAMA [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]dades militares británicas por las [illegible] 1944, hallándome [illegible] Hacia [illegible] [illegible] en un país [illegible], cuyo nombre no puedo revelar, [illegible] víctima de la persecución de la G[illegible] soviética, quienes seguramente habían [illegible] averiguado los lazos que me unían con Alemania. Después de tres terribles días en que sufrí una verdadera persecución «película», logré cruzar la frontera y escapar a otro país, donde el soviet no podía operar con tanta libertad.

Enero 12, 1945.—Recibo la visita de [illegible] agente alemán conocido. Me insinúa la posibilidad de una derrota alemana, y me da un plazo de dos días para que estudie el sitio más conveniente en Sudamérica como refugio para Hitler y un grupo de científicos y [illegible]ales alemanes en caso de que éstos tengan que «desaparecer» temporalmente del escenario mundial.

Enero 13, 1945.—Me devano los sesos pensando qué sitio puede ofrecer [illegible] seguridad. Opto por recomendar a mi patria, Colombia. Sus inmensos territorios despoblados se prestan para ocultar a Hitler y sus acompañantes. Además, allí poseo yo terrenos aislados especialmente adecuados para el propósito que se persigue y, siendo mi patria, podré trabajar con mayor facilidad. El grupo bien puede entrar al país por dos sitios: por la costa pacífica de Nariño, o por la desguarnecida costa de la Guajira. Habiendo estado, cuando joven, en Riohacha, Castilletes, Bahiahonda y Manaure, y considerando que el viaje por el Pacífico se dificultaría enormemente, pues habría que volar o pasar por el canal de Panamá (aún ignoraba que existiera una ruta submarina entre Europa y América [illegible] que el viaje se efectuaría en submarino) me decido por recomendar la entrada por la Guajira.

Enero 15, 1945. Me he reunido con X. Recomiendo la entrada por la Guajira, y le entrego una guía de viaje que habrá de llevar al grupo de Hitler desde la Península hasta mis propiedades en Nariño, en forma perfectamente segura.

Enero 30, 1945. Hasta hoy he vuelto a tener contacto con X. Me instruye viajar inmediatamente a Colombia para arreglar los detalles del plan. X. me [illegible] que el viaje se hará en submarino y que Bahiahonda será el punto de entrada. Su ensenada ofrece las mejores condiciones para esta clase de embarcaciones. Además, a sólo 300 kilómetros rumbo a Bahiahonda, en el departamento del Magdalena, está el campo de aviación natural más grande de Colombia, «La Loma». Convenimos el método de contacto y las claves musicales a base del primer movimiento de la Sinfonía de los Juguetes (de Haydn) que debo usar para comunicarme con Alemania por medio del radio.

Una vez en Colombia, procedo a escoger mis colaboradores o «agentes de enlace». Dos de ellos son servidores fieles a mi familia; el tercero, un alto oficial del ejército colombiano; el cuarto, un jefe conservador de Antioquia; el quinto, un director liberal violentamente anticomunista; el sexto una inteligente y riquísima «heredera» deportista del Valle del Cauca.

Para no hacer demasiado larga esta narración, quiero sintetizarla aún más: después de haber efectuado todos los arreglos necesarios, lo que me llevó cerca de un mes y medio, durante el cual estuve en permanente contacto con Alemania y con el «grupo de Hitler» (del cual «Amigo, amigo, amigo», no dice que formaba parte, como lo hacía Martín Bormann), [illegible] desembarcó, efectivamente, en Bahiahonda, el 19 de julio de 1945, al amanecer. Los «indios guajiros» de que habla «Amigo, amigo, amigo», eran nada menos que tres de los «agentes de enlace» más importantes. No podíamos exponernos a contratar verdaderos guajiros, los que algo hubieran maliciado, y nos hubieran vendido a las autoridades.

De aquí en adelante, difiere la versión de lo narrado en su diario por "Amigo, Amigo y Amigo" (quien creo era un alto y delgado holandés que hacía parte del grupo y quien muchas veces vi en la hacienda que más tarde ocuparía Hitler y su comitiva en la Sabana de Bogotá. La reserva no puede ser la causa de la tergiversación de los hechos por parte de este individuo que [illegible] vender sus secretos por [illegible]

embargo, parte de su [illegible]

Desde esa hacienda saban[illegible] dirigió, durante meses, la luc[illegible] comunista mundial. Una sola v[illegible] principios de 1946 cuando la legació[illegible] en Bogotá comenzó a multiplica[illegible] sonal, temimos que los soviéticos [illegible] bieran descubierto el verdadero paradero del Fuehrer. Nuestros temores se disiparon semanas más tarde, cuando los agentes de la GPU, frustradas sus pistas por la forma genialmente secreta como Hitler y su grupo conducían su operación "Niebla" (así se llamó todo el plan), regresaron a Moscú desalentados. Ahora sabe la opinión por qué la legación rusa en Bogotá contaba con un personal tan numeroso. Pero Hitler conocía cada uno de sus movimientos. El grupo tenía su "hombre" dentro de la mismísima legación.

Agentes y científicos alemanes seguían llegando a Colombia, unos por la vía secreta submarina a través del [illegible]

científicos prosigan su labor en [illegible] ra de la ocasión propicia para descargar el golpe de gracia contra el comunismo internacional.

Es falso, como lo afirma "Amigo, Amigo, Amigo" de que Hitler viniese con frecuencia a Bogotá a asistir al cine. Pocas veces salía de la hacienda y cuando lo hacía, nadie sabía a dónde se dirigía. Como dato interesante, puedo informarles que Eva Braun murió durante la travesía submarina, a causa de una embolia. Desde entonces el Fuehrer se había tornado más huraño, silencioso y apático. Sólo lo entusiasmaba la idea de una cruzada mundial contra los rojos.

Por obvias razones, algunos datos, fechas y nombres de este relato, [illegible] como mi propio nombre, han sido [illegible] geramente alterados.

Del señor director, respetuosamente,

EUDORO ILLAMA SEL[illegible]

democrática, y no se crea que fue solamente por el incidente que acabo de relatar, porque es de advertir que soy hijo de una carioca y de un alemán de recia ascendencia militar, unión ésta que ha hecho prevalecer en mí la idea del valor de la personalidad humana que con tanto fervor defendía mi progenitora enemiga de las tendencias antidemocráticas y militares de mi padre. Valga esta explicación —hecha a grandes rasgos— como previa justificación a lo que a continuación voy a referir.

En diciembre de 1944, cuando la conflagración europea tocaba a su término, tuve la fortuna de venir a Colombia mediante la ayuda de las autoridades brasileras de Manaos, después de haber estado huyendo, por las inhóspitas tierras amazónicas, de los agentes de Himmler que fueron en perseguirme a donde quiera que asentaba planta. Un buen día —el 1º de febrero de 1945— estando en esta ciudad me sorprendió la visita de un alemán. Me informó dicho sujeto que bien me conocía él, que conocía y tenía pruebas suficientes de mis antecedentes de espionaje por la América, y me mostró un documento —de aquellos documentos inconfundibles para mí y con las "señales" correspondientes de inequívoco espionaje— en el cual se le ordenaba que tratase conmigo la forma como podría [illegible]le a Hitler y a otros a penet[illegible]rritorio colombiano sin ser [illegible]dos mi [illegible] por nadie. [illegible], dicho sujeto alemán, que si yo no pres[illegible]

[illegible]uevos Datos s[illegible]bre la Posible Llegada de Hitler a Colomb[illegible]

Un europeo que se firma H. H. K., y dice fue espía al servicio del nazismo, confirma el relato hecho por Eudoro Illana Saltz, en carta publicada el domingo pasado.

H. H. K. ofrece comprobar ant[illegible] autoridades colombianas las i[illegible]maciones que posee acerca d[illegible] preparativos para la inmigració[illegible] Hitler al país.

Ofrecemos hoy a nuestros lectores, también por vía simplemente informativa, una nueva carta que ha llegado en forma anónima a nuestras oficinas, firmada con las iniciales H. H. K., carta en la cual este ciudadano afirma que las informaciones dadas por Eudoro Illama Seltz y que publicamos en nuestra edición del domingo son verídicas. H. H. K. ofrece hoy nuevos datos y como se verá por la lectura de su carta, dice que está dispuesto a comprobarlo en forma plena ante las autoridades colombianas. Repetimos que la publicación de estas cartas la hemos hecho por vía de información. La de H. H. K. dice así:

Bogotá, 21 de junio de 1945

Señor director de EL TIEMPO.—La Ciudad.

Señor Director:

En mi condición de arrepentido militante en las huestes de Hitler y Mussolini, quiero manifestar a usted que son mis deseos los de confirmar plenamente las informaciones dadas por el señor Eudoro Illama Seltz, en carta publicada en su diario en el día de ayer. Pero ante todo quiero justificar en breves palabras el por qué de estos deseos; con la aclaración de que quien escribe esta carta no sabe hablar ni escribir bien el español y que por lo tanto deben ser excusadas las deficiencias que pueda tener esta comunicación.

En el año de 1932, cuando la política europea (Alemania, Italia, Rusia y algunos países pequeños) predominaba una profunda ofensiva contra las democracias, muchos partidos criollos de la América Latina, especialmente los conservadores o anti-laureanistas, propiciaron por todos los medios a su alcance, aunque parezca paradójico, con elemental discreción, para que esa política se desarrollara dentro de estos países. Basta con recordar los editoriales de cierta prensa de la América del Sur, especialmente de Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina y Chile, de los años de 1932 y siguientes, hasta el año de 1942. De 1932 a 1942 discurrió un decenio [illegible] de la sustancia más dramática que registra la historia. Era la lucha de la democracia contra la antidemocracia, lucha que aún subsiste hoy pero con otros caracteres.

Fue entonces cuando Hitler ofreció a personas [illegible] industrializar la América. Quien escribe esta carta —europeo y radicado en la América desde el año de 1930 por obra y arte de la buena suerte— fue enviado, después de haberse especializado en la [illegible] y [illegible] profesión de espionaje, a viajar en vía de observación varios centros americanos —Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Lima, Santiago, Río de Janeiro— en donde me puse al habla con los más altos personajes de la política criolla de los partidos simpatizantes con la causa de las potencias nazifascistas. En una de esas entrevistas me falló el tacto, y ello valióme la orden terminante de regresar a Europa, so pena de ser muerto lejos de mi patria. Esta orden llegó a la América por intermedio de la embajada española en Buenos Aires en el año de 1940; pero como yo me encontrase en Santiago, un agente de esta embajada me la entregó en esa ciudad a los pocos días de haber llegado. Entonces me encontré ante este dilema: regresar a Europa, que implicaba seguramente un castigo de esos que se usaron en las famosas purgas nazistas, o permanecer en América so pena de ser muerto por algún agente-compañero. Opté por este segundo término, y [illegible] por ello vivo aún. Desde el año 40 protesté de mi fe anti-

[illegible] no sé cómo llamarlo, en que se me ofrecía arrebatárseme mi tranquilidad. Después de largos años de errabunda, amarga y [illegible] y llena de sufrimientos indecibles, movió en principio mi ánimo a enrolarme nuevamente en los servicios de la causa nazifascista. Así que, cumpliendo órdenes terminantes, me puse en comunicación con Z —agente de enlace número 16— a fines de febrero del año citado, y éste me expuso sobre una carta geográfica colombiana los puntos posibles de penetración clandestina de Hitler, Martín Bormann y otros. Me refirió asimismo la ayuda del colombiano X —"agente de enlace número 5-Col"— con quien ya había convenido exactamente el plan "Zert" sobre inmigración clandestina, con base en el punto cardinal "W-Z-ph" que coincide exactamente con la parte más meridional-occidental del territorio colombiano.

Posteriormente, por graves quebrantos de salud a consecuencia de enfermedades adquiridas en los climas amazónicos, tuve necesidad de internarme en una clínica de esta ciudad en donde permanecí hasta muchos días después de la fecha en que la cancillería alemana fue tomada por las fuerzas democráticas, y por consiguiente mi intervención en la [illegible] taba mi colaboración correspondiente se procuraría por todos los medios hacer conocer de las autoridades colombianas aquellos documentos que [illegible] migración de Hitler y de Bormann a

Colombia no llegó aún hasta [illegible] dejo relatado anteriormente.

Lo anterior, señor director, [illegible] to a comprobarlo en forma plen[illegible] te quien corresponda, dando los [illegible] bres propios de personajes [illegible] nos con base en las siguientes [illegible] diciones:

1a. Que se tenga en reserva, en [illegible] to fuera posible, mi nombre e [illegible] dad;

2a. Que la investigación se [illegible] cabo dentro de la más estricta [illegible] ta, brindándome a mí las garantí[illegible] del caso para no ser víctima de [illegible] sinato; y,

3a. Que en obsequio de la [illegible] bación exacta de mis relatos, [illegible] preste ayuda económica para [illegible] viajar a Europa y unirme a los [illegible] que se hallan en la zona adjun[illegible] a Estados Unidos.

Debo advertir que en cuanto [illegible] toca, no tengo temor de compa[illegible] ante las autoridades de este país [illegible] ante las de ningún otro porque [illegible] yo pruebas suficientes que me [illegible] ditan como perseguido del régimen [illegible] nazifascista.

Puede usted, señor director, [illegible] las bases en que pueda obrar yo [illegible] efectos de comprobar los hechos [illegible] tados en esta carta, los cuales [illegible] ser exactamente relacionados y [illegible] probados con los denunciados [illegible] señor Eudoro Illama Seltz en [illegible] rio de su propiedad.

De usted atento y seguro serv[illegible]

H. H. [illegible]

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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

Photostatic copy of article which appeared in "Nueva York Al Dia" (New York Day by Day), Spanish newspaper published in New York City.

Saturday, May 22, 1948.

Headline on first page: <u>IT IS RUMORED THAT HITLER IS IN BOGOTA</u>. (article on page 5).

A fantastic letter provides details which are arousing curiosity in the most skeptical persons.

The newspaper " Nueva York Al Dia" reproduces the letter sent to the newspaper "El Tiempo" in Bogota, by the unidentified person who signed "Amigo, amigo, amigo". The letter is addressed from Oranjestad, Island of Aruba, and dated April 27, 1948.

The writer baldly states that HITLER IS NOW IN BOGOTA. "Amigo, amigo, amigo" claims that Hitler is in perfect health. He last saw Hitler about ten days ago. As soon as war breaks out between the United States and Russia, Hitler plans to set himself up as head of the western world. He hopes to gather together an army of five million men in the western hemisphere, in order to lead a general crusade against Bolshevism. "Amigo, amigo, amigo" asserts that Hitler has declared that " If war breaks out about two thirds of the population of the world may succumb, but there will be sufficient astronomical space left to allow the conquerors to extend toward sidereal paths where they will enjoy abiding greatness and peace."

"Amigo, amigo, amigo" claims that Hitler aspires to the conquest of the Moon and Mars, after he has completely defeated Russia.

"Amigo, amigo, amigo" provides the following data re the arrival of Hitler in Bogota, Colombia:-

Hitler landed from submarine "R.V.Z.- 1048" in Bahiahonda, coast of Guajira in Colombia, at dawn of July 19, 1945. He was accompanied by six men; two of them were radio and precision instrument experts; two were lieutenant colonels, one of them an infantry officer, and the other an artillery officer; one man was a major in the air corps, and the last was a submarine expert. All of them were garbed in civilian clothes, disguised as peasants. They carried equipment covered with oilskin, and canvas bags containing American dollars and [illegible]ls amounting to three million dollars. The money was hidden in household [illegible]n etc.

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15-5565-8[illegible]

When the "group" landed at Bahiahonda they were met by four strong Guajiros Indians who were awaiting them at a special spot in order to guide them and their equipment to arranged places. Two agents or contact men came with these Indians. They had arranged everything in advance, and had horses and a truck waiting close by. Hitler and his escort had a very arduous trip. They were forced to travel at night and sometimes at early dawn. Finally, they arrived at a small port in Magdalena. Here they boarded small cargo boats or barges and travelled to another port in the same Department. They travelled third class. From the capital of Santander to Pamplona they travelled again by truck, and from Pamplona to Bogota they travelled by special car. They never stopped at any hotel of any type. The contact men or liaison agents took charge of getting passage on boats, etc. and of providing transportation and provisions. Trucks and other vehicles were always boarded at isolated places which were at quite a distance from any towns or cities.

"Amigo, amigo, amigo" states that Hitler is an avid movie fan, and has frequented movies from the time of his arrival in Bogota, Colombia.

He affirms that Hitler wore eyeglasses and a heavy beard at first, which gave him the appearance of an apathetic foreigner who seemed to be of delicate health.

(article is supposedly continued on page 18 of the newspaper. This page is not enclosed. - translator's note).

Summarized by:
Rose R. Offenbacher
July 28, 1948. KRG

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

Photostatic copy of article which appeared in "El Tiempo", Spanish newspaper published in Bogota, Columbia.

June 20, 1948.

<u>Fantasy or Reality Concerning Hitler</u>.-

SENSATIONAL ASSERTIONS RE THE FUEHRER IN BOGOTA.

A Colombian confirms the story told by "Amigo, amigo, amigo".

The voyage by submarine, the death of Eva Braun and the landing in Florida.- The death of Gaitán would have been a master coup against Communism on Hitler's part.- The plan "becomes hazy" - the musical key. Colombians took part in the adventure. Hitler has already disappeared from the savanna of Bogota.

In our edition of May we published a strange and sensational letter, postmarked Curaçao and signed by "Amigo, amigo, amigo" (Friend, friend, friend). In it the unidentified writer demands 50,000 dollars to reveal, with more exact details, the existence of Adolf Hitler in the savanna of Bogota. He furnished rather exact detail. Yesterday we received, place of origin unknown but definitely distant judging from the date, a letter from a man who claims to be a Colombian, and who disguises his name in order that he will not be identified. The unknown man claims that the story told by "Amigo, amigo, amigo" is the gospel truth, and he relates his sensational intervention in this "affair", connecting it with the assassination of Dr. Gaitán. The letter of "Mr. Eudoro Llama Seltz" follows:-

May 19, 1948.

Director of "El Tiempo".

Dear Sir:

There is nothing fantastic about the story which appeared in yesterday's edition of your newspaper which was signed with the pseudonym," Amigo, amigo, amigo", and gives an exact account of the presence of Hitler in the savanna of Bogota. Since January, 1945, approximately three years, I have been kept informed regarding the plans of the ex-Chancellor of Germany for the future. Purely through coincidence I became involved in these plans. They have been disclosed to me through a third person. In order to clarify the story, rather than confuse it, I want to tell you how I became a part of the gigantic plan against Soviet Communism.

105-410-19

I am a Colombian and the owner of extensive properties. I was educated in Europe and have spent the greater part of my life outside of my country. Just as a whim, when I was in Berlin for the Olympic Games in 1936, I insisted on meeting Hitler. A former classmate of mine, who was a friend of the German War Minister, intervened and arranged the introduction. I was extremely favorably impressed by Hitler's brilliant and genial personality. I had always believed that Hitler despised the Latin race, in particular, the Spanish-Americans, but the manner with which he received me, the hospitality he extended to me, and the long conversation we held together, changed my opinion completely. From that time on, everytime I happened to be in Germany, I would try to arrange to have an interview with him, and in that way our friendship developed. More than once, I was of service to him in matters concerning South American Diplomats. Once we drew up a plan for the industrialization of Latin America, on the basis of German investments. I wanted to put into practise an experiment relative to the industrialization of various lands which I owned at that time in the Department of Nariño. When the German experts who were going to collaborate in this task were ready to make the trip to Colombia, war broke out.

During most of the war I was in Europe, except for a brief interlude of several months in Colombia attending to my business affairs, and a few days in summer which I spent in Bermuda, at that time under the rigid control of British military authorities. Toward the end of 1944, when I was in a European country, the name of which I cannot divulge, I was a victim of the Soviet GPU (Russian Secret Police), who had definitely confirmed my close ties with Germany. After three days of terrible persecution, I succeeded in crossing the frontier into another country where the Soviet Government could not operate with such freedom.

January 12, 1945.- I received a visit from X, a well known German Agent. He hinted at the possibility of German defeat and gave me a period of two days to think of the most suitable spot in South America as a refuge for Hitler and a group of German Scientists and officers, in case the latter should find it necessary to "disappear from the world scene" temporarily.

Jan. 13, 1945.- I wracked my brain trying to decide what spot would provide the greatest security. I decided to recommend Colombia, my own country. Its vast stretches of unpopulated lands would lend themselves perfectly as a hiding place for Hitler and his escort. Besides, I own isolated stretches of land there which would be especially suitable for the plan which beset me, and since it was my native country, I could work with greater ease. The group could easily enter the country by one of two ways: via the Pacific Coast of Nariño, or via the unguarded coast of Guajira. Having been in Riohacha, Castilletes, Bahiahonda and Manaure, as a youth, and being of the opinion that the trip via the Pacific would involve extreme difficulties since one would have to fly or come through the Panama Canal (I was still unaware of the fact that there existed a submarine route between Europe and Americas, and that the trip would be made by submarine), I decided to recommend entrance via Guajira.

January 15, 1945.- I met X and recommended that the party enter via Guajira and I gave him a travel guide which would bring Hitler and his group from the Peninsula to my property in Nariño in a very secret manner.

January 30, 1945.- Until today I have contacted X. He instructed me to go immediately to Colombia in order to arrange details of the plan. X informed me that the trip would be made by submarine and that Bahiahonda would serve as the place of entrance. Its cove would be ideally suited to this type of vessel. Besides at only 300 Russian kilometers from Bahiahonda, in the Department of Magdalena, is Colombia's largest natural airplane landing field, "La Loma". We agreed on the method of contact and musical keys based on the first movement of Haydn's "Toy Symphony", which I must use to communicate with Germany via radio.

Arriving in Colombia, I proceeded to select my collaborators or "contact men". Two of them were faithful family servants; the third, a high-ranking Colombian army officer; the fourth, a conservative leader of Antioquia; the fifth, a violently anti-Communist liberal leader; the sixth, an intelligent and extremely wealthy heiress and sports enthusiast of Valle del Cauca.

To make this story brief, I shall summarize the rest of the events: After having made all the necessary arrangements, which required well over a month and a half, during which period I was constantly in contact with Germany and the "Hitler Group" (of which "Amigo, amigo, amigo" did not say he formed a part, as did Martin Bormann), the landing was made in Bahiahonda on July 19, 1945, at dawn. The "Guajira Indians" which "Amigo, amigo, amigo" mentions in his story were none other than three of the most important contact men. We could not take the risk of obtaining true Guajira indians because they might have been bribed by some one to betray us to the authorities.

From here on, the story differs from the one told by "Amigo, amigo, amigo" (whom I believe to be a tall, slender Dutchman (Holland) who was a member of the group, and whom I frequently saw at the plantation in the savanna of Bogota which Hitler and his committee later occupied. Reserve cannot be the cause of tergiversation of events on the part of this individual who offers to sell his petty secrets for 50,000 dollars. I do not know what his motive is, nevertheless, this is what really occurred:-

For six days Hitler and his followers travelled on horseback, only at night, from Bahiahonda to the "La Loma" landing field. At the agreed hour of meeting three contact men and I waited at the rendezvous. We had succeeded in acquiring three small four-passenger Stinson planes, to begin the trip from there to Nariño. Then, I was suddenly informed by a high-ranking German officer that Hitler had changed his mind and he had decided not to hide on my property.

Hitler, Bormann, two German physicists and two pilots travelled by plane to a destination that I then ignored. They carried with them secret plans for the V-3 Sky Rocket bomb, the interplanetary Sky rockets and the complete re-

cord of the German nuclear investigation. We and the remainder of the group would travel with the laboratory equipment and other objects which they had brought from Germany, in trucks and vehicle as far as Jagua, and from here we would make the rest of the trip into the interior by foot in separate stages.

When I saw Hitler again, a month later, on a plantation in the savanna of Bogota, I found out about their flight. At dawn on the 26th of July, they landed the planes in a flying field at La Florida, in that abandoned spot below 68th Street in Bogota. The flight was rough. They had been forced to fly by night over the mountain chain with planes that had little power and naturally had no radio beams. The skill of the pilots was shown under these circumstances. Once they had landed, the pilots burned the planes and the remains were submerged in the nearby marsh of Santa Maria.

In La Florida, three persons, who until that time had taken no part in the plan that had been revealed to me, met Hitler. One of them owned the plantation where Hitler was going to stay. The latter had been averse to trusting only in me, and at the last moment he had changed his mind, however, I continued to be a part of his intimate following.

For months the fight against the Communists all over the world was led from this plantation in the savanna. Only once, at the beginning of 1946, when the Russian Legation in Bogota began to increase its personnel, did we fear that the Soviets had discovered the hiding place of the Fuehrer. Our fears were dissipated weeks later, when GPU (Russian Secret Police) Agents, foiled in their attempts to track down Hitler and his group who were cheerfully conducting their "Niebla" operation, as they called the plan, (Translator's note: "Niebla" means mist, haze or a film that covers an object, and it probably expresses the fact that Hitler and his Agents were successful in concealing their identity) returned to Moscow discouraged. Now we know why the Russian Legation in Bogota had such a large staff. Hitler was aware of every one of their movements. The "group" had an undercover agent in the Russian Legation itself.

German agents and scientists kept arriving in Colombia, some via the secret submarine route across the Atlantic, and others disguised as Jewish immigrants. On one pleasant occasion a republican leader from the United States visited the savanna plantation. Other, republicans and democrats came later. In the quiet mansion the most noble of all crusades was taking place: the fight against the red serpent of the bloody Muskovite Communism.

And now, the most sensational revelation of this story:-

At the beginning of this year, when the differences between the United States and the Soviet Government were becoming more evident at the UN sessions, Hitler felt the time had arrived to start the holy war against Russia. However, it was necessary to inflame all of America, in order that with its moral and material support, the United States would abandon its defensive policy, and launch forth against Russia. The ninth Pan American Conference was a propitious occasion,

not only was it going to be held in Bogota where it was easy for the "group" to operate from their nearby base, but it was going to be held in Bogota at a time when there was great uncertainty in the internal politics of Colombia.

Hitler's genius conceived the perfect plan: when the Conference was at its height, they would assassinate the leader of the Liberal Party, Dr. Jorge Eliecer Gaitán; the Communists would be blamed for this deed as they had been blamed for the burning of the Reichstag. The "group" had an undercover agent in Dr. Ospina Perez' cabinet who would take charge of this part. German agents were to lead the pillaging and sacking of churches and sacred buildings, deeds which would be easily attributed to the International Communists. The Conference would terminate immediately, Colombia would sever relations with the Soviet Government, then the United States would sever relations with the USSR, and war would come, the great crusade against Communism. Hitler would reappear then to lead the western world against the Muskovites. The scheme was perfect.

I did not learn the details of this fantastic plan until it had already been finished. Had I known I would have opposed it since the life of Gaitan seemed very precious to me. The date of the coup had been chosen by Hitler in accordance with his personal astrologer. The contact man between the murderer of Dr. Gaitan and the "group" was a conservative deputy. However, this individual never did know under whose orders he was acting. One of the individuals who met the Fuehrer when the latter landed in La Florida had taken it upon himself to convince the deputy of the necessity of the crime, arguing on the basis of internal politics. In his turn, the deputy had no trouble convincing the murderer, a fanatic. Hitler had conceived a master plan.

Only one detail was lacking: the "group's" confidence men in Washington failed in their attempt to have the United States break with the Soviet Government as a result of the events of April 9th.

I had not seen Hitler since April 5th. When I returned to the plantation on April 15th, it was completely empty. The equipment, the laboratories, everything had disappeared! --

---

The author of the letter claims that Eva Braun died during the submarine trip of embolism. From that time on Hitler had become extremely taciturn and apathetic. The only thing which inflamed his enthusiasm was the thought of a world crusade against the Reds or Russians.

/s/ Eudoro Llama Seltz.

....

Translated by:
Rose R. Offenbacher
July 27, 1948. RRO

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

Photostatic copy of article which appeared in "El Tiempo", Spanish newspaper published in Bogota, Colombia.

June 24, 1948.

Fiction or Truth.-

NEW DATA RE POSSIBLE ARRIVAL OF HITLER IN COLOMBIA.

A European who signs H.H.K. and served as a Nazi spy, confirms the story reported by Eudoro Llana (or Illana) Seltz, in the letter published last Sunday. H.H.K. offers to prove this statement to Colombian authorities by showing them evidence he possesses relative to preparations for Hitler's immigration to the country.

The newspaper "El Tiempo" publishes a letter sent to the director by the abovementioned H.H.K. -

H.H.K. claims to have fought with the Hitler-Mussolini forces in World War II. He declares that during the years 193? to 1942 when Germany, Italy, and other European countries were leading a strong offensive against the democracies, the countries of South America , especially Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile, were fighting against anti-democracy through their newspapers and other publications. That was when Hitler offered to industrialize America.

H.H.K. claims to be a European exile who has been in America since 1939. After being trained in espionage, he was sent as an observer to Latin American capitals, such as Bogota, Buenos Aires, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, where he contacted and talked to some of the biggest figures in political life. In one of these encounters he carelessly talked too much, and he decided to return to Europe because of the danger of being put to death in a country far from his homeland. The order for his return came to him through the Spanish Embassy in Buenos Aires in 1940, but since he happened to be in Santiago, it was delivered to him there by one of the Spanish Embassy agents a few days later. He changed his mind about returning to Europe because he feared he would be punished in accordance to the rules of the Nazi purge. He decided to remain in South America and take the risk of being killed by some other agent. He claims to be the son of a Latin American woman and a German who had risen in military circles only recently.

65-53615-54

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: July 14, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: REPORTED PRESENCE OF ADOLPH HITLER IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA SECURITY MATTER - G

On July 6, 1948, [redacted] NYC, a Colombian by birth but now a naturalized United States citizen, came to the office with two newspaper clippings from the publication "El Tiempo", Bogota, Colombia. One of these clippings is from the issue of June 20, 1948, the other from the issue of June 24, 1948. She also presented a copy of the newspaper "Nueva York al Dia" of May 22, 1948, pointing particularly to the front page and page 5.

Photostatic copies of each clipping, and of the front page and page 5 of the newspaper mentioned, are being forwarded herewith as a matter of information. It will be noted they deal with a current story that ADOLPH HITLER is now in Bogota, Colombia.

It should also be noted that [redacted] mentioned receiving a rumor in correspondence with friends in Colombia to the effect that a revolution is expected in that country on July 20 next, when the Liberals are expected to try to prevent the Conservatives from assembling the Congress.

Enclosures - 4

JMF/dht
100-0

G.I.R.-7

RECORDED - 95
INDEXED - 95

65-53615-89

19 JUL 19 1948

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CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date : August 3, 1948

To : Mr. [redacted]
Chief, Division of Foreign Acitivity Correlation
State Department
515 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From : Director, FBI

Re : REPORTED PRESENCE OF ADOLPH HITLER
IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA
SECURITY MATTER - G

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 7/26/77

This is to advise you that [redacted] New York City, furnished this Bureau with two newspaper clippings from the publication, "El Tiempo" published in Bogota, Colombia. These clippings deal with a current story in Bogota indicating that Adolph Hitler is presently in Bogota, Colombia.

Transmitted herewith for your information and for any action you may deem appropriate are photostatic copies of the translations of these newspaper clippings.

Attachments

cc Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel [redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
AUG 5 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

ERC/Alc

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049
ON 7/22/77

Date: July 16, 1948

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Attention: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ADOLF HITLER;
MARTIN BORMANN
INFORMATION CONCERNING - MISCELLANEOUS

RECORDED - 53

This is to advise you that [redacted] New York, New York, recently furnished this Bureau with a letter written in the German language, received by an employee of his office. This letter furnished information relative to the possible whereabouts of Adolf Hitler and Martin Bormann. [redacted] made the following comment with regard to this letter:

"The spelling within the letter as well as of the address shows that the writer is an uneducated man or a non-German. This also can be concluded from the fact that he wrote 'Stati Uniti' behind New York which tends to show that the writer may be an Italian. There are two mistakes in the address: he wrote the word 'Redaktion' with a 'ck' instead of simple 'k' and [redacted] whose name appears on the envelope writes his name without 'e'."

The following is an English translation of the German language letter mentioned above:

"Cavalesso (Trento Province), Italy,
At the end of May 1948.

"Dear Doctor:

"Last autumn an issue of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung came into our possession. I believe that it was the issue of October 19.

"In it [illegible] the English author, Trevor-Roper, respectively his allegedly exact confirmation of the death of Adolf Hitler and [illegible].

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 7/26/77 [illegible]

G. I. R. 2

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 19 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ERC:EMH

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049
ON 7/22/77

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

157

Letter to Director, Central Intelligence Agency

"The writer of this letter has no intention of contesting the historic confirmation of the named author in a frank manner or arguing about it in any way. But before the death of the two shall be considered final for all times to come, it may be worth-while to examine the following:

"In the little community of Bobovo, Ponikva parish, District Smarje pri Jelsah, Yugoslavia, two men have lived for three years. One of them rather tall, rather slender with a Kaiser-beard, that is a beard as worn by the late Emperor Franz Joseph, which was simply called Kaiser-beard in old Austria. Hair combed upwards.

"The other one is smaller, but stouter, with dark hair, mustache, both exactly like Hitler used to comb respectively cut it.

"Both men, known there as merchants returned from South America, live very modestly, but are very generous with the peasants and supposed to be extremely rich.

"They live with [redacted] live very modest, receive no one without previous announcement and thorough examination, are strictly guarded by own guards. Mostly they rove about in the forests of the near Bacher Mountains. Also when they are at home, it is always said that they are travelling or on tours, etc. And there it is an unwritten law not to talk about the two; strangers are always told that nothing is known about them. The peasants and gendarmes of the surrounding localities have been bribed with large sums of money and bound by obligation to keep silent... In short, nobody knows them or anything about them.

"Nevertheless it would be advisable to look at the two by the use of an innocent trick, before Hitler's and Hermann's death is definitely accepted as a historic fact.

"Bobovo can be reached as follows: Coming from the north on the former Austrian southern railroad, from Marburg (Maribor) to the Lipoglawa railroad station. From there a walk on foot for half an hour, mostly through forest. Under any innocent pretext a guide can be secured by the station master to lead you to [redacted] or to [redacted] both in Bobovo, [redacted].

"From the south, Laibach (Ljubljana) Cilli (Celje) Grobelno. Next station is Ponikva. Leave the train, go about half an hour on foot, guide necessary. Or continue to the next station to Lipoglava. Then as above.

"Good luck! Skill necessary—keep your mouth shut.

[redacted]

"The men are known under the names: [redacted] (the taller one) and [redacted] (the smaller one). The first name in the latter case is correct by accident. Lipoglav is the sixth station from Maribor in southerly direction. [redacted]

[redacted]

"Please, never mention my name."

The reliability of the writer of the above letter is unknown and there is no record pertaining to him in the files of this Bureau. This information is being furnished to you for whatever action you deem appropriate under the circumstances.

It is requested that no dissemination of this material be made outside of your Department.

cc: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: [redacted] Chief
Security Group

[redacted]

15

[redacted]

Telephone [redacted]

[redacted] ESTABLISHED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 8, 1948

Mr. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The writer of this letter is an employee of [redacted] He also has a son who is an employee of Edgar Hoover. This may suffice as my introduction.

The enclosed letter, written in German, came to our office on July 3, 1948. It was mailed in New York City on July 1st. The contents deserve attention in my opinion, although you may find that the writer of the letter was a crank.

The letter was addressed to one of our employees and the spelling within the letter as well as of the address shows that the writer is an uneducated man or a non-German. This also can be concluded from the fact that he wrote "Stati Uniti" behind New York which tends to show that the writer may be an Italian. There are two mistakes in the address: he wrote the word "Redaktion" with a "ck" instead of simple "k" and [redacted] whose name appears on the envelope writes his name without "c". You also will see that the letter was supposedly written in Cavalesso (Prov.Trento) Italy.

Yours very sincerely,

[redacted]

RECORDED 53 ...-5...15-90

RECORDED COPY FILED

JUL 14 9 10 AM
INTERNAL SECURITY SA
F B I
JUSTICE 9 26 AM '48

53

160

TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN.

Cavalesso (Trento Province), Italy,
At the end of May 1948.

Dear [redacted]

Last autumn an issue of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung came into our possession. I believe that it was the issue of October 19.

[redacted] In it [redacted] a book of the English author, Trevor-Roper, respectively his alleged exact confirmation of the death of Adolf Hitler and Martin Bormann.

The writer of this letter has no intention of contesting the historic confirmation of the named author in a frank manner or arguing about it in any way. But before the death of the two shall be considered final for all times to come, it may be worthwhile to exam the following :

In the little community of Bobovo, Ponikve parish, District Smarje pri Jelšah, Yugoslavia, two men have lived for three years. One of them rather tall, rather slender with a Kaiser-beard, that is a beard as worn by the late Emperor Franz Joseph, which was simp called Kaiser-beard in old Austria. Hair combed upwards.

The other one is smaller, but stouter, with dark hair, mustache, both exactly like Hitler used to comb respectively cut it.

Both men, known there as merchants returned from South America, live very modestly, but are very generous with the peasants and supposed to be extremely rich.

They live with [redacted] Live very modest, receive no one without previous announcement and thorough examination, are strictly guarded by own guards. Mostly they rove about in the forests of the near Bacher Mountains. Also when they are at home, it is always said that they are travelling or on tours, etc. And there it is an unwritten law not to talk about the two; strangers are always told that nothing is known about them. The peasants and gendarmes of the surrounding localities have been [redacted] bribed with large sums of money and bound by obligation to keep silent... In short, nobody

ENCLOSURE

161

them or anything about them.

Nevertheless it would be advisable to look at the two by the use of an innocent tric before Hitler's and Bormann's death is definitely accepted as a historic fact.

Bobovo can be reached as follows : Coming from the north on the former Austrian southern railroad, from Marburg(Maribor) to the Lipoglava railroad station. From there a walk on foot for half an hour, mostly through forest. Under any innocent pretext a guide can be secured by the station master to lead you to the [redacted] or to [redacted], both in Bobovo, [redacted]

From the south, Laibach(Ljubljana) Cilli (Celje) Grobelno. Next station is Ponikva. Leave the train, go about half an hour on foot; guide necessary. Or continue to the next station to Lipoglava. Then as above.

Good luck! Skill necessary--keep your mouth shut.

[redacted]

The men are known under the names : [redacted] the taller one) and [redacted] (the smaller one). The first name in the latter case is correct by accident. Lipoglav is the sixth station from Maribor in southerly direction.

[redacted]

Please, never mention my name.

***

Examined and translated by :

[redacted]

July 12, 1948.

Cavalesso (Prov. Trento) Italien,
Ende Mai, L948.

Sehr geehrter Herr [redacted]

Letzten Herbst kamm eine Nummer der New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in Unser Besitz, ich glaube jene von 19, October.

Darin [redacted] Sie ein Buch des engl. Schriftstellers, Trevor-Roper, bzw. seine vermutlich genaue Feststellung des Todes von Adolf Hitler und Martin Bormann.

Der Schreiber dieser Zeilen möchte nicht die geschichtliche Feststellung des genannten Authors gerade bestreiten oder sich irgendwie darüber auseinander setze. Aber befor der Tod der beiden als entgültig angenommen für alle Zeiten gelten soll, mag es doch der Mühe wert sein, folgendes nachzuprüfen.

In dem kleinen Orte Bobovo, Gemeinde Ponikva, Bezirk Smarje pri Jelšah, Jugoslavien, leben seit drei Jahren, zwei Männer. Einer ziemlich gross und eher schlank, mit einem Kaiserbart. Dass will heissen, einen Bart wie ihn des selige Kaiser Franz Joseph trug, was man im alten Östereich eben schlechtweg Kaiserbart nännte. Haare hochgekämmt.

Der andere ist kleiner aber gepakter, mit dunklem Haar, Schnurbart, beides genau wie es Hitler kemmte, bzw. stutzte.

Beide Männer, dort als die aus Süd-Amerika zurückgekehrte Kaufleute, bekannt, leben sehr bescheiden, sind aber mit den Bauern recht freigebig und gelten als steinreich.

Sie wohnen dort bei dem [redacted] Leben sehr bescheiden, empfangen niemanden ohne vorherige Anmeldung und gründlicher Prüfung, sind streng bewacht durch eigene Wachen. Meistens streifen sie in den Waldungen des nahen Bacherngebirges herum. Auch wenn zu Hause wird stets gesagt sie seien auf reisen oder Turen, etc. Und es gilt dort als ungeschriebenes Gesetz, nicht über die beiden zu sprechen; fremden gegenüber wird stets gesagt dass man von nichts weisst. Die Bauern und die Gendarmerie der umliegenden Ortschaften sin alle schwer bestochen und zu Schweigen verpflichtet --- Kurz, niemand kennt sie oder weisst etwas.

Denoch wäre es angebracht, durch irgend einen unschuldigen Trick, sich die beiden genau anzusehen, bevor man den Tod Hitler's und Bormann's als geschichtlich entgültig verbucht.

Nach Bobovo kommt man: Von Norden kommend über die ehemalige öst. Süd-Bahn, von Marburg (Maribor) bis zur Haltestelle Lipoglava. Von dort eine halbe Stunde Fussweg, meistens durch Wald. Führer unter irgend einen unschuldigen Vorwand durch den Stationschef erhältlich, zum [redacted] ev, [redacted] beide in Bobovo, [redacted]

Von südlicher, Laibach (Ljubljana) Cilli (Celje) Grobelno. Nächste Station is Ponikva. Aussteigen, etva anderthalb Stunde Fussweg, Führer nötig. Oder eine Station weiter fahren bis Lipoglava, Dan wie oben.

Glück und Geschick nötig --- Mund halten.

Die Männer sind unter den Namen bekannt:
der grösserer [redacted] Der kleinerer:
[redacted] Der erste Name beiletzterem
zufällig korekt. Lipoglav ist die sechste
Station von Maribor in südlicher Richtung.

(Bitte meinen Namen n[redacted] zu erwähnen. [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher

DATE October 10, 1948

FROM : L. N. Conroy

SUBJECT: ADOLF HITLER; [redacted] Informant

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] Washington, D. C. telephonically contacted the writer at 1:20 A.M. and advised she operates a rooming house at the above address. [redacted] wished to report that she believes a guest who has been at her home for the past few weeks is Adolf Hitler, this belief being based solely on the fact that he looks somewhat like him. This person whose name is [redacted] (full name unknown) resides there with his wife and grown son.

[redacted] conversation was incoherent and she is obviously demented. She stated she contacted the Bureau not long ago at a time when she was being persecuted and was referred to the local police.

G. I. R. -7

ACTION:

None. File.

165-515-93

F B I

31 OCT 12 1948

LNC:EHW

55 OCT 20 1948

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December 15, 1948

RECORDED - 52

[redacted]
St. Louis 4, Missouri

Dear [redacted]

Reference is made to your communication of December 5, 1948.

I am instructing the St. Louis Office of this Bureau to have an Agent contact you concerning the information which you have set out in your letter.

Your consideration in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC-SAC, St. Louis

Enclosure

ADDENDUM:

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter forwarded to the Bureau by [redacted] and you are instructed to have an Agent contact [redacted] immediately concerning the information set out in reference letter. The Bureau files contain no information concerning [redacted]

WHG:hhr:vw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
DEC 15 1948 P.M.

57 JAN 5 1949

67

2750 St. Ville Ave. St. Louis

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
Chief of F.B.I.
Sir.

12-15-48
[redacted]
cc-Sac St Louis

This letter is not from a prankster. I am very serious in what I am asking for.
What I am asking for is a complete discription of Adolph Hitler, and Eva Braun such as. Did he like animals, did he like to gamble, what were the color of his eyes, and Eva's eyes, is it possible for living humans to exchange eye balls, or is there some thing they can color their eyes with, for instance turn gray eyes black etc. is there any pictures of Hitler with out a mustache.
Have you a picture of Hitler and his lady friend I mean a close up, such as would expose wrinkles, and such as lip formation, ears, fore... and jaw bones uppers. I know the lower jaw can be altered.

RECORDED 62-...
INDEXED
EX-...
168

July 16, 1948

[redacted]
New York [illegible], New York

Dear [redacted]:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 8, 1948, wherein you furnished me with a copy of a letter written in German and addressed to an employee of your office.

Your thoughtfulness in forwarding this material to me is deeply appreciated. In the event you receive additional material of this type, it will be appreciated if you will make the material available to the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ERC:EHW

ADOLF HITLER

RECORDED 87
INDEXED - 87

165-33615-9

F B I
42 JUL 26 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUL 19 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Miss Gandy

169

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: October 11, 1948

FROM : O. J. AUERSWALD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT: ADOLF HITLER;
[redacted] Informant

At 8:55 p.m. on October 10, 1948 [redacted] telephonically contacted the writer. She stated that she operates a rooming house at [redacted] Washington, D. C. [redacted] informed that she had reported to the Bureau on the night of October 9, 1948 that she suspects one of her guests to be Adolf Hitler, based upon the fact that he somewhat resembles Hitler's photographs. She stated that the guest resides in her home with his wife and son and that their last name is [redacted].

[redacted] advised that she was calling to inform that she had asked [redacted] to move and wanted to know if any action could possibly be taken against her for harboring him.

During the conversation, [redacted] was incoherent and repeatedly stated that she is being persecuted by her neighbors.

ACTION:

None. For filing.

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109

F B I
31 OCT 12 1948

G.I.R. 3

OJA:cmw

20

170

Sir the reason that I am writing for a
information is, that I have been watc
a man there in St. Louis for severa years.
He has all of Hitlers actions such as
his habit of sliding his hands into his
trousers, he is an expertly trained goose
stepper with hitlers swagger. if you co
see him as I have seen him with a dog pu
at his leash, and this fellow following, wit
his hat down over his eyes, and his goose
step in full swing, you would be tempted
to say that there goes Adolph Hitler.
[redacted] was sick, he was a doing a lot of
hammering at night, and I had the police after
him. he was up on a balcony, and I had him
mad, he said to me. go a head, and have me
arrested. it wont hurt me. I have been in jail
before, I have no fear of your jail

171

You would have said he was Hitler then by the way he thrust his chin out, and the tone of voice he used.

This man to my estimation is foreign born, and I am sure no american born man ~~col~~ could ever have developed the goose step such as this man had.

I always did say, and still say that Hitler had left Germany at least 1½ y before the fall of Berlin

If this fellow is not Hitler, he is an exact duplicate.

The picture's of Hitler reviewing his troops is just a few months before the fall of Berlin <u>was not Adolph Hitler</u>. I also say Hitler is not dead.

[redacted]

N Rec

65-53615-95

EXED - 112

CORDED - 112

EX-1

EX-117

December 29, 1948

[redacted]
Chicago 47, Illinois

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 23, 1948, has been received and I want to thank you for thinking of me during my recent illness and for sending me your views and the information concerning the individuals you mentioned. The thoughts prompting your communication with me are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

F. I. R. - 8

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR DEC 29 5 57 PM '48
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DEC 30 10 10 AM '48
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOTE: Correspondent has forwarded his views about Hitler's activities and his opinion that he is presently living in Argentina.

EH:p

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
DEC 30 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Miss Gandy

173

(1)

[redacted]

Chicago Ill. 47 [redacted] 23rd 1948.

[redacted]

Mr. Gle
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nic
Mr. Ros
Mr. Tra
Mr. Ega
Mr. Gur
Mr. Har
Mr. Moh
Mr. Pen
Mr. Quin
Mr. Nea
Miss Ga

Hon.
Edgar J. Hoover
chief of the F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

In the first place, I have the honor to congratulate on your successful recovery of your recent illness, and hope, to carry on with more [illegible] as you have done it, in the past.

According to the head lines of to-day, I am glad, that several most criminals were brought to justice, and executed, namely those who were against our country, and tried to annihilate us.

I like to see, that justice is done in all cases, where mankind is in peril, but, of course, many cases are unsolved.

In my letter, I respectfully, bring the attention of you, in the case of Hitler, the chief enemy of all mankind. Permit me, please to disclose some facts about that devil as I know, the entire world is hunting for him, but up to date, is without any results.

I am more than sure, Hitler is alive, only we have to find him.

Just a few days ago, the radio announced, that the russians and [illegible] officers made a re-search, where he supposed to die in Berlin, together with Eva Braun. They have found no evidence of any remains of the human bodies, as is usually would be, at any fire can't consumate the remains of the body to the last iota. Hitler was a coward, and he did not commit suicide.

The facts, I am disclosing, believe it or not, are as follow

1. A polish aviator claimed some time ago (from Warsaw Poland) that he took Hitler and Eva Braun with his plane to the sea coast, at the time Hitler saw his end, but he could not disclose the exact point of landing.

2. After the germans surrendered, about [illegible] before when a german submarine surrendered to Argentina authorities at Buenos Aires, Arg. and this is not beyond reason, that Hitler was arrived in that submarine. What else that submarine was doing there in Argentinian waters?

RECORDED - 112
[illegible] 116
14 JAN 12 1949

174

[illegible] before [illegible]
[illegible] appear [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], as Hitler wanted to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] be located [illegible] [illegible] Patagonia [illegible]
[illegible] 1500 miles in length, and [illegible] [illegible] miles to 500
in breadth in that southern part of argentina, and [illegible] the
mountains. My recommendation [illegible] the as [illegible]: Send 2
more secret agents to Patagonia, disguised as argentinian peasants,
those who can speak spanish, and not to try speak english.
Travel that [illegible], on foot, and find out, where the most
good stuff are sent, and trail it. They may intercept some
auto on the pampas, and watch it from time to time.
They may overhear something in taverns, to get a clew.
— Hitler is not alone; Eva Braun, his supposed wife, is only a
camouflage, and an idol for Hitler. Hitler was wounded in the
first world war and his sexual organs were shot away, and is
substituted with glass, and can't generate, I know it, and for
this reason he turned to be a beast. He keeps women, and for
different reason, I can't describe it. — I am 68 years of age,
[redacted] I traveled
plenty in Europe when I was young, and once, I walked from
Hamburg to Budapest 54 days, penniless. I happened, to
be near Hitler's birthplace, which is Braunau, Upper Austria
near the bavarian border and his name was Schickelgruber a
half jew, but he changed his name to HITLER or (Capper) in english
— If you would consider my suggestion, and think is for
reason, you could achieve a success in finding the chief
devil who, caused the death for so many millions of people
and, if you go after it you find it and pray to God,
that America should have the glory and distinction
to bring the much wanted culprit, to world's justice
to the satisfaction of mankind, throughout the world,
Amen!

I beg to remain in good faith, and

Yours very sincerely

[redacted]

[redacted]

Warwick Neck, R.I.

1/25/49

[redacted] Fed. Bureau Invest.

Dear Sirs:

I have what you would call a criminal mind. As I read our city paper last nite I sketched a moustach on print of that was in paper also brought down hair on forhead. Was he by any chance to [illegible] someone that started (World War II).

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

65-[illegible]-5-96

2 ENCL. ATTACHED X

FEB 11 1949

51 FEB 7 1949

appearing [illegible] - violation [illegible]

[redacted] ... [redacted]
friend of mine knows one
that worked in Hitler's
home in Europe and she told
me or wrote her I just forgot
how she worded it - that he is
in Argentina and he told
her friend he saw Hitler
going into a Restaurant several
times, with some men -
His friends or his former
employers if they were checked
slowly one by one to certain
city there you will find him
if you're looking for him
or can get him - this is certainly.
I hope this letter is something.

Sincerely [redacted]

[redacted]



CONCERT CALLED OFF: Members of the Jewish War Veterans pause in their picketing of Carnegie Hall last night to read a sign announcing cancellation of a concert by German pianist Walter Gieseking. The pianist, who played for Adolf Hitler, was picked up by immigration officers shortly before the concert and the Justice Department in Washington announced he had agreed to leave the country. Associated Press Wirephoto

65-53

German Pianist Calls Off Tour, Will Leave U.S.

New York, Jan. 25.--(AP)--Seized by immigration agents and facing an exclusion hearing, German pianist Walter Gieseking cancelled a protested American concert tour and was leaving the U.S. voluntarily today.

He was held in custody overnight, and his agents said they had booked passage for him on a plane leaving for Paris.

A number of Jewish groups and others had protested Gieseking's admission to the country because he played before Hitler and performed in Germany throughout the Nazi regime. The pianist denied he ever was a Nazi.

Seized Just Before Recital

Gieseking was picked up by the immigration officers yesterday, a few hours before a scheduled recital at Carnegie Hall was to have opened an American tour.

The concert and the tour were cancelled at the pianist's direction after his seizure, but a crowd estimated at 5000 milled around the hall last

Continued on Page 6, Col. 2.
Gieseking



. . . Walter Gieseking should play the piano in Carnegie Hall last night. He didn't.

Another Picture On Page 6.

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RECORDED - 98

July 5, 1949

65-55615-98

INDEXED

[redacted]
Jersey City, New Jersey

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter of June 27, 1949, and I want to thank you for sending me information concerning the matter you mentioned.

It was indeed very thoughtful of you to contact the FBI in that regard.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent has written that a friend of hers from Chile thinks Hitler is in South American and there was someone who used to work in Hitler's home in Europe who now resides in Argentina, and has seen Hitler going into a restaurant several times.

WN:rlc

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JUL 5 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted] Jersey [redacted] N.J.
Thurs. June 27-1949

Dear Mr Hoover

I work in the [redacted] Hillcrest

[redacted] in Jersey City. A nurse

that is a Native of South America

she comes from Chillie — is

on our floor. she fourth work-

-ing. a friend of mine looks

so much like her, that I

mentioned it, to her several

times, but, she has a german

accent — and my friend comes

from Vermont — this is how

she got to tell me she is South

American — so, I happened to

[illegible] — believe Hillcrest

to be there and she says —

friend of mine, knows one
one that worked in Hitler's
home in Europe and she told
me or wrote her I just forgot
how she worded it - that he is
in Argentina and he told
her friend he saw Hitler
going into a Restaurant several
with some men -
times - His friends or his former
employer's if they were checked
slowly one by one to a certain
city there you will find Hitler
if your looking for him -
or can get him - this is strange
I hope this letter is some good.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

62-1

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1949

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS

SUBJECT: [redacted] - Informant
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to bulet dated 12-15-48, addressed to [redacted] . Louis, Mo. to which an addendum was attached directing this office to interview [redacted] concerning his report that he believed ADOLPH HITLER was in St. Louis. In accordance with Bureau instructions, [redacted] s immediately contacted by telephone and an interview requested. Due to the nature of [redacted] employment, it was not possible to interview him at his home until January 13, 1949. At that time, [redacted] ivised that he has known a man, named [redacted] for about two years and that [redacted] s taken over the management or ownership of the building where [redacted] esides, and has been attempting to evict [redacted] from his living quarters on the second floor. [redacted] has developed an intense dislike for [redacted] and presently sends his monthly rent check to [redacted] y registered mail, return receipt requested, although [redacted] esides immediately below RANEY.

According to [redacted] operates [redacted] Ave. and also operates another place of business someplace on South Broadway, St. Louis. [redacted] no other reason for thinking that [redacted] is ADOLPH HITLER except that [redacted] s German, speaks with a definite German accent and refused to tell [redacted] his life's history.

Preliminary inquiry made to determine who [redacted] s has resulted in very little information of value. Local credit bureaus have no information on him, and St. Louis Police files contain only records of minor arrests for peace disturbance, etc. A check [redacted] noted in front of [redacted] disclosed it was issued [redacted] St. Louis Co., Mo. [redacted] in the area of [redacted] confectionery business, advised that [redacted] speaks with a definite German accent, and is described as about sixty-three years of age, five ft. seven inches, one-hundred and seventy lbs., stocky build, grey hair, partly bald, wears glasses. The files of the St. Louis office contained no information concerning [redacted]

[redacted] reliable German Informant, advised that he has never heard of [redacted] but has volunteered to become acquainted with [redacted] by making purchases at [redacted] place of business. Informant speaks fluent German and will be able to gain the confidence of KRAUSE because of their mutual interest in Germany. No active investigation is being made in this matter since it is apparent that [redacted] reported [redacted] chiefly because of his intense dislike for [redacted] and not because of any real evidence indicating that [redacted] s actually ADOLPH HITLER. I [redacted] eports any information of value, the Bureau will be advised; otherwise, the case will be closed by this office.

AGG:dlm
62-2339

G.I.R. 4

RECORDED - 33 97

INDEXED - 33

MAR 21 1949

EX-11

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H.H. K. declares that he went to Colombia in 1944 with the help of some Brazilians, after fleeing from Himmler's agents who followed him wherever he went.

On February 1 (?), 1945, he was visited by a German who claimed to know him well and be very familiar with his record as a Nazi spy in America. He showed him documents to prove this, and then showed him an order which stated that H.H.K. was to collaborate with this German in finding the best way to help Hitler and his followers to enter Colombia secretly and stealthily. On pain of slow torture and death, H.H.K. was forced to aid in this plan. In accordance with definite orders received, he got in touch with Agent Z, contact man no. 16, at the end of February, 1945. Agent Z. traced for him on a Colombian map, possible points from where Hitler, Martin Bormann, and other Germans could enter secretly. He referred me to Colombian Agent X, contact man no. 5-Col, with whom he had already discussed and approved plan "Zert" re secret immigration of Hitler and the others, based on cardinal point "W-Z-ph", which coincides exactly with the most extremely southwestern point of Colombian territory.

Shortly after this, H.H.K. became ill and was in a hospital in Bogota for some length of time. He remained in the hospital until after the German Legation had been seized by democratic forces.

H.H.K. asserts that he is ready to prove that the story told by Eudoro Llano Seltz is true. He will give all the information he has, including the names of various Colombians who participated in the "affair", providing his own name and identity remain secret. He wishes that the interview will be secret and confidential, because of the fear that he will be assassinated by other agents, if any publicity is given him. In return for his providing these proofs of Hitler's plan to enter Colombia, etc. he wishes to be compensated financially in order that he may return to his family in Germany, in the United States Zone of Occupation. He claims to be still persecuted by Nazi agents.

<u>Summarized by:</u>
Rose R. Offenbacher
July 27, 1948. RRO

DOMINGO 20 DE JUNIO DE 1948

Fantasía o Realidad Sobre Hitler

Sensacionales Afirmaciones Sobre el Fuherer en Bogotá

Un Colombiano Confirma lo Dicho por "Amigo, Amigo, Amigo"

El viaje en submarino, la muerte de Eva Braun y el aterrizaje en La Florida.—La muerte de Gaitán habría sido un golpe maestro de Hitler contra el comunismo.—El plan "niebla" y la clave musical. Qué colombianos tomaron parte en la aventura.—Hitler desapareció ya de la Sabana.

En nuestra edición del nueve de mayo publicamos una curiosa y sensacional carta fechada en Curazao y firmada por «Amigo, amigo, amigo». En ella el desconocido pedía 30.000 dólares para revelar, con datos más precisos, la existencia de Adolfo Hitler en la sabana de Bogotá. Suministraba datos bastante exactos. Pero ante la evidencia de la muerte del Fuehrer, lo dio apareció como un folletón, y nada más. Ayer recibimos, con procedencia desconocida, pero seguramente distante por razón de la fecha, la carta de un ciudadano que dice ser colombiano, y el cual se desfigura los apellidos para no ser identificado. El desconocido dice que el relato de «amigo, amigo, amigo», es la estricta verdad, y cuenta su sensacional intervención en este «affaire», y lo relaciona con el asesinato del doctor Gaitán. Por vía informativa, y como cosa curiosa, insertamos en seguida la intrigante carta de don «Eufero Llama Beltz»:

«Mayo 29 de 1948

Señor Director de EL TIEMPO—E. S. D.

Señor Director:

Nada de fantástico tiene la relación aparecida en su edición de ayer, firmada con el pseudónimo de «Amigo, Amigo, Amigo», en la cual se da cuenta de la presencia de Adolfo Hitler en la Sabana de Bogotá. Desde enero de 1945, hace aproximadamente tres años, he estado enterado de los planes del ex-canciller alemán para el futuro. Por pura coincidencia vine a formar parte de ellos. Ya que han sido revelados por una tercera persona, y con el fin de aclarar, en vez de entorpecer y mixtificar, el relato, quiero hacer un recuento escueto de cómo llegué a formar parte de un gigantesco plan contra el comunismo soviético.

Soy colombiano, hombre de numerosos bienes, educado en Europa, y he pasado la mayor parte de mi vida fuera del país. Por un capricho, quise conocer a Hitler durante las olimpiadas de 1936 en Berlín. Un amigo del ministro de la guerra alemán, que había sido condiscípulo mío, intervino para ayudarme. Alegando el pretexto de que yo era representante de un diario suramericano, mi amigo logró la entrevista con el Fuehrer. La impresión que me causó su brillante y genial personalidad, fue tremenda. Siempre había pensado que Hitler despreciaba las razas latinas, y en especial a los iberoamericanos. La forma como me recibió, el trato que me dispensó y la larga conversación que sostuvimos, hicieron que cambiara totalmente de parecer. Desde entonces, cada vez que estaba en Alemania procuraba entrevistarme con él, y nuestra amistad fue creciendo. Más de una vez le serví en gestiones ante diplomáticos suramericanos. Una vez elaboramos un plan para la industrialización de Latinoamérica, a base de inversiones alemanas; debía yo poner en práctica un experimento de industrialización en algunos terrenos que en ese entonces poseía en el departamento de Nariño. Cuando los



HITLER

misteriosos 30 mil dólares. Ignoro sus motivos. De todas maneras, he aquí cómo ocurrieron los hechos:

Seis días emplearon Hitler y sus acompañantes a caballo y únicamente de noche, de Bahiahonda al campo de aterrizaje de "La Loma". A la hora del rendezvous convenida, esperábamos allí, yo y tres agentes de enlace. Habíamos logrado conseguir dos avionetas Stinson, de cuatro pasajeros, para iniciar el viaje de allí a Nariño. Entonces, súbitamente fui informado por un alto oficial alemán que Hitler había cambiado de parecer y que ya no se refugiaría en mis propiedades.

Hitler, Bormann, dos físicos alemanes y dos pilotos viajarían en las avionetas, con destino que entonces yo ignoraba. Se llevarían consigo los planos secretos de la bomba cohete V2 de los proyectados cohetes interplanetarios y el record completo de la investigación nuclear alemana. El nutrido resto del grupo y nosotros viajaríamos, con los aparatos de laboratorio y otros elementos que habían traído de Alemania, en camiones y por carretera hacia La Jagua, para luego hacer el viaje por tierra al interior en varias etapas.

Cuando volví a ver a Hitler, un mes más tarde, en una hacienda de la sabana de Bogotá, supe cómo habían efectuado el vuelo. En la madrugada del 26 de julio aterrizaron las avionetas en el campo de aviación de La Florida, en ese entonces abandonado, abajo de la calle 80 en Bogotá. El vuelo fue accidentado. Hubo necesidad de volar de noche sobre la cordillera en aparatos de poca potencia, sin radio-faro naturalmente. La pericia de los pilotos se impuso a las condiciones. Una vez en tierra, los pilotos procedieron a incendiar las máquinas y sus restos fueron sumergidos en la cercana ciénaga de

Atlántico, otros camuflados como inmigrantes judíos. En una grata ocasión visitó la hacienda sabanera un jefe político republicano de los Estados Unidos. Otros, demócratas y republicanos, vendrían más tarde. En la tranquila casa solariega se fraguaba la más noble de todas las cruzadas: la lucha contra la sierpe roja del sangriento comunismo moscovita.

Y ahora, la revelación más sensacional de este relato:

A principios de este año cuando se agudizaban las diferencias entre los Estados Unidos y el Soviet en el seno de la ONU, Hitler creyó llegado el momento de lanzar la guerra santa contra Rusia. Pero era necesario enardecer a toda América para que, con su apoyo moral y material, se lograra que los Estados Unidos abandonaran su política defensiva y se lanzaran contra la U. R. S. S. La 9ª conferencia panamericana era una ocasión propicia. No solamente iba a efectuarse en Bogotá, donde le era fácil al "grupo" operar por la cercanía de su base de operaciones, sino que ésta se reunía en momentos de incertidumbre dentro de la política interna colombiana.

El genio de Hitler concibió el plan perfecto: se daría muerte al jefe del partido liberal doctor Jorge Eliécer Gaitán cuando la conferencia estuviese en su apogeo; la culpa, como la del incendio del Reichstag, se echaría fácilmente sobre los comunistas. El grupo tenía a "alguien" dentro del gobierno del doctor Ospina Pérez que se encargaría de ello. Agentes alemanes dirigirían el pillaje, el saqueo, el incendio de iglesias y edificios sagrados, hechos fácilmente imputables al comunismo internacional. La conferencia se clausuraría inmediatamente. Colombia rompería con el Soviet. Luego los Estados Unidos romperían con la U. R. S. S., vendría la guerra y la gran cruzada contra el comunismo. Hitler reaparecería entonces para dirigir el mundo occidental contra los moscovitas. El plan era perfecto.

Yo no vine a conocer detalles del fantástico proyecto sino cuando éste ya se había consumado. De lo contrario me habría opuesto, pues la vida de Gaitán la consideraba demasiado preciosa. La fecha del golpe había sido escogida por Hitler de acuerdo con su astrólogo particular. El elemento de enlace entre el asesino del doctor Gaitán y el grupo fue un diputado conservador. Sin embargo, nunca supe este individuo a órdenes de quién trabajaba. Una de las tres personalidades que habían encontrado al fuehrer cuando éste aterrizara en La Florida, se había encargado de convencer al diputado de la necesidad del crimen, alegando motivos de política interna. A su vez el diputado no tuvo dificultad en convencer al asesino, un fanático. Hitler había concebido un plan maestro.

Sólo falló un detalle: los hombres de confianza del grupo en Washington fracasaron en su intento de que los Estados Unidos rompieran con el Soviet a raíz de los acontecimientos del 9 de abril.

Desde el 3 de abril había dejado

2. Condition

The folds, tears, creases, and stains were examined for indications of simulation, but none was found, the condition throughout being that of papers folded together which have been maintained in that position for some time during which they were subjected to moisture and wear.

The visible transfer from one sheet to another of stains from the typewriting and ink were studied from the standpoint that they might be the result of mechanical reproduction (using the jelly Hectograph method) or be the result of simulation. Even where no appreciable transfer from one paper to another has taken place, the ink lines and typing have run into the surrounding paper. This, however, is usually of a different shade of color from the original ink, in some parts being a radically different color. This occurs normally, because some inks are composed of dyes of more than one color which combine to create the ink "color" but dissolve and run in different degrees of solution. Thus "blue" ink may run "green" (as in this case).

The fact that these natural (but unnatural appearing) phenomena occur on these papers is evidence of genuineness since persons preparing forgeries usually take care to match the color closely. The fading produced by different concentrations of dye in water is also very difficult to simulate without leaving evidence. No such evidence was found.

The transfers of writings (typewriting as well as ink) show that the papers were out of place in sequence and disarranged in position when the dampening occurred. This is typically accidental, not planned.

3. Typewriting

The Marriage paper, Q1 and Q2, was typed on a machine equipped with type designs matching those of known German manufacture, "Nauman Erika", and with German alphabet characters.

The other two documents were written on a different typewriter, the space adjustments of which remained set for both papers, Q3 through Q5 and Q6 through Q17. This is a Medium Roman design of type with "uncial" or "Gothic" numerals. No exact match of this design appears in the FBI file of standards, which is without a few European designs since the war. As Medium Roman design is used in the known specimens K1 through K14, a close comparison was made. It was found that K13, signed Bormann on the letterhead of the NSDAP 4 April 1945, was a very close match for the two wills, Q3 to Q17 inclusive. No conclusion could be reached whether they were written on this identical typewriter as the moistening of Q3 to Q17 inclusive has somewhat obscured the microscopic appearance of the impressions and mechanical defects suitable for positive identification are not prominent.

If there were a purpose in this, it might be possible to definitely identify the typewriter used on Q3 to Q17 inclusive if known specimens could be

Continued next page

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R. T. HARBO

DATE: Oct. 12, 1949

FROM : D. J. Parsons

SUBJECT: ATTEMPTED HOAX ABOUT ADOLF HITLER, BEING ALIVE (PERPETRATED BY [redacted] INFORMANT) INTERNAL SECURITY - C. 65-53615

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the Records Section.

Attachment

65-53615-79

NOT RECORDED

37 OCT 14 1949

71 OCT 17 1949

38

186

1945
AFTER FIVE DAYS, RETURN TO
Adolf Hitler
Reichskanzler - Berlin





[redacted]

Calif.
U.S.A.

FBI
LABORATORY
65-53615-99 Q18

[redacted]

San Francisco [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
SEP 9
2:30 PM
1947

The [illegible]
Newspaper
Oakland
Calif.

Editorial Dept. [illegible]

188

[redacted] [redacted]

The Tuolumne
Calaveras Calif

Gentlemen Perhaps you recall Orson Welles' Invasion of the Martians ?

I have a letter from Hitler in German, that would multiply the sensation of Welles' 100 Times
I've been in Europe 5 Times the last times in 1932 When I met Hitler in Hindenburgs ... my ... Count ..., at the ... of ... ..., owner of the '..., ...'
Has your paper control of a ... ; or at worst, greater ... to have the letter in German as it would read it ; and I would like to know your attitude towards the proposition
Sincerely yours [redacted]

059

IV

I would advise you on further details in handling this proposal.

—

And I can see you work the Capitol in position we may [illegible] good government.

—

Needless only to encourage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

315 — 5 [illegible] 5[illegible]

To Editor: [illegible]

Dear Sir: It seems to me that the Radio audience are well fed up with Soap Opera-Politicians and B.C. and would welcome a change. When I took my 5th and last trip to Europe in 1932 I met A. Hitler, through my brother in law, Paul [illegible], the Co-Editor and Reporter for the [illegible] Frankfurter Zeitung one of Europe's most famous journals. Last summer I received (enclosed) [illegible] N. call it Hitler [illegible] [illegible] will and believe its de—

Translation of Hitler letter

[also enclosed]

No doubt it will [illegible] that little has happened in my life that could be called unexpected, but when at the time of the Russian attack on Berlin I found refuge in the basement of the Imperial Chancellery building I was informed that my body and that of my wife (nee Eva Braun) had been covered with naptha and burned in the Chancellery garden, I could not help smiling for at the time we were many kilometers south west of Berlin on our journey to Argentina and my friend Peron, in a Condor Line plane loaned me with a crew of two by a South American Republic.

I have no sympathy with the Jews nor the anti Semites who are doing their killing, but I am

[illegible] only country [illegible]
[illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] of
[illegible] [illegible] now will suffer from
them until it repels them — or else —

I must ask to add that my
[illegible] has many means
[illegible] preparing [illegible]
[illegible] of prosperity and a chance
[illegible] [illegible]. even if
[illegible] again.

In the mean time I am
Adolf Hitler
Reichskanzler
Berlin —

Der Oberbürgermeister
der Reichshauptstadt

[illegible]

Vor ~~dem Oberbürgermeister der Reichshauptstadt Berlin als Standesbeamten von Berlin~~ [illegible] dem [illegible]
Walter Wagner
als Standesbeamten der Reichshauptstadt, vom Oberbürgermeister beauftragt - sind zum Zwecke der sofortigen Eheschließung erschienen [illegible]

1. [illegible]
geb. [illegible]
wohnhaft: [illegible]
Vater: [illegible]
Mutter: [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~
ausgewiesen durch: [illegible]

2. [illegible]
geb. [illegible]
wohnhaft: [illegible]
Vater: [illegible]
Mutter: [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~
ausgewiesen durch: Sonderausweis [illegible] des Chefs der Deutschen Polizei

3. [illegible]
als Zeuge: [illegible]
geb. [illegible]
wohnhaft: [illegible]
ausgewiesen durch: [illegible]

4. [illegible]
als Zeuge: [illegible]
geb. 17.6.00 in Halberstadt
wohnhaft: Obersalzberg.
ausgewiesen durch: [illegible] bekannt

- 2 -

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Die Erschienenen zu 1 und 2 erklären, daß sie rein arischer Abstammung und mit keiner die Eheschließung auszuschließenden Erbkrankheiten befallen sind. Sie beantragen mit Rücksicht auf die Kriegsereignisse wegen außerordentlicher Umstände die Kriegstrauung und beantragen weiter das Aufgebot mündlich entgegenzunehmen und von sämtlichen Fristen Abstand zu nehmen.

Den Anträgen wird stattgegeben. Das mündlich abgegebene Aufgebot ist geprüft und für ordnungsgemäß befunden worden.

Ich komme nunmehr zum feierlichen Akt der Eheschließung. In Gegenwart der obengenannten Zeugen zu 3 und 4 frage ich Sie,

Mein Führer Adolf Hitler

ob Sie gewillt sind, die Ehe mit

Fräulein Eva Braun

einzugehen. In diesem Falle bitte ich Sie, mit "ja" zu antworten.

~~Nunmehr frage ich Sie,~~ [illegible]

ob Sie gewillt sind, die Ehe mit

Mein Führer Adolf Hitler

einzugehen. In diesem Falle bitte ich auch Sie mit "ja" zu antworten.

Nachdem nunmehr beide Verlobte die Erklärung abgegeben haben die Ehe einzugehen, erkläre ich die Ehe vor dem Gesetz rechtmäßig für geschlossen.

Berlin, am 29 April 1945

Vorgelesen und unterschrieben:

1.) Ehemann: A H

2.) Ehefrau: Eva Hitler geb. Braun

3.) Zeuge zu 1: Dr. Joseph Goebbels

4.) Zeuge zu 2: M Bormann

5.) Wagner

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ADOLF HITLER

Mein privates Testament.

Da ich in den Jahren des Kampfes glaubte, es nicht verantworten zu können, eine Ehe zu gründen, habe ich mich nunmehr vor Beendigung dieser irdischen Laufbahn entschlossen, jenes Mädchen zur Frau zu nehmen, das nach langen Jahren treuer Freundschaft aus freiem Willen in die schon fast belagerte Stadt hereinkam, um ihr Schicksal mit dem meinen zu teilen. Sie geht auf ihren Wunsch als meine Gattin mit mir in den Tod. Er wird uns das ersetzen, was meine Arbeit im Dienst meines Volkes uns beiden raubte.

Was ich besitze,gehört - soweit es Überhaupt von Wert ist - der Partei. Sollte diese nicht mehr existieren, dem Staat, sollte

auch der Staat vernichtet werden, ist eine weitere Entscheidung von mir nicht mehr notwendig.

Ich habe meine Gemälde in den von mir im Laufe der Jahre angekauften Sammlungen niemals für private Zwecke, sondern stets nur für den Ausbau einer Galerie in meiner Heimatstadt Linz a.d.Donau gesammelt.

Dass dieses Vermächtnis vollzogen wird, wäre mein herzlichster Wunsch.

Zum Testamentsvollstrecker ernenne ich meinen treuesten Parteigenossen

Martin B o r m a n n .

Er ist berechtigt, alle Entscheidungen endgültig und rechtsgültig zu treffen. Es ist ihm gestattet, alles das, was persönlichen Erinnerungswert besitzt, oder zur Erhaltung eines kleinen bürgerlichen Lebens notwendig ist, meinen Geschwistern abzutrennen, ebenso vor allem der Mutter meiner Frau und meinen, ihm genau bekannten treuen Mitarbeitern und Mit-

arbeiterinnen, an der Spitze meinen alten Sekretären, Sekretärinnen, Frau Winter, usw., die mich jahrelang durch ihre Arbeit unterstützten.

Ich selbst und meine Gattin wählen, um der Schande des Absetzens oder der Kapitulation zu entgehen, den Tod. Es ist unser Wille, sofort an der Stelle verbrannt zu werden, an der ich den grössten Teil meiner täglichen Arbeit im Laufe eines zwölfjährigen Dienstes an meinem Volke geleistet habe.

Gegeben zu Berlin, den 29. April 1945, 4.00 Uhr

A Hitler

als Zeugen:
Martin Bormann.
Dr. Goebbels.

als Zeuge:
Nicolaus von Below

ADOLF HITLER

Mein politisches Testament.

Seit ich 1914 als Freiwilliger meine bescheidene Kraft im ersten, dem Reich aufgezwungenen Weltkrieg einsetzte, sind nunmehr über dreissig Jahre vergangen.

In diesen drei Jahrzehnten haben mich bei all meinem Denken, Handeln und Leben nur die Liebe und Treue zu meinem Volk bewegt. Sie gaben mir die Kraft, schwerste Entschlüsse zu fassen, wie sie bisher noch keinem Sterblichen gestellt worden sind. Ich habe meine Zeit, meine Arbeitskraft und meine Gesundheit in diesen drei Jahrzehnten verbraucht.

Es ist unwahr, dass ich oder irgendjemand anderer in Deutschland den Krieg im Jahre

1939 gewollt haben. Er wurde gewollt und angestiftet ausschliesslich von jenen internationalen Staatsmännern, die entweder jüdischer Herkunft waren oder für jüdische Interessen arbeiteten. Ich habe zuviele Angebote zur Rüstungsbeschränkung und Rüstungsbegrenzung gemacht, die die Nachwelt nicht auf alle Ewigkeiten wegzuleugnen vermag, als dass die Verantwortung für den Ausbruch dieses Krieges auf mir lasten könnte. Ich habe weiter nie gewollt, dass nach dem ersten unseligen Weltkrieg ein zweiter gegen England oder gar gegen Amerika entsteht. Es werden Jahrhunderte vergehen, aber aus den Ruinen unserer Städte und Kunstdenkmäler wird sich der Hass gegen das, letzten Endes verantwortliche Volk immer wieder erneuern, dem wir das alles zu verdanken haben: Dem internationalen Judentum und seinen Helfern!

Ich habe noch drei Tage vor Ausbruch des deutsch-polnischen Krieges dem britischen Botschafter in Berlin eine Lösung der deutsch-polnischen Probleme vorgeschlagen - ähnlich der im Falle des Saargebietes unter internationaler Kontrolle. Auch dieses Angebot kann nicht weggeleugnet werden. Es wurde nur

verworfen, weil die massgebenden Kreise der englischen Politik den Krieg wünschten, teils der erhofften Geschäfte wegen, teils getrieben durch eine, vom internationalen Judentum veranstaltete Propaganda.

Ich habe aber auch keinen Zweifel darüber gelassen, dass, wenn die Völker Europas wieder nur als Aktienpakete dieser internationalen Geld- und Finanzverschwörer angesehen werden, dann auch jenes Volk mit zur Verantwortung gezogen werden wird, das der eigentlich Schuldige an diesem mörderischen Ringen ist: Das Judentum! Ich habe weiter keinen darüber im Unklaren gelassen, dass dieses Mal nicht nur Millionen Kinder von Europäern der arischen Völker verhungern werden, nicht nur Millionen erwachsener Männer den Tod erleiden und nicht nur Hunderttausende an Frauen und Kindern in den Städten verbrannt und zu Tode bombardiert werden dürften, ohne dass der eigentlich Schuldige, wenn auch durch humanere Mittel, seine Schuld zu büssen hat.

Nach einem sechsjährigen Kampf, der einst in die Geschichte trotz aller Rückschläge als ruhm-

vollste und tapferste Bekundung des Lebenswillens eines Volkes eingehen wird, kann ich mich nicht von der Stadt trennen, die die Hauptstadt dieses Reiches ist. Da die Kräfte zu gering sind, um dem feindlichen Ansturm gerade an dieser Stelle noch länger standzuhalten, der eigene Widerstand aber durch ebenso verblendete wie charakterlose Subjekte allmählich entwertet wird, möchte ich mein Schicksal mit jenem teilen, das Millionen anderer auch auf sich genommen haben, indem ich in dieser Stadt bleibe. Ausserdem will ich nicht Feinden in die Hände fallen, die zur Erlustigung ihrer verhetzten Massen ein neues, von Juden arrangiertes Schauspiel benötigen.

Ich hatte mich daher entschlossen, in Berlin zu bleiben und dort aus freien Stücken in dem Augenblick den Tod zu wählen, in dem ich glaube, dass der Sitz des Führers und Kanzlers selbst nicht mehr gehalten werden kann. Ich sterbe mit freudigem Herzen angesichts der mir bewussten unermesslichen Taten und Leistungen unserer Soldaten an der Front, unserer Frauen zuhause, den Leistungen unserer Bauern und Arbeiter und dem in der Geschichte einmaligen Einsatz unserer Jugend, die meinen Namen trägt.

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2-

living in fiction were a bit of a Radio sounds of the most shocking situation since Orson Welles "attack of the Martians" ——

If interested, let me know and I can arrange over about further details.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Dass ich ihnen allen meinen aus tiefstem Herzen kommenden Dank ausspreche, ist ebenso selbstverständlich wie mein Wunsch, dass sie deshalb den Kampf unter keinen Umständen aufgeben mögen, sondern, ganz gleich wo immer, ihn gegen die Feinde des Vaterlandes weiterführen, getreu den Bekenntnissen eines grossen Clausewitz. Aus dem Opfer unserer Soldaten und aus meiner eigenen Verbundenheit mit ihnen bis in den Tod, wird in der deutschen Geschichte so oder so einmal wieder der Samen aufgehen zur strahlenden Wiedergeburt der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung und damit zur Verwirklichung einer wahren Volksgemeinschaft.

Viele tapferste Männer und Frauen haben sich entschlossen, ihr Leben bis zuletzt an das meine zu binden. Ich habe sie gebeten und ihnen endlich befohlen, dies nicht zu tun, sondern am weiteren Kampf der Nation teilzunehmen. Die Führer der Armeen, der Marine und der Luftwaffe bitte ich, mit äussersten Mitteln den Widerstandsgeist unserer Soldaten im nationalsozialistischen Sinne zu verstärken unter dem besonderen Hinweis darauf, dass auch ich selbst, als der Gründer und Schöpfer dieser Bewegung, den Tod dem feigen Absetzen oder gar einer Kapitulation vorgezogen habe.

Möge es dereinst zum Ehrbegriff des deutschen Offiziers gehören - so wie dies in unserer Marine schon der Fall ist - dass die Übergabe einer Landschaft oder einer Stadt unmöglich ist und dass vor allem die Führer hier mit leuchtendem Beispiel voranzugehen haben in treuester Pflichterfüllung bis in den Tod.

Zweiter Teil des politischen Testaments.

Ich stosse vor meinem Tode den früheren Reichsmarschall Hermann G ö r i n g aus der Partei aus und entziehe ihm alle Rechte, die sich aus dem Erlass vom 29. Juni 1941 sowie aus meiner Reichstagserklärung vom 1. September 1939 ergeben könnten. Ich ernenne an Stelle dessen den Großadmiral D ö n i t z zum Reichspräsidenten und Obersten Befehlshaber der Wehrmacht.

Ich stosse vor meinem Tode den früheren Reichsführer-SS und Reichsminister des Innern, Heinrich H i m m l e r aus der Partei sowie aus allen Staatsämtern aus. Ich ernenne an seiner Stelle den Gauleiter Karl H a n k e zum Reichsführer-SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei und den Gauleiter Paul G i e s l e r zum Reichsminister des Innern.

Göring und Himmler haben durch geheime Verhandlungen mit dem Feinde, die sie ohne mein Wissen und gegen meinen Willen abhielten, sowie durch den Versuch, entgegen dem Gesetz, die Macht im

Staate an sich zu reissen, dem Lande und dem gesamten Volk unabsehbaren Schaden zugefügt, gänzlich abgesehen von der Treulosigkeit gegenüber meiner Person.

Um dem deutschen Volk eine aus ehrenhaften Männern zusammengesetzte Regierung zu geben, die die Verpflichtung erfüllt, den Krieg mit allen Mitteln weiter fortzusetzen, ernenne ich als Führer der Nation folgende Mitglieder des neuen Kabinetts:

Reichspräsident: D ö n i t z
Reichskanzler: Dr. G o e b b e l s
Parteiminister: B o r m a n n
Aussenminister: S e y ß - I n q u a r t
Innenminister: Gauleiter G i e s l e r
Kriegsminister: D ö n i t z
Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres: S c h ö r n e r
Oberbefehlshaber der Kriegsmarine: D ö n i t z
Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe: G r e i m
Reichsführer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei: Gauleiter H a n k e
Wirtschaft: F u n k
Landwirtschaft: B a c k e
Justiz: T h i e r a c k
Kultus: Dr. S c h e e l

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Propaganda: Dr. N a u m a n n
Finanzen: S c h w e r i n - C r o s s i g k
Arbeit: Dr. H u p f a u e r
Rüstung: S a u r
Leiter der Deutschen Arbeitsfront und Mitglied des Reichskabinetts: Reichsminister Dr. L e y .

Obwohl sich eine Anzahl dieser Männer, wie Martin Bormann, Dr. Goebbels usw. einschliesslich ihrer Frauen, aus freiem Willen zu mir gefunden haben und unter keinen Umständen die Hauptstadt des Reiches verlassen wollten, sondern bereit waren, mit mir hier unterzugehen, muss ich sie doch bitten, meiner Aufforderung zu gehorchen und in diesem Falle das Interesse der Nation über ihr eigenes Gefühl zu stellen. Sie werden mir durch ihre Arbeit und ihre Treue als Gefährten nach dem Tode ebenso nahestehen, wie ich hoffe, dass mein Geist unter ihnen weilen und sie stets begleiten wird. Mögen sie hart sein, aber niemals ungerecht, mögen sie vor allem nie die Furcht zum Ratgeber ihres Handelns erheben und die Ehre der Nation über alles stellen, was es auf Erden gibt. Mögen sie sich endlich dessen bewusst sein, dass unsere Aufgabe, des Ausbaus eines nationalsozialistischen Staates die Arbeit kommender Jahrhunderte darstellt, die

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jeden einzelnen verpflichtet, immer dem gemeinsamen Interesse zu dienen und seine eigenen Vorteile demgegenüber zurückzustellen. Von allen Deutschen, allen Nationalsozialisten, Männern und Frauen und allen Soldaten der Wehrmacht verlange ich, daß sie der neuen Regierung und ihren Präsidenten treu und gehorsam sein werden bis in den Tod.

Vor allem verpflichte ich die Führung der Nation und die Gefolgschaft zur peinlichen Einhaltung der Rassegesetze und zum unbarmherzigen Widerstand gegen den Weltvergifter aller Völker, das internationale Judentum.

Gegeben zu Berlin, den 29. April 1945, 4.00 Uhr.

A Hitler

Als Zeuge:

Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Wilhelm Burgdorf

Martin Bormann. Hans Krebs.

DER SEKRETÄR DES FÜHRERS
REICHSLEITER MARTIN BORMANN

FÜHRERHAUPTQUARTIER
ANSCHRIFT FÜR POSTSENDUNGEN
MÜNCHEN 33, FÜHRERBAU

29.4.45

Lieber Großadmiral!

Da wegen des Ausbleibens aller Divisionen unsere Lage hoffnungslos erscheint, diktierte der Führer in der vergangenen Nacht das anl. politische Testament.

Heil Hitler!

Mit Wirkung vom 12. Oktober 19[illegible]

Generalleutnant [illegible] [illegible] Kommando [illegible] [illegible] im Oberkommando [illegible]

Mit Wirkung vom 1. November 194[illegible] werden ernannt:

General der Artillerie O s t e r k a m p [illegible] Chef des [illegible] tungsamtes im Oberkommando des Heeres zum Stellvertretenden Kommandierenden General und Befehlshaber im Wehrkreis XII [illegible]

SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Waffen-SS und der Polizei [illegible] Chef des Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamtes im Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei zum Chef des Heeresverwaltungsamtes im Oberkommando des Heeres.

Führerhauptquartier, den [illegible] Oktober 19[illegible]

Der Führer

[illegible] Chef des Heerespersonalamts

General [illegible]

. 3826 /44 OKH/PA/Ag P 1/1.(Zentr.) Abt. (IIIa)

Mit Wirkung vom 12. Oktober 1944 wird ernannt:

Generalleutnant L i n n a r z, Chef der [illegible] im Oberkommando des Heeres, zum Stellvertretenden Chef des Heerespersonalamts im Oberkommando des Heeres.

Mit Wirkung vom 1. November 1944 werden ernannt:

General der Artillerie O s t e r k a m p, Chef des Heeresverwaltungsamtes im Oberkommando des Heeres zum Stellvertretenden Kommandierenden General und Befehlshaber im Wehrkreis XII,

SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Waffen-SS und der Polizei F r a n k, Chef des Wirtschaftsverwaltungsamtes im Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei, zum Chef des Heeresverwaltungsamtes im Oberkommando des Heeres.

Führerhauptquartier, den 19. Oktober 1944

Der Führer

[signature]

Der Chef des Heerespersonalamts

[signature]

Generalleutnant

[illegible] 3826 /44 OKH/PA/Ag P 1/1.(Zentr.) Abt. XIIId)

Arbeiterinnen, an der Spitze meinen alten Sekre-
tären, Sekretärinnen, Frau Winter, usw., die mich
jahrelang durch ihre Arbeit unterstützten.

Ich selbst und meine Gattin wählen, um der Schande des Absetzens oder der Kapitulation zu entgehen, den Tod. Es ist unser Wille, sofort an der Stelle verbrannt zu werden, an der ich den grössten Teil meiner täglichen Arbeit im Laufe eines zwölfjährigen Dienstes an meinem Volke geleistet habe.

Gegeben zu Berlin, den 29. April 1945, 4.00 Uhr

A. Hitler

als Zeugen:
Martin Bormann.
Dr. Goebbels.

Als Zeuge:
Nicolaus von Below

[illegible]eben zu [illegible]l[illegible] d[illegible] 2[illegible] Ap[illegible] 1945

[illegible]

Dienststellen der Partei. Grundsätzliche Anträge [illegible] auf Einreisegenehmigungen sind [illegible] Oberkommando der [illegible]macht zu leiten.

...ebenen ... Erbkrankheiten ... lien sind. Sie beantragen
... Rücksicht auf die Kriegsereignisse wegen außerordentlicher
... Umstände die Kriegstrauung und beantragen weiter das Aufgebot
mündlich entgegenzunehmen und von ... lichen Fristen Abstand zu
nehmen.

Den Anträgen wird stattgegeben. Das mündlich abgegebene
Aufgebot ist geprüft und fürordnungsgemäß befunden worden.

Ich komme nunmehr zum feierlichen Akt der Eheschließung.
In Gegenwart der oben genannten Zeugen zu 3 und 4 frage ich Sie,

Mein Führer Adolf Hitler

ob Sie gewillt sind, die Ehe mit

Frl. Eva Braun

einzugehen. In diesem Falle bitte ich Sie, mit "ja" zu antworten.

...

ob Sie gewillt sind, die Ehe mit

... Führer Adolf Hitler

einzugehen. In diesem Falle bitte ich Sie auch mit "ja" zu
antworten.

Nachdem nunmehr beide Verlobte die Erklärung abgegeben
haben, die Ehe einzugehen, erkläre ich die Ehe vor dem Gesetz
rechtmäßig für geschlossen.

Berlin, am 29. April 1945

Vorgelesen und unterschrieben

1.) Ehemann:

Adolf Hitler

2.) Ehefrau:

Eva Hitler geb. Braun

3.) Zeuge zu 1:

Dr. Goebbels

4.) Zeuge zu 2:

Martin Bormann

5.) ...

als Standesbeamter

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April 18, 1950

[redacted]
Athens, Georgia

Dear [redacted]

RECORDED - 86

Your letter dated April 5, 1950, with enclosure, has been received.

The interest which prompted your communication is very much appreciated, and I am grateful for your action in making available the information which you supplied.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ARA:mus

NOTE:
Correspondent writes in to say that the missing Theodore Donay who originally was reported to have disappeared on a foreign submarine off the West Coast in April 1950 is actually Adolph Hitler.

APR 18 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED
APR 14 10 PM '50
INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

216

Athens, Ga.
Apr. 5th 19[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in Detroit [illegible]

[illegible] resemblance to "Hitler" [illegible]

[illegible] seen" [illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible] a disfigured [illegible]

[illegible] seems [illegible]

a flat, long, left ear [illegible]

wondering. Could this be:

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 86

EX-35

EX-35

5

and ack [illegible] 4-18-58 [illegible]

2

"Missing [illegible] Hitler"?

As you know there were [illegible] many people [illegible] Hitler [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] last time in 1945 [illegible] reports [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] and came to [illegible] - landed on Gulf [illegible] Mexico in a plane - left there and headed North - Was last seen in Michigan State - or a man

APR 12 4 35 PH '58

[illegible]

217

[illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] got a [illegible]

has paid in — and his pay

was over 34 Million a year

So I am wondering if this

Theodore [illegible] Could be

Hitler? His eyes and chin

are very much like Hitlers

in this [illegible]

[illegible]

many of Hitlers Pictures

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of the big [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [redacted]

Mystery Sub on Coast, Convicted Traitor Vanish

Link Hinted in Finding Of Donay's Empty Boat



AVALON, Calif., April 3—(UP)—The navy threw a shroud of secrecy Monday around its search for a mysterious submarine reported sighted in the vicinity where a con- ... [illegible] ...aved in the Pacific ocean.

219

Link Hinted in Finding Of Donay's Empty Boat

AVALON, Calif., April 3—(UP)—The navy threw a shroud of secrecy Monday around its search for a mysterious submarine reported sighted in the vicinity where a convicted traitor disappeared in the Pacific ocean.

The modern-type submarine was spotted Sunday by four coast guardsmen at the point Arguelo Light station abou 1300 miles north of here. Lookouts at a Coast Guard lifeboat station nearby also saw the craft.

It "definitely was not one of ours,' 'the coast guardsmen said.

The supposed underseas vessel was sighted about 150 miles northwest of the spot where a man believed to be wealthy Detroit importer Theodore Donay, 51, disappeared from a rented motor boat.

Donay was convicted in 1943 as a traitor for aiding Hans Peter Krug, an escaped Nazi prisoner of war. He was released last year after serving six and a half years in federal prison.

Donay rented the boat here Sunday and told boathouse attenants he would be back in an hour before piloting it out of Catalina island harbor.

The boat was found floating adrift 10 hours later in the open sea.

Five hours and 20 minutes after the motorboat was found, the coast guardsmen reported sighting the submarine.

Avalon police said the man identinfied as Donay had purchmased 10 feet of galvanized chain, 10 spools of soft soldering wire and a pair of pliers before he left the harbor.

Naval intelligence officers refused to talk about the reported submarine and made no attempt publicily to link it with Donay's disappearance.

Homicide officers listed Donay simply as a missing person and possible suicide.

A Navy airplane criss-crossed the area methodically in search for the unidentified craft Sunday until fog forced it to return to its base. An officer said merely that results were "negative."

Civilian authorities also launched a search for Donay's body.

It was reported that naval intelligence officers were investigating the possibility that someone could have landed on the mainland from the sub.

The Navy did not confirm this report however.

The Los Angeles FBI office said it had not been notified officially about the submarine but would investigate if there were any indications of sabotage similar to the wartime incidents when German saboteurs landed on the east coast via submarine.

Donay was identified as the man who went out in the motorboat by papers in a wallet he left with attendants.

Constable Kern McDavid said that when found, the boat's running lights were on but the ignition was turned off. Donay's clothes were packed in a small zippered bag.



THEODORE DONAY
Figures In Mystery

220

June 28, 1950

RECORDED - 28

101

Mr. [redacted]
[redacted]
Palm Beach 39, Florida

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated June 23, 1950, together with your enclosures, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance in regard to the matter mentioned in your communication, you are advised that the facilities of the FBI Laboratory are only available to local, county, state and Federal law enforcement agencies for the examination of evidence submitted by them. I regret that I cannot aid you in making the comparison requested. While there are a number of private experts capable of making the examination for you it is not within my province to make any recommendation in this regard.

In accordance with your request, I am returning your enclosures at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Copy of a letter from Smithsonian Institute to correspondent.
Photostatic copy of Adolf Hitler's signature.

ROK:mcg

G.I.R.-1

JUN 28 6 47 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

JUN 23 1950

[redacted]

[redacted]

MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

June 23, 1950

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice.

Dear Sir:

I was told by letter from the Smithsonian Institution to refer to you my photostat of Adolf Hitler's signature, of which I have the original. I am trying to find out if the original signature I picked up in Hitler's house while with the Third Army during World War II is geniune. Any help that you can give such as suggested by Mr. Mendel L. Peterson of Smithsonian Institution's Department of History, will be appreciated.
A copy of the letter from Smithsonian Institution and the photostat of Hitler's signature are enclosed herewith.

With many thanks,

I remain very truly yours,

[redacted]

JHM/jhm
2 -Enclosures
ltr-Smithsonian Institution
photostat-Adolf Hitler

RECORDED - 26 165-53615-1
INDEXED - 26 JUL 6 1950 101

Address all Correspondence to the address:

[redacted]
Miami Beach 39, Florida.

Please return photostat etc in the self-addressed enveloped which is enclosed.

220

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11-28-50

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING ADOLPH HITLER
[redacted] - INFORMANT
MISCELLANEOUS

This is to advise that [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, has reported to this office that he is positive that an individual by the name [redacted] was in reality ADOLPH HITLER in disguise, and that he was very convinced of this fact and that in the event the agents of the Milwaukee Office did not immediately apprehend [redacted] he was going to write to Washington in order to see that this matter is properly taken care of.

It is to be noted that [redacted] at the time of interview would interrupt the interview to play the violin and to open the door in order to see that his neighbors weren't listening, and generally appeared to be mentally deranged.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau for informational purposes in the event [redacted] does write to the Bureau or some other government agency concerning this matter.

MLC/ddc
62-0-8219

RECORDED - 9
INDEXED - 9
DEC 1 1950
EX-64
CRIM. REC.

223

TRUE COPY

[redacted] Ont., Aug 20.51.

Deor Sir:

I am positivly not looking for publicity of any kind. But I suspect a man named [redacted] of beeing the late "Fuhrer." As far as I am informt there never was absolute proof of his daeth.

I lived in one house, and worked with him together. He is 5 8" high (172cm) medium build, dark brown hair, has a 3 inch skar from an operation of the stomach (?) and faulty teeth.

Most people call him Adolf instead of [redacted] because of similarity in his face and poise. He claims to have worked in the Reichskawslei as a doorman, and having known Hitler for yecrs.

I would like you to keep my name secret if my information right or wrong bekause my Parents and Brother are still in Germany.

If you think there is a fair possibility of Hitler beeing alive I do my best helping you to nab him.

Sincirly yours,

[redacted]

My address. [redacted]
[redacted], Ont. Canada

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I am positively not looking for publicity of any kind.
But I suspect a man named [redacted] of being the late "Führer". As far as I am informed there never was absolute proof of his death.

I lived in one house, and worked with him together.
He is 5'8" high (172 cm) medium build, dark brown hair, has a 3 inch skar from an operation of the Stomach (?) and faulty teeth.
Most people call him Adolf instead of [redacted] because of similarity in his face and voice.
He claims to have worked in the Reichskanzlei as a doorman, and having known Hitler for years.
I would like you to keep my name secret if my information

RECORDED 65-53 AUG 1951
59

225

[illegible] taken at my
[illegible] brother [illegible]
Germany

If you think there is a fair possibillity of Hitler beeing alive I do my best helping you to nab him.

Sincirly Yours

[redacted]

My Adress. [redacted]nt. Canada.

[redacted]

Los Angeles, Cal[illegible]ornia

November 30th, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief,

Washington, D.c.

Dear Sir:

May I ask you a few questions?

Is it true that a man named [redacted] was treated a[redacted] here in Los Angeles, Calif. in 1946, who could'nt speak a word of English but only German. And that he had a number of X-ray pictures made at that time? And is it also true that the Head Doctor of that Department made a trip to South America with a patient shortly afterwards?

Is it also true that [redacted] had a plastic surgery operation performed upon his face, so that now he looks more like a Jew than a Gentile?

May I also ask whether or not he worked at Goodmans Cafeteria on Miami Beach, Miami, Florida, last winter, bussing dishes? And that he can now speak English fluently?

Is it possible that this man is none other than Adolph Hitler of Germany?

Sincerely yours,

A Friend

P.S.

I hope to read your answers in the newspapers as I don't want to become involved.

59 DEC 27 1951

RECORDED - 76

DEC 13 1951

INDEXED - 76

EX-115

RECORDED

February 20, 1952

Mr. [redacted]

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of February 10, 1952. I appreciate the concern which prompted you to bring this matter to my attention.

If, in the future, you have information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to contact my representatives at 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Philadelphia, with copy of incoming

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent's letter indicated that he felt Adolph Hitler may be alive and involved in Communist activity in the Philadelphia area. He related that he saw a man in Philadelphia in 1946 who closely resembled the Adolph Hitler he first saw in Munich, Germany, in 1912.

RHD:get:mmh

RECEIVED FEB 21 10 10 AM '52

COMM - FBI
FEB 21 1952
MAILED 20

AR 7 195

228

TRUE COPY [redacted] *February 10th 1952.*

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Is Adolph Hitler dead or alive? I hope you will ***help me to solve this enigma.***

[redacted] *invited me on a Sunday afternoon in 1912 to attend a Social Democratic meeting in one of the Beer Halls.*

A tall, young man about 22 years old was speaking; we listened a short time to his anarchistic views, than walked out.

When A. H. became Chancellor in 1933 & the Philadelphia Papers came out with full page pictures, I recognized him as the man I saw in Munich in 1912, although he had raised the well known mustache by that time.

In August 1946, I was walking along Chestnut Str. in Philadelphia, when I saw on the other Side a man whose manner reminded me of A. H. After several unsuccessful attempts, I finally succeeded to have a talk with him. He was an Austrian about 55-57 years old and had lived several years in Munich. Being smooth-shaven, just as I saw him in 1912; there was no doubt in my mind, that A. H. was alive. He spoke a perfect English, with no accent whatever, which made me somewhat uncertain. At that time, the 2nd World War was ended & everybody thought, that no other war was possible. I figured, that shorn of his power, he possibly could not be dangerous to our country.

When the Korean War broke out, I tried to see him again, but the HouseKeeper, where he used to live told me, that the man of my description never lived there. Before knowing what I wanted, she told me in a very ungraceful manner, that she would not rent me a room in her house, which proved, that she had seen or heard of me before.

I read in to-days Phila Paper about the Communistic calls [redacted] *maybe our friend A. H. has joined Stalin & has his fingers in the pie.*

I hope you will not take mine report lightly; Please send one of your best investigators, as we have to deal with a sly fox. I stayed away lately in order not to raise any suspicion.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] Pa.
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] February 10th 1952.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Is Adolph Hitler dead or alive? I hope you will help me to solve this enigma.

[redacted] invited me on a Sunday afternoon in 1912 to attend a Social Democratic Meeting in one of the Beer Halls.

A tall, young man about 22 years old was speaking; we listened a short time to his anarchistic views, than walked out.

When A.H. became Chancellor in 1933 & the Philadelphia Papers came out with full page pictures, I recognized him as the man I saw in Munich in 1912 although he had raised the well known mustache by that time.

In August 1946, I was walking along Chestnut Str. in Philadelphia, when I saw on the other Side a man whose manners reminded me of A.H. After several unsuccessful attempts, I finally succeeded to have a talk with him. He was an Austrian, about 55-57 years old and had lived several years in Munich. Being smooth-shaven, just as I saw him in 1912; there was no doubt in my mind, that A.H. was alive! He spoke a perfect English, with no accent whatever, which made me somewhat uncertain. At that time, the 2nd World War was ended & everybody thought that no other war was possible. I figured, that shorn of his power, he possibly could not be dangerous to our country.

When the Korean War broke out, I tried to find him again, but the Housekeeper, where he used to live told me, that the man of my description never lived there. Before knowing what I wanted, she told me in a very ungraceful manner, that she would not rent me a room in her house, which proved, that she had seen or heard of me before.

I read in to-days Phila. Paper about the Communistic Cells [redacted], maybe our friend A.H. has joined them & has his finger in this [redacted]

ack 2/[illegible]/52 RHD

RECORDED 99 FEB 1952

EX.-99

27

CRIM. DIV.

RHD

PROCESSING

231

I hope you will not take mine report lightly; please send one of your 1st investigators as we have to deal with a sly fox. I stayed away lately in order not to raise any suspicion.

Sincerely Yours,

[redacted]

[illegible] [redacted]

F.B.I.

Woing, Germany

Washington, D.C.

6-27-52

Dear Sir:

Tonite I spoke with many "Krauts" concerning the fact that "Adolf Hitler" is not dead. By the use of material I read in "Police Gazette" magazine I explained to them how the "fuehrer" managed to reach the place he is now occupying. Through the process of elimination and Commonsense I will [illegible]

233

believe this statement to be false. I told the Germans this and through my understanding of my ancestors and their habits and clues I am absolutely positive and I can back up this statement.

Dictator Peron's military advisor is "Adolph Hitler." This statement is entirely true and I believe warrants an investigation.

I know when I am entirely correct. This is that time.

Signed

[redacted]

234

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TUT

no further address available

BI WU D098(0$

New York, New York per call to Communications Div

[,#: ,32 694(,6 '30 21 106P]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I HAVE POSITIVE PROOF THAT HITLER IS LIVING

[redacted]

156P..

INDEXED-1

NOT RECORDED
17 OCT 1 1952

77 OCT 10

235

September 25, 1952

The Honorable
The Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

The following telegram was received by the FBI on September 21, 1952, from captioned individual. It has not been acknowledged by this Bureau because of insufficient home address. This information is being furnished your office for any action deemed advisable.

"New York, New York

"FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

"I HAVE POSITIVE PROOF THAT HITLER IS LIVING

[redacted]

RECEIVED ... SEP 25 7 22 PM '52

NOTE: Correspondent is not readily identifiable in Bufiles or telephone directories. A confidential informant of the Los Angeles Office reported in October of 1940 that one [redacted] was working for the Japanese and was a trusted advisor in their most secret plans. No data was disclosed upon Bureau investigation of this lead and subject was never clearly identified. The Intelligence Officer in Charge of the Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, and the Officer in Charge of the Military Intelligence Division, San Francisco, were both notified of this information; however, there is no indication that they furnished the Bureau with any corroborating or supplementary data. (65-31022 and 105-5120-86)

RECORDED-1

DIC:grs

INDEXED-1

EX. 13

OCT ... 1952

SEP 25 ... 42 PM '52 ... DEPT OF JUSTICE ... DIRECTOR

SEP 30 1952

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 23, 1953

FROM : SAC, Miami (100-0)

SUBJECT: ADOLPH HITLER
INTERNAL SECURITY - G

This letter is predicated upon information received by Special Agent [redacted] at Miami, from Mrs. [redacted] Miami, Florida, who claimed she was born in Russia but is anti-Communistic and a woman who "believes in God and in God's will to stop the war". She voluntarily appeared at the Miami Office to state that ADOLPH HITLER is hiding out in the home of Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] who reside opposite [redacted] and next door to [redacted] in Rochester, New York.

[redacted] did not appear to be mentally unbalanced. She was very reluctant to make the above disclosure fearing, first, no one would believe her, and, secondly, she was concerned for her safety and her family's safety in the event it was subsequently learned that she had divulged this information.

She explained that during 1940 to 1945, she resided at [redacted] Rochester, New York, and, while she never saw ADOLPH HITLER, she learned from [redacted] that ADOLPH HITLER was actually being hidden by her in the [redacted] home and was threatened if this was ever disclosed by Mrs. [redacted]

[redacted] stated her sons, [redacted] and [redacted] together with her daughters [redacted] wife of [redacted] and [redacted] wife of [redacted] reside at [redacted] Rochester, New York.

She stated an interview with the [redacted] would be negative, and her suggestion was to surround the house and raid it, on the pretext of looking for a fugitive, in order to locate ADOLPH HITLER. If he is not in the [redacted] home, he may be hiding in the [redacted] cottage which is called [redacted], at [redacted] Rochester.

The above is submitted for the information of the Buffalo, New York, Office, and no investigation is suggested unless the Bureau advises to the contrary.

RLD:hw
cc: Buffalo

RECORDED - 96
INDEXED - 96

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SAC, Buffalo

July 14, 1953

RECORDED - 96

Director, FBI

ADOLPH HITLER
INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Mrs. [redacted] She advised that subject was hiding out in the home of Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] in Rochester, New York.

It is desired that you ascertain the reputation of Mrs [redacted] in her neighborhood and, in the absence of any derogatory information, identify the individual concerning whom she furnished information.

cc - 1 - New York (Information)
cc - 1 - Miami (Information)

JED:aas

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

COMM - FBI
JUL 14 1953
MAILED 30

63 JUL 21 1953

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Office Me[illegible]um • UNITED [illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: September 29, 1953

FROM : SAC, Buffalo (105-249)

SUBJECT: ADOLPH HITLER
INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

Rebulet dated July 14, 1953.

A review of the Rochester City Directory failed to reflect that there is [redacted] LaSalle Street in Rochester.

The City Directories for the years in the mid-1940s reflect that on [redacted] wife [redacted], resided a [redacted] Rochester, New York. The City Directories for the mid-1940s failed to reflect any individual by the name of [redacted] siding on [redacted] however, these directories do reflect [redacted] wife [redacted] resides a [redacted], which is immediately adjacent to [redacted]

The current City Directory fails to reflect any record for [redacted] wever, one [redacted] esides [redacted] esides a [redacted] ne [redacted] w. ie [redacted] esides at [redacted] and one [redacted] wife [redacted] esides at [redacted] ll Rochester, New York.

[redacted] housewife, who for the last fifteen years has resided at [redacted] ochester, New York, advised that the [redacted] mily resided a [redacted] rom approximately 1940 to 1950, at which time they moved to Florida. [redacted] tated that she was very friendly with the [redacted] ily during the course of this ten-year period and that since the [redacted] amily has moved to Florida, she has received information that [redacted] although he is approximately seventy years old, has started keeping company with an unidentified woman in Florida and has asked [redacted] or a divorce which she has refused to grant him.

[redacted] added that from information that has come to her attention, [redacted] is extremely upset as a result of her domestic troubles and this development is coupled with the fact that she has always been extremely emotional, causing [redacted] to come to the conclusion that [redacted] is probably extremely unstable at the present time, although, she added that she has had no personal contact with her in approximately two years.

RGA:amh
cc: 1 - Miami

INDEXED - 72
RECORDED - 72

65-53615-110

OCT 2 1953

52 OCT 13 1953

COPIES DESTROYED
R 207 NOV 2 1960

She advised tha [redacted] enjoyed a favorable reputation in the community althoug [redacted] er husband, was not very highly regarded because of his treatment of his wife [redacted] and their children. [redacted] stated that in her opinion [redacted] could be classified as emotionally unstable at the present time.

[redacted] also advised that she had known Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], for approximately fifteen years in the capacity of a neighbor. During the course of this time, she had had considerable contact with th [redacted] mily, especiall [redacted] Mr [redacted] stated that [redacted] always been regarded in the community as a neurotic individual who was frequently prone to hysterics. She added tha [redacted] is looked upon in the community as an honest, patriotic individual who was occasionally prone to making statements that were very amusing to her neighbors.

[redacted] tated tha [redacted] is "always good for a laugh." She added that she has personally heard [redacted] make many statements which she considers rather fantastic; however, she was unable to give any specific example of this. [redacted] added that information has come to her attention that the neurotic and hysterical tendencies [redacted] have in the past few years been increased as a result of her advanced years.

[redacted] stated definitely that [redacted] had frequently made statements which are considered to be ridiculous by herself and other neighbors in the community.

[redacted] tated that at the present time the property at [redacted] s been put up for sale and that the [redacted] are presently attempting to build a cottage on the [redacted] New York, which is just a few miles outside of the Rochester, New York, city limits. [redacted] tated that she has never seen any strangers visiting the STOWE residence nor has she ever heard of any individual outside of members of the family resided at that address.

[redacted] tated definitely that if any such individual had been residing with the [redacted] t any time, that information undoubtedly would have come to her attention as a result of her residence a [redacted] Road.

In view of the information set forth above, concerning Mrs. [redacted] nd [redacted] o further inquiries are contemplated in this

Ltr. to Director, FBI
Re: ADOLPH HITLER
IS - GE

9/29/53
Buffalo, N.Y.

matter in the absence of further instructions from the Bureau.

It is pointed out that at the time [redacted] led at the Miami Office, she stated that [redacted] resided on [redacted] he name of the street on which she was actually residing was [redacted] as obtained from the Rochester City Directories.

In view of [redacted] n-year residence a [redacted] it is presumed that she would at least remember the name of the street on which she formerly resided. It is also noted that at the ti [redacted] called at the Miami Office, she stated that her two sons and her daughters, together with their spouses were residing at [redacted] New York.

The information set forth above concerning the residence of these individuals tends to indicate that perhaps [redacted] s not in complete possession of her faculties.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 1-19-55

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-0)

SUBJECT: [redacted] YMCA
Dayton, Ohio
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 10-1-54, [redacted] was interviewed at the Dayton, Ohio Resident Agency at his request. He stated, among other things, that he was apprehensive about giving this information to the FBI because of the nature of the information, since it might give the FBI the impression that he was a "screwball or crank." He further requested that his identity be kept confidential. [redacted] advised as follows:

[redacted] a resident of the YMCA, [redacted] Dayton, Ohio, and the above captioned individual resides in [redacted] YMCA, Dayton, Ohio.

[redacted] lleges that he had seen ADOLPH HITLER in Buenos Aires, Argentina approximately four or five years ago. HITLER allegedly had a double, and the real HITLER is now in South America.

[redacted] lleges that he [redacted] d considerable plastic surgery performed on his face. [redacted] face appears very young, while his arms and legs give the appearance of a person 65 or 70 years old.

[redacted] employed by the [redacted] as an industrial salesman and travels considerably in this connection. He gives the appearance of having pl[redacted] money and frequently gambles at the race tracks. On one occasion [redacted] llegedly stated that he was asked to join the "black council" in Germany during World War II, but refused since he did not agree with HITLER'S ideas [redacted] is also alleged to have stated that he was once a nerve surgeon, and was formerly incarcerated in a Japanese prison camp during World War II.

[redacted] rther related tha[redacted] a wife in Cincinnati whose telephone number is [redacted]

This information is being furnished to the Bureau in the event that information of this type is furnished to CIA or other interested agencies.

WLP:CVM

REGISTERED MAIL
(3)

RECORDED
INDEXED
12 JAN 24 1955

242

CORDED - 65-53615-111

INDEXED - 8

January 31, 1955

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

[redacted]
DAYTON, OHIO

The following information concerning captioned individual was made available to the Cincinnati Office of this Bureau recently by a person who did not wish his identity to be revealed. The reliability of this informant is not known, and he stated to the interviewing Special Agent that he was apprehensive about furnishing this information since it might give the impression that he was a "screwball or crank."

[redacted] has alleged that he had seen Adolph Hitler in Buenos Aires, Argentina approximately four or five years ago. Hitler allegedly had a double, and the real Hitler is now in South America.

[redacted] has alleged that he, [redacted] had considerable plastic surgery performed on his face. [redacted] face appears very young, while his arms and legs give the appearance of a person 65 or 70 years old.

[redacted] is employed by the [redacted] as an industrial salesman and travels considerably in this connection. He gives the appearance of having plenty of money and frequently gambles at the race tracks. On one occasion [redacted] allegedly stated that he was asked to join the "black council" in Germany during World War II, but refused since he did not agree with Hitler's ideas. [redacted] is also alleged to have stated that he was once a nerve surgeon, and was formerly incarcerated in a Japanese prison camp during World War II.

This Bureau was advised that [redacted] has a wife in Cincinnati whose telephone number is [redacted]

This information is being furnished to your agency for any action you deem advisable.

cc - Cincinnati (62-0) Reurmemo 1-19-55.

DCL:ew
(5)

(See Note on next page.)

Tolson ___
Boardman ___
Nichols ___
Belmont ___
Harbo ___
Mohr ___
Parsons ___
Rosen ___
Tamm ___
Sizoo ___
Winterrowd ___
Tele. Room ___
Holloman ___
Gandy ___

NOTE: Bufile [redacted] reflects that a fraudulent check was forwarded to the Bureau in 1948, from the Seattle Office, for a document examination and inclusion in the Fraudulent Check File, which was drawn by one [redacted] on the San Leandro California, Branch of the Bank of America.

Bufile [redacted] page 2, mentions one [redacted] of Belleville, Illinois, who is considered to be a reputable citizen of that area. No other references located which might be identified with either [redacted]

Tickler: J. E. Dunn

SAC, Cincinnati (original and 1) February 17, 195

RECORDED - 93

Director, FBI (65-53615) - 111

[redacted]

INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

Reurlet 1/19/55 containing information that subject alleged he had seen Adolf Hitler in Buenos Aires approximately 4 or 5 years ago.

CIA has requested that subject be interviewed for additional information. You should, therefore, interview subject with reference to the report that he saw Adolf Hitler in South America and also obtain identifying information concerning subject.

Bufiles reflect that one [redacted] was a signer of a fraudulent check drawn on the San Leandro, California, branch of the Bank of America. This check was forwarded to the Bureau in 1948.

NOTE:

CIA's request to interview subject was made through liaison agent [redacted]

MAILED 8
FEB 17 1955

JED:plv
(4)

377

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-53615) DATE: 3-17-55

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-11824)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
IS - GE

Reurlet dated 2-17-55.

On 3-7-55 [redacted] YMCA, 117 West Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, advised that [redacted] longer lives at this address. He stated that [redacted] ft the YMCA three or four months ago and he gave a forwarding address of [redacted] Cincinnati, Ohio.

On 3-16-55, the Post Office authorities, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised that [redacted] longer lives at [redacted] left Cincinnati two or three weeks ago and he gave a forwarding address of [redacted] Miami, Florida.

A copy of your letter to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, dated 1-31-55, and your letter to Cincinnati dated 2-17-55 are being forwarded to the Miami Division. These letters, being self-explanatory, will enable the Miami Division to conduct an appropriate investigation.

RUC.

JAG:CVM
(5)
CC: Miami (Encls-2)(RM)
REGISTERED MAIL

21 MAR 18 1955

246

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- CONFIDENTIAL -

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT MIAMI

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MIAMI, FLORIDA	4-19-55	3/22,23,29,30 55	[redacted] RWC:phl

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted]	INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Former landlords of [redacted] believed [redacted] to be mentally unbalanced. [redacted] interviewed and he advised the only foreign countries he had ever visited were Canada and Mexico. He had never seen ADOLF HITLER and did not know how the rumor got started that he had seen HITLER in South America. [redacted] advised he was in an automobile accident in Oklahoma City in 1948 and had a serious head injury and since the accident has had mental comas in which he does not know what he has done or said. [redacted] advised he served approximately one year in [redacted] for giving fraudulent checks.

- C -

CLASSIFIED BY ... SLIP(S) OF ... DATE 4/26/77 ...

DETAILS:

This investigation was instituted upon information received from the Cincinnati Office that [redacted] has alleged to have seen ADOLF HITLER in South America in approximately 1950.

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

[redacted] advised on March 22, 1955, that a Mr. [redacted] answered

AGENCY ...
REQ. REC'D ...
DATE FORW. 4-27-55
HOW FORW. ...
BY ...

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: ... SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

... 113 RECORDED - 75 INDEXED - 75

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5-Bureau (65-53615)(RM)
3-Miami (105-892) COPIES DESTROYED

R 207 NOV ...

APR 21 1955

8 APR 20 1955

ESP SEC

6049

7/22/77

her ad in the newspaper which reflected she had a room for rent. [redacted] advised that [redacted] rented a room in her home from December 25, 1954, to January 22, 1955. [redacted] advised [redacted] first rented the room for himself and later his wife [redacted] joined him from Cincinnati. [redacted] went on to advise that she believed [redacted] was mentally unbalanced because of the wild stories he told concerning himself. [redacted] explained that the stories [redacted] told were to the effect that [redacted] was a medical doctor and that he had served in World War II. [redacted] also advised that [redacted] had said he had formerly been the "Voice of Experience" on the radio in New York City. [redacted] went on to advise that [redacted] had advised her that he did not have a discharge from service and had nothing to verify that he was a doctor. [redacted] advised that [redacted] did not work while he resided at her home and that [redacted] worked in a 5 & 10 cent store in North Miami. [redacted] advised that the [redacted] moved from her residence to be closer t[redacted] work.

[redacted] of [redacted] advised on [redacted] and wife [redacted] had rented a trailer from them at the [redacted] court from February 10, 1955, to March 18, 1955. [redacted] produced forwarding address card which reflected that [redacted] had moved to [redacted] and resided at the [redacted] both advised that [redacted] was harmless but mentally unbalanced because of the stories he told concerning himself. [redacted] and [redacted] advised that [redacted] had stated to them that he was a medical doctor and a lawyer and that one could tell by talking to [redacted] that he was not a medical doctor or a lawyer.

[redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] on March 30, 1955, and gave the following information concerning his background. He advised that his full name is [redacted] that he was born at Saginaw, Michigan, on [redacted] and became an orphan

while very young. He advised that his adopted father's name was [redacted] deceased). He attended [redacted] Michigan, and graduated in [redacted] had no college education, and was never in military service. The only foreign countries he had visited were Canada and Mexico for one-day visits in 1942. He advised that he had married [redacted] at [redacted] California, early in 1940 and divorced her in [redacted] California, in 1945. He then married [redacted] nee [redacted] Georgia, in 1949. He has no children. He advised that he had never seen ADOLF HITLER and did not know how the rumor got started that he had seen ADOLF HITLER in South America. [redacted] had an automobile accident in 1947 in Oklahoma City and had a serious head injury and since the accident has had mental comas in which he does not know what he has done or said. He served approximately one year in [redacted] for giving fraudulent checks. He has worked as a helper on a radio program, "Voice of Experience," in New York City, but had never told anyone he was the "Voice of Experience." He has worked as a salesman for various companies, and worked for [redacted] assembling city directories in Cincinnati in 1949 [redacted] advised he is an ordained minister with the [redacted] Incorporated, USA. He produced a printed card which reflects [redacted] LL.D., Ph.D. (deceased), had ordained [redacted] to preach. The general office of [redacted] located at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

The following description of [redacted] was obtained from observation and interrogation.

Name	[redacted]
Born	[redacted]
Weight	[redacted]
Height	[redacted]
Hair	[redacted]
Complexion	[redacted]
First wife	[redacted]

MM 105-852

[redacted]

Present wife [redacted]

Occupation [redacted]
Scars and marks [redacted]

- C -

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Cincinnati dated 2-17-55.

Cincinnati letter to Bureau dated 3-17-55.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

251

Office Me[illegible]ndum • UNITED [illegible]ES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 28, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: Daniel Stern

There are attached excerpts concerning the above-captioned case taken from "The FBI Story, A Report to the People," by Don Whitehead published by Random House, 1956. These excerpts are from page(s) 161, 162 of the book.

The full text of the book may be found in the FBI Library.

Enclosure

-53615-

NOT RECORDED
18 MAR 19 1957

ENCLOSURE

6 [illegible] 1957

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A curious chain of events had led to the first of these limited investigations. The German Embassy had received a letter in March, 1933, signed "Daniel Stern," saying that unless President Roosevelt publicly rebuked the Hitler government for its outrages against the Jews, then. "I notify you that I shall go to Germany and assassinate Hitler."

The German Ambassador, F. W. von Prittwitz, wrote Secretary Hull on March 28, saying:

> Mr. Secretary of State:
>
> Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication received here, wherein the assassination of the Chancellor of the Reich, Mr. Adolf Hitler, is threatened. I would be grateful if an investigation of the matter could be made and the results thereof communicated to me at its conclusion.
>
> Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished respect.

Hull sent the Ambassador's letter and the threatening letter to the Department of Justice and the FBI was instructed to investigate.

The German Ambassador probably wished in the weeks to come that he had never written to Secretary Hull, because that letter was a diplomatic fumble. His request opened the way for the FBI to look into the doings of the pro-Nazi organizations in the course of seeking "Daniel Stern," who, incidentally, never was found. In this case the FBI's information was obtained by an oblique approach, but in any event, it proved to be a valuable reference when the Department of Justice requested additional investigations. And Hoover passed the information on to the President.

Excerpts from pages 161, 162 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

[Pres]ident Dwight D. Eisenhower
[Wh]ite House
[Pe]nnsylvania Ave.
[Wa]shington, D.C.

Respectfully referred for appropriate handling. Not acknowledged by this office.
[signature]
The Assistant to the President

My dear President Eisenhower;-

I can[not] ... another month to write you about a matter that has been bothering me since Easter April 17. I have just listened to reporter, Pauline Frederick from the United Nations in which she tells about reawakening of Nazism in Western Germany etc.

Sir, what I must report to you is that Adolphe Hitler is not dead! I saw him in a cafeteria on Easter Sunday with a woman closely resembling Eva, his wife and a male companion whom I shall never forget. This is not a joke, not a prank. You have my word of honor. I have an unusual talent for

PAULINE FREDERICK
ADOLPH HITLER

EX 109 REC-73 65-52615-114

FED. BU. OF INV.
JUN 30 1960

JUL 13 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

... 7-1-60 RVE/...

254

... in ... ... curious to cate...
... ment. This thing has been
... ... on my conscience for ...
... . The point is this - all of
... ... - England, France, nor the
United States have succeeded in ...
... that he is alive much less ca...
... him. I could have called
... ... in Los Angeles, but ...
... ...
I am ... ... by birth and
upbringing, I was born in Id...
and have lived in Los Angeles for
over twenty years. If at this mome...
you feel very much like reprimand...
ing me for not notifying authorit...
sooner, I will have to remind yo...
that none of you have got him
either. Though it was my intent...
to watch where this party went t...
slipped away in the crowd. The on...
unusual thing I noticed about ...
the experience personally was th...
when my escort and I stepped ou...
in the parking lot we were
surrounding by men leaning

RECORDED - 65 ... 103
INDEXED - ...

EX-59

August 25, 1951

[redacted]

Mr. [redacted]
Kitchener, Ontario, Canada

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated August 20, 1951, has been received, and I deeply appreciate having the benefit of your observations.

Inasmuch as the jurisdiction of this Bureau is limited to the United States and its possessions, it is suggested you may desire to consult your local law enforcement officials and report to them the complete details concerning this situation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - [redacted]
c/o The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

ATTENTION [redacted]
Please make available a copy of correspondent's communication to the RCMP.

cc - CIA by form

cc - Foreign Liaison Desk

RBC:mnf

SEP 1

256

[illegible] what [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]inly, I cannot prove wh[illegible]
[illegible]. No doubt they had the[illegible]
[illegible] ready if questioned. I [illegible]
[illegible] know where they went.
I said to my friend as I glan[illegible]
[illegible] the side where I could watc[illegible]
[illegible] table,
I wish I could get [illegible] there [illegible]
[illegible] I could listen to ther[illegible]
[illegible] speak [illegible] German
[illegible] from [illegible]
The resemblance of this person
I believe to be Hitler was of course
striking - older, thinner - no musta[illegible]
but with the same German hair
somewhat plastered down looking
His male companion noticed my frie[illegible]
and me and said something to him [illegible]
to cause him to look over to us. [illegible]
already noticed the resemblance, [illegible]
when he turned his head that did
and he looked just ^like Hitler whom I
have seen in pictures many times
Their behavior was odd too. I was
afraid I gave it away ^that I was watchi[illegible]
them, I tried to show as little emoti[illegible]
as I could, as my friend and I contin[illegible]

... ...
... ... when I loo...
... ...ke (the man I take for Hil
... ... The woman in dress...
...foreign looking clothes; I
... ... her only from the ...
... ... the companion, a man a...
... white hair, slight, well dres...
... ... to eat. I must men...
... ... It had
... ... one ...
... ... sallow and
very dark. It seemed like the
sight of someone who had not
seen the light of day for years
and years and years. The ma...
appeared to be uneasy and watc...
us apprehensively. He kept watch...
her as if he wished she would
hurry to get through eating. She
looked neither to the left nor rig...
and at no one. When my frien...
and I turned our attention elsewh...
for a minute or two, they vanish...
and that is all I know.

I have tried to put this ex-
perience out of mind, because I

[illegible] ... [illegible] anything, the [illegible] [illegible] dept. [illegible] if I [illegible] been delinquent in say[illegible] anything about it.

[illegible] my own private contention [illegible] they will come back again. [illegible] said before, I am a born and [illegible] westerner of the old school. [illegible] was a sheep and cattleman [illegible] days when it was still Ore. [illegible] [illegible] like other people [illegible] things [illegible] like ot[illegible] people especially about thing like this. (No one knows about my experience excepting the man I was with that day and he is sworn to secrecy.) Will you let me do this my way - here in Los Angeles. I mean to say, will you put me on this assignment? Will you let me help you find him? I can't keep you from doing exactly what you have to do about a thing like this - only don't let him get away.

May God bless you and our country,

Your loyal servant
and fellow Republican,

[redacted]

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: 7-6-60

FROM : Mr. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted]

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

By incoming communication dated 6-22-60 addressed to the President of the United States, correspondent advised that she had recently seen Adolph Hitler in a cafeteria in Los Angeles on Easter Sunday, 1960. She advised that he was accompanied by a woman closely resembling Eva. Correspondent forwarded the President a five-page, handwritten letter in which she indicates that she would like to be of assistance in helping to find Hitler.

The letter was referred by the President's Office to the Bureau with the advice it had not been acknowledged. Bufiles do not reflect any information identifiable with [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) It is recommended that the letter from correspondent not be acknowledged as it may encourage her.

REC- 73

RWE:jab
(2)

115

JUL 13 1960

57 JUL 18 1960

To J. Edgar Hoover [redacted]

(1) Stillwater, Minn
May 20, 1961

Dear Sir;

I feel kind of funny writing to you about a subject that is kind of fantastic in a way. The first thing you are going to think I am some sort of a crack pot or crank. For many years now I go to bed at night and dream dreams, and a lot of them have been coming true. Lot have been about people I know and quite a few about world events.

ONDENCE

[redacted]

U

7.1

[redacted]

EX-116 REC 14

-116

JUN 20 1961

36 JUN 1 1

261

I dream there was going to be a revolution - france two years a "- I also dreamed about several of my friends passing away and that came to pass. I have dreamed about horses that came in some of them about three months before they won, some sooner. Also I dreamed about the war in Korea before it happened, and also Eisenhower getting to be president. I have been making notes now when I think they are coming true. Now this is whats bothering me now, about 10 years ago while I was asleep, I heard distinkly as if somebody whispered in my ear. "Hitlers alive in Uraguay".

[redacted]

afte[illegible] ll these yea[illegible]s and. [illegible] many
of my dreams coming true. I believe
he did get away. I don't know
what you could do about a tip like
this, but it would give me a personal
satisfaction if you ~~some~~ could someway could work
on a tip like this. I know Dragnay is
a big country but you may have some angle
an be able to find out. I have debated
with myself for many years and now have
decided to write to you. I have two
reasons why I think Hitler is still
alive. First of all Hitler was afried to
die, thats why he had so many double's
of himself. Next he would not have his
body burned. He did that so nobody
could see that is wasn't him.

[redacted]

(7) I don't want to send you a wild goose chase or cause you to spend our countys money foolishly, but I know you would like to get your hands on that guy. After this dream I don't belive this bunker story. If you want proof of these dreams I have several people that I can refer you too. I know it will be hard to beleive dreams come true, it sure makes me funny to know some of them will really happen. [redacted]

[redacted] Please don't mention this in any newspaper, or let my name out. Hoping this will prove to be a hot tip.

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 19, 1962

FROM : B. C. Rachner

SUBJECT: [redacted]
Information Concerning

[redacted] who refused to disclose his resident address, called from Inglewood, California, 7:15 a.m. 4/19/62 claiming that Hitler was alive and could be located in Moreli, Mexico. His rambling, repetitious speech strongly suggested he was in intoxicated condition.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

<u>Action</u>:

File.

1 - Sullivan
1 - Rachner

BCR:rpc
(3)

REC 3

53 APR 25 1962

265

Mr. [redacted]
543[redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

June 11, 1975

AIRMAIL

EX-105

REC-75

Mr. [redacted]
[redacted]partment #39
Gretna, Louisiana 70053

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of May 23, 1975, concerning document examinations of the private will, political testament and marriage certificate of Adolf Hitler has been brought to my attention.

The documents you described were delivered to the FBI Laboratory in March, 1946, by a representative of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C., with the request that these items be examined to determine their authenticity and the authenticity of Hitler's signatures on these documents.

Detailed examinations were conducted in the FBI Laboratory including the physical condition of the paper and ink comprising these documents as well as typewriting and handwriting examinations resulting in the determinations that the documents were authentic and signed by Hitler. Upon completion of the examinations, the documents were returned to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

FMD:jms
(6)

NOTE: Correspondent not identified in Bufiles.

This matter coordinated with Freedom of Information Act Section, Files and Communications Division.

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAILED 7
JUN 1 1 1975
FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

266

Mr [redacted]

Photographs of these documents are retained in the files of the FBI for record purposes and we will be happy to furnish you copies of this material for publication purposes provided appropriate authorization is obtained by you from officials in the Department of Army.

The letter to the National Archives dated May 23, 1975, and the copy of a War Department letter dated March 19, 1946, enclosed with your letter, are returned herewith. I hope this information is of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (2)

266

23 May 1975

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sirs

I am currently researching a book which will be based on the Hitler documents: personal will, political testiment and marriage certificate.

As the attached letter indicates, The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted laboratory tests on the above mentioned documents to determine their authenticity. Because the documents, even in 1946, were considered to be of great public interest, I would like to know if your organization can offer assistance in the following areas:

1. What was the procedure for determining the authenticity of the above mentioned documents?

2. What were the circumstances surrounding the arrival of the documents at the testing site?
   a. Who brought the documents to the F.B.I.?
   b. Where were the tests conducted, and by whom?
   c. When the tests were finalized, what happened to the documents?

3. Does the Federal Bureau of Investigation have photographs of the documents? I am asking this question because even though I do have xerox copies of the file, many portions are almost illegible and are not suitable for reproduction.

Any assistance in this matter will be appreciated. Let me state that I am seriously considering a publication on these documents, and this is an inquiry to determine what is available in background information for this project.

EX-105

REC

Sincerely

[redacted]

JUN 13 1975

cc: file

268

CORRESPONDENCE

OLC- FOIA

26 May 1975

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sirs

On the 23 of May of this year I forwarded a letter requesting information on some documents tested by your organization. In that letter I referred to an "attached" letter. As it turns out, I did not attach that letter to the one written by myself.

I have attached a copy of my first letter, and a copy of the letter I referred to.

Any assistance will be appreciated.

Sincerely

[redacted]

cc: file

EX-105

REC-75

1975

F.O.I.A.

70 JUL 1975

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23 May 1975

U.S.National Archives
Modern Military Branch
Military Archives Division
Washington, D.C. 20408

Attn: Mr. John E. Taylor

Dear Mr. Taylor

In 1973, during my week long visit to the U.S. National Archives to research my first book, I obtained xerox copies of some "Hitler" documents: his will, marriage certificate and political testiment.

I am now contemplating doing a book on these documents, and would like to know if you are familiar with the above mentioned papers. As the xerox copies are not 100 percent readable, I would like to know the exact location of the documents as of now. I am interested in obtaining photographs, in color, of the original documents. Naturally I would probably have to personally do this. If it is not possible to obtain photographs of the documents, I would like to find out if it is possible to obtain better xerox copies.

A large part of the book I am contemplating would concern the actual history of the documents after their signing up to the present, with as much background information on the signees as possible. Any information would be helpful at this point.

My interest in this project was furthered by the fact that these documents have never been in print in their entirety to my knowledge. Shirer's book THE RISE AND FALL OF THE THIRD REICH; EVA BRAUN; ADOLF AND EVA and other fine books on the subject do not include these documents.

Any assistance will be appreciated.

Sincerely

[redacted]

cc:file

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

19 March 1946

Dear Mr. President:

Our Military Intelligence personnel, through information furnished by the British Intelligence Service, recovered Adolf Hitler's personal and political wills, his marriage certificate, and a letter transmitting these documents to Admiral Doenitz, signed by Martin Bormann. The unique character of these papers and their historic significance prompt me to forward them to you as a matter of personal interest. A laboratory test by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicates that these documents are authentic.

Hitler's final anti-Semitic tirade, his frantic attempt to maintain a semblance of German government, and what amounts to a suicide pact between himself and Eva Braun vividly illustrate the closing hours of the Nazi regime. These are matters of great public interest. Might I suggest that these documents be placed on display in the Library of Congress or other suitable establishment.

Sincerely yours,

Robt P Patterson

Secretary of War

The President

The White House

ENCLOSURE [illegible] -2615-120

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Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Hitler on TV As Warning To Youths

Rantings to Invade Homes for Half Year

By Gaston Coblentz
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

BONN, Nov. 1.—The ranting voice of Adolf Hitler will be heard again in millions of German homes every other Friday night for the next half-year.

It will be broadcast, along with original newsreels of the Fuehrer in action, as the key ingredient of an unprecedented series of twenty-six television programs called "The Third Reich" and aimed primarily at telling Germany's younger generation the truth about the Nazi era. The broadcasts will each be fifty minutes long.

The first of the series, showing Hitler's rise to power, was transmitted last Friday from 8:25 p. m. to 9:15 p. m., which is prime TV time in Germany, as elsewhere. More than 4,000,000 German families have TV sets.

Into the Family Circle

The audience which is expected to watch this marathon, estimated at from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons, will far exceed the total number of Germans who have bought tickets to see documentary films of the Nazi era, including this year's box-office success "Mein Kampf," a grueling Swedish-edited recapitulation of Nazi horrors.

This time, besides the huge length of the documentation, the fundamental new element is that the broadcasts will hit the solar plexus by reaching into the family circle, where, in a great many cases, German youths are unable to get a straight answer from their parents about the Nazi period.

It is the stated objective of the television men who originated and executed the task of editing 690,000 yards of Nazi films to achieve precisely this objective: To prevent the older generation from drawing a curtain of silence over the past.

Press Is Sympathetic

The producers of the program said: "This series, bitterly necessary in our opinion, is dedicated to making clear to the younger generation the circumstances which led our Fatherland to catastrophe. The programs are also directed, of course, to those who were old enough to have experienced those twelve years."

So far, the German press has been sympathetic. "De Mittag" of Duesseldorf remarked that some German youths may still get the wrong explanations from their parents as they sit in front of the TV set, but the impact of the series will nevertheless not be lost.

However, it is too early to gauge the full public reaction. Two young people with whom this reporter watched the first program seemed rather bored. Only politeness prevented them from leaving before it was over. In a near-by Bonn beer tavern, the reaction of an audience of a dozen men of various ages was apathetic.

What, then, did the first fifty minutes of the series consist of? A remarkable succession of newsreels from the early 1920s through Hitler's consolidation of power in 1933, punctuated with dozens of vivid photographs and clearly projected front pages of newspapers of that era. The key players in the disaster seen in action: from President Hindenburg, Gen. Schleicher, Alfred Hugenberg, Franz von Papen to Goering, Hess, Goebbels, Himmler and the murdered Capt. Roehm of the S. A. and, time and again, Hitler raving, shouting, threatening, bullying at Nurenberg, Munich, including the extraordinary scene at which he rammed the fatal enabling act through the ill-fated Reichstag.

Called Ultra-Simple

Every scene was accompanied by a rapid-fire commentary, explaining to the younger generation just who a lot of these men were, and how Hitler step by step smashed the resistance that was raised against him from one or another quarter of an enfeebled German democracy.

Is the commentary exact and objective? This reporter found that it inclined somewhat to the ultra-simple view that all the devils in pre-Hitler German politics were on the Right wing: the Nationalists, the industrialists, the aristocrats. If anything, the commentary appears to have an anti-big business bias. There are thirteen installments to go.

5-53615-A

NOT RECORDED
149 NOV 8 1960

EX-124

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

NOV 2 1960

56 NOV 10 1960

INDEXED-62

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Hitler's Sister Writing Memoirs of Her Family

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany (AP)—Adolf Hitler's sister says she is writing her memoirs to set some of the record about her family straight.

"And the readers will forgive me if I abstain from depicting my brother at all costs as a wicked character, just for the sake of profit," she told a reporter.

"I must complete these memoirs. I owe it to the memory of my parents to tell the truth. So many distorted stories have been written in the post-war years that I have to set some facts straight about my parents, my youth and my brother."

Paula Hitler, whose name was changed to Paula Wolf on Hitler's orders in 1936, was interviewed at her home in this Alpine resort city.

She said she had been using the name Wolf for some time before 1936 because "I never liked to show off."

"I am a simple woman and I have always lived simply. I never had more than two rooms and a kitchen," the sixty-year-old white-haired woman said.

Adolf Hitler probably will soon be declared dead officially by a Munich court. Miss Wolf said she hopes she will then be allowed to take possession of a trunkful of Hitler keepsakes, including some watercolors he painted, his World War I decorations and a Nazi party badge. These properties are held by the Bavarian state government.

"I find it disgusting that I have to ask the authorities for these personal keepsakes," she said, "but I hope somebody will handle these matters for me."

Since the war, she has lived on a small pension in one room of a drab house here. She said she had been given notice to move out, but the tenant who needs the room has agreed she may stay until she has found a new apartment.

"It's the first time in my life that I have been given notice," she sighed, glancing around her simply furnished room. There was no picture of her brother on the walls.

MR. BRAN

MR. ROACH

S. Galfizzi

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date OCT 24 1956

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EX-111

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HITLER TO DIE LEGALLY

He Is Officially Alive Till Court Issues Certificate

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany Sept. 11 (AP)—Hitler will be declared officially dead this month

After a three-year investigation, it is said, the Berchtesgaden Magistrates' Court will hand down a death certificate saying Hitler committed suicide in his Berlin Reichschancellory bunker April 30, 1945.

The court proceedings were initiated by an Austrian trustee seeking to establish the Vienna Government's title to a confiscated Dutch masterpiece, the only known property of Hitler remaining in Austria. The painting, "The Artist in His Studio," by Jan Vermeer, was bought by Hitler for a reported 1,650,000 reichsmarks (about $660,000) from Austrian Count Jaromir Czernin-Morzin in 1940.

53615-A

NOT RECORDED
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SEP 2 1955

'Hitler Lives!' Disciples Say

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 19 (AP). Ruhr police today started a hunt for a mystery woman said to be hiring agents to spread propaganda that "Hitler is alive and will return soon." A flood of leaflets has appeared during the last week in this industrial region.

Police announced today they had arrested a man who was distributing the leaflets in Cologne's main railway station.

The German told police he had been hired by a "female foreigner."

Printed with a swastika on the top, the pamphlets declared: "Our Fuehrer lives and will return soon with unheard of power. Oppose our persecutors and wait. Heil Hitler."

The man said he had been working for the woman for two months, and had been receiving a "decent monthly salary."

Police at Bochum said similar leaflets were distributed there earlier this week.

G. I. R. -10

58 MAR 23 1949

This clipping is from
the morning edition of
The Washington Times Herald
2-20-49
Date

RE ADOLF HITLER



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7 (Special) — Town chuck-a-block with crowds of visitors for forthcoming Presidential Inauguration Ceremonies and Big Ball. See dowdy looking Farmers Grange Delegates and CIO Bosses at every turn with a gentle but impressive concentration of the country's top ace gonifs, creeps, muds, double timers, and greedy paw men as a back relief. It is going to be the brassiest Carnival Show, this 1949 Inauguration, since President Andrew Jackson's rip snorting Home Coming some 130 years ago.

You hear Mr. Truman will ride in an open barouche Lincoln car hisself and the tariff at Willard Hotel, single and bath, beginning Jan. 15th to Jan. 24th, will set back yokels just $25 per day. Though the paper opposed Mr. Truman's candidacy, Washington, D. C. "Star" special Inaugural Edition will run close to 145 pages with a carry of around about $100,000 worth of business. Incidentally, to all the hub bub you perceive a filler news item in the local "Post" announcing the death of Inspector Samuel Bryant Hughes, United States Department of Immigration, and your memory freshens up.

It was Mr. Hughes who tenaciously held to the Theory, in effect, that Hitler is alive and either in Paraguay, South America, the deep wooded recesses of mid-northern Sweden or in Russian secret possession.

World's Greatest Mystery

Only last September discovery of three of the band of highly bred thoroughbred mares from French and German breeding harl in Lower Andean Argentine caused eyebrows to lift in startlement. Originally, there were seven brood mares of purest and finest blood serene, evalued by John Rogers Smithfield, noted English expert, at Messrs. Weatherby, at close to 500,000 pound, but four of them remain missing, including La Dore carrying the blood of great Flying Fox and Galileur.

The priceless breeding horses were confiscated by the Germans in the early stages of World War II and, along with the Chancellory Jewel Collection were rated as the special and personal loot of Hitler himself. How the brood mares reached South America and by whom brought is not now stated. The important aspect is that waning interest in what became of the German monster tyrant is presently and immediately revived.

And ever since the Russians came storming into Berlin in that faraway May of 1945, and found the Nazi top triumvirate of Hitler, his mistress Eva Braun, and his deputy Hans Bormann strangely missing from the Reichchancellory on the Wilhelmstrasse, practically everyone has made a conjecture.

Top Thoroughbred Blood

Mr. Azoy's theory, recently printed, is that at Namur, Belgium, on V-E Day had been an United States Army Officer who was part of the four-man team appointed by the SHAEF in February, 1945, as a Planning Board for our contemplated part in "Operation Berlin."

He had so familiarized himself with all data on the German capital and its chief inhabitants that he could easily qualify as our American Army's top Brass on the subject. It was to him that the Army turned in solving the mystery of the Vanished Fuehrer.

The officer — he was a Colonel — was summoned to Supreme Headquarters at Reims, and on May 9, 1945, was assigned to the sole duty of making the desired investigation and, it was devoutly hoped, the no-less-desired capture. He was to be joined in his work by another Colonel, representing the equally inquisitive British Army, and they received an up-to-the-minute briefing by the Chief of Combat Intelligence for SHAEF.

At first it appeared that the Investigators' lot was to be made unexpectedly easy by statements recently obtained from two captured members of the Liebstandarte Adolf Hitler, the green-uniformed unit of SS Troops which served as Hitler's personal bodyguard and whose allegiance was directly and solely to him.

One of these was Erick Kempka, who had been Hitler's personal chauffeur; the other was Herman Karnau, who served as one of the outer ring of guards around the Chancellory. Each independently of the other told almost identical stories of what had happened in the Chancellory at the end of the siege.

Did Evil Hitler Escape?

According to their testimony, it was not until the last day of April that Hitler realized he and Germany were doomed. His beloved Berlin falling in destruction about him; deserted by all but a handful of trusted lieutenants and the adoring Eva; cut off from chance of escape or communication with the outside world, the Fuehrer called a final conference about noon of April 30. The meeting was held in the Bunker beneath the Chancellery garden, where Hitler and Eva had a private apartment.

No one knows exactly what was said at the meeting, except that Eva Braun is reported to have announced smugly to Bormann and Goebbels, "Sie onnen mir leise neisen Frau Hitler," ("You can now call me Mrs. Hitler"), indicating that her romance had at last been legally consummated, probably by the Nazi-prescribed Pagan Ritual which did not require benefit of Clergy.

Immediately at the conclusion of the conference orders were broadcast throughout the Chancellery that everybody, without exception, should repair to their respective shelters and remain there until further orders. Shortly afterward Kempka, whose station was in Hitler's bunker, heard two shots from the direction of Hitler's room, and an instant later saw the Feuhrer's valet, Sturmbannfeuhrer Linge, and an unknown man carry out a body covered by a gray army blanket. The head and shoulders were hidden, but the rest of the body was plainly visible; it was clad in Hitler's uniform.

A few steps behind appeared Bormann, bearing Eva Braun's body, which was not covered and was easily recognizable. The left side of her dress appeared to Kempka to be darkened, presumably with blood. Kempka added that Hitler's valet afterward told him he had found the Fuehrer lying over a sofa shot through the head, a pistol on the floor beside him. Eva Braun was dead in a seated position on the sofa, shot through the heart.

Adoring Eva Braun Again

Bormann, Goebbels, Linge, Kempka, possibly one or two others—including Karnau—then placed the bodies in a bomb crater in the Garden near the Bunker entrance and drenched them with some forty gallons of gasoline which had been procured from the transport office earlier in the day. A lighted oil-soaked rag was thrown on the bodies, which burned for the rest of the evening.

Karnau corroborated Kempka's testimony, adding that Eva Braun was lying in the crater face down, but could be recognized from her black shoes with cork heels; Hitler was on his back, the blanket no longer covering his face.

Such was the only "officia[l]
which our Colonel G-2 ob[...]
and they regarded it with co[...]
able skepticism. Our Colonel [...]
mous was placed in charge [...]
erational Activities in the [...]
with orders to accompany [...]
United States troops to ent[...]
lin and to press his Investi[...]
in person on the ground.

It was obvious that noth[...]
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out excavation of the bom[...]
in the Garden, and an inve[...]
of the Bunker's interior. H[...]
diately set about securing [...]
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authorities. In the interim [...]
able to communicate with [...]
intelligence agencies, whic[...]
frankly that they assume[...]
was dead. The Sovs seeme[...]
tant to even discuss the [...]

After considerable discus[...]
argument permission was [...]
the Russians on December [...]
that the much-publicized [...]
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vated by a quadripartite [...]
two representatives each o[...]
France, Britain and the [...]
States. Digging started on [...]
ber 11.

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around the Bunker, and [...]
the crater to a depth of [...]

Scout Phoney Cron[...]

They hit the concrete ro[...]
bomb-proof shelter beneath [...]
shovel of earth was throw[...]
was carefully screened, [...]
darkness and a heavy [...]
called a halt to the proce[...]
5 P.M. all of interest that [...]
found were two of Hitler'[...]
pink slip bearing Eva Bra[...]
tials and several typewritte[...]
to Hitler from Goebbels. [...]
possible indication that [...]
had been used as a cremat[...]
was NOT A TRACE.

During the progress of [...]
vation the United States I[...]
tor led another party thr[...]
Bunker itself and the und[...]
tunnel that connected it [...]
Reichschancellery. Both t[...]
Bunker contained about [...]
inches of water, but no bo[...]
found, although there wa[...]
takable olfactory evidence [...]
ies had once been there. T[...]
in the Bunker, which in[...]
hospital, sleeping and e[...]
commodations, had been st[...]
furniture.

NEW YORK ENQUIRER
Date 1-10-49

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Although further search seemed fruitless, the Quadripartite Group agreed to resume ~~digging~~ the following morning. When the workmen and the representatives of the United States, British and French forces arrived, however, they were confronted by a strong Russian guard with orders to admit no one. The Russians explained that some documents had been removed from the Reichschancellery by the Investigators, and despite repeated denials and continuing negotiations, the guard remained for six weeks, and no further excavation was ever made.

Fate to Reveal Someday

In evaluating the results obtained to date one basic consideration was determined which the two so-called "eye-witnesses" and others accepting the supposed cremation of Hitler and Eva Braun had entirely overlooked. This was the irrefutable fact that a Human Body cannot be entirely consumed in fire in the open. Some material evidence to chemists would remain.

Reluctantly, but unavoidably, in the face of such evidence to the contrary, the United States Investigators had to discard as untenable the Story Of The Cremation. Dead the two may have been, but burned in the crater in the Reichschancellery Garden they certainly were not.

And there the Hitler mystery rests. Bormann, supposedly killed in his car by a mine and sentenced to death in absentia at the pilloried Nuernberg Trials, has been traced to and seen in Switzerland, where he has at least once escaped capture by a matter of minutes.

But whether Adolf and Eva are alive or dead, and where and how, will long remain a question to befuddle amateur and professional Delehantys, Pinkertons and Spencer Draytons. Yea, Verily, Verily.

Refugee Says Hitler Lives in Soviet Zone

By the Associated Press

WIESBADEN, Germany, April 30 —There is a woman here who says she lived next door to Adolf Hitler last year on President Roosevelt street in Liegnitz.

The woman, Frau Dora Mai, told her story to American military government officials here. They are skeptical and say it is Russia's problem because Liegnitz is in Polish-occupied Silesia.

Frau Mai's story:

"He has a triangular mustache now and he grows sideburns, too. But it is he, all right. I lived next door to him for a year in Liegnitz. We both lived on President Roosevelt strasse.

"It is my moral duty to tell you this. Hitler is too smart for the Russians. They don't know that he is living there on their doorstep. He is living with a small, dark woman. She isn't Eva Braun. Sometimes he poses as a schoolmaster, sometimes as a Polish Army lieutenant.

"He has formed a new party—the PZ. I don't know what it stands for. * * * I never asked him if he was Hitler. I just knew it."

G. I. R. -9

RECORDED - 70

65-53615-A

MAY 21 1948

THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Date: 4-30-48

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Penning
Mr. Quinn T
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Nazi Pilot Says He Flew Hitler & Eva to Denmark

By United Press

WARSAW, Dec. 18—The trial of Ernest Baumgart, a former Luftwaffe officer, was interrupted by a 42-day adjournment today after he told a war crimes court he flew Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun to Denmark just before Berlin fell to besieging Russian forces.

Baumgart, 32, was declared sane after a psychiatric examination two months ago, but the adjournment was ordered to carry out further investigations.

Baumgart testified he flew Hitler and his mistress-bride out of Berlin April 28, 1945, landed at Magdeburg to avoid Allied air fighters, and went on to Denmark April 29.

The plane landed 45 miles north of the Eider River, Baumgart said. He testified Hitler and Eva waited 30 minutes for another plane, which picked them up and set out for an unknown destination.

Hitler paid him off with a check for 20,000 reichsmarks drawn on a Berlin bank, Baumgart said.

The flier is charged with committing war crimes while on the staff of the infamous Oswiecim concentration camp.

(Allied investigation into Hitler's last days has established to the satisfaction of intelligence agents that he and Eva Braun killed themselves in the Berlin Reichschancellery air-raid bunker about 2:30 p. m. on April 30, 1945. They had been married the night before.)

RECORDED 65-53615-A

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
CITY EDITION
DATE 12-18-47

Adolph Hitler

42

Youth Leader Says He Saw Hitler And Eva Braun Dead in Bunker

High Nazi Discloses How He Helped Burn Bodies in Garden

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.)

By the Associated Press

NUERNBERG, Germany, Oct. 9.—Hitler's suicide and funeral pyre were described vividly for American investigators today by a German who apparently was the only high Nazi to survive the Fuehrer's death watch.

Arthur Axmann, leader of the Hitler Youth after Baldur von Schirach became gauleiter of Vienna, asserted under interrogation that he saw Hitler and Eva Braun dead in their Berlin air raid bunker and that he helped burn the bodies in the garden of the Reichschancellery.

Axmann, under automatic arrest because of his high rank in Nazi party councils, appeared eager to tell the story of Hitler's "Viking funeral" and to dispel rumors that the Fuehrer survived.

His story was obtained by Walter Rapp, chief of the evidence division, as a result of a book by H. R. Trevor Roper, British intelligence officer, which described events leading up to Hitler's death. Mr. Roper had remarked casually in one passage that Axmann was with Hitler in those days.

Axmann spoke intensely as he told the officers his story, often forgetfully leaning forward on his stump of an arm—he was wounded on the Russian front. He had been interrogated frequently since his capture in December, 1945, but this was the first time he divulged his own role in Hitler's last day.

This is his story, as made available by the officers to whom it was told:

Axmann was in Hitler's headquarters from April 22, 1945, onward, under the Fuehrer's orders. Hitler had told Axmann that only the Hitler Youth Battalions could be depended upon to keep open two bridges which would enable Gen. von Wenck to rescue him. Von Wenck was cut off by the Russians and his army annihilated, but Hitler did not learn of that until the last day—April 30.

Hitler had been told that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had deserted him. In his last few days he became a strangely changed man. He strode up and down the bunker floor almost ceaselessly and spoke to no one, but "he was calm."



ARTHUR AXMANN.
—AP Wirephoto.

Ordered Bodies Burned.

On April 30 everybody in the bunker knew Hitler had decided on suicide. Apparently recalling Mussolini's ignominious death at the hands of Italian partisans, Hitler ordered that his body and that of Eva be burned.

Late that night—or it might have been early May 1—Paul Joseph Goebbels took Axmann by the hand and said, "The Fuehrer is dead." The limping little propganda minister led Axmann into the death chamber.

Hitler was sitting upright on the divan. He had shot himself through the mouth, and there was blood on his temples from the concussion. Eva evidently had taken poison. Her head rested on the Fuehrer's shoulder. There was some indication that Hitler, too, had taken poison first, as a double assurance he would not fall alive into Russian hands. There was no question that this was the Fuehrer, and that the Fuehrer was dead.

Axmann remained in the room about 15 minutes with Goebbels, silently staring at the Macabre tableau. Axmann noted such irrelevant things as the pictures on the walls, the rugs on the floor, Hitler's black boots.

Blankets Thrown Over Faces.

Then Goebbels told Axmann to get blankets. They threw the blankets over the faces of the dead couple. Eric Kempka, Hitler's chauffeur, was told to carry the bodies into the courtyard. This was done in such a way that the guards in the towers around the bunker would not recognize Hitler. All that could be seen were the Fuehrer's booted legs.

Almost 50 gallons of gasoline was poured over the two bodies. A match was thrown and the bodies burst into flame. When the bodies were burned, several S.S. men dumped what was left in a shell crater in the same spot where S. S. Gen. Egelein, the husband of Eva Braun's sister, was shot for trying to escape from the bunker. Dirt was smoothed over the crater to conceal the grave.

When Axmann concluded the story, Von Wenck was brought to the Nuernberg jail for interrogation.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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EX-112

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60 OCT 14 1947

Clipping from the Evening Star 10-10-47

RECORDED EX-112

280

He Hated ..o evelt Most of All Leaders

(Third of series of stories based on fragments of the stenographic notes of Hitler's military staff conferences.)

By George Allen

(Copyright, 1947, North American Newspaper Alliance)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In his daily staff meetings Hitler often referred to other nations, and usually disparagingly. He traveled little outside of Germany, and then only to Italy or defeated nations. But his outlook on all other nations, whether he knew them or not, was that they could not compare with Germany.

In his opinion, one of the great faults with America was our over industrialization.

Thus, "If a man keeps standing in front of a machine, he'll soon break down. Nature did not make man to stand between buzzing machines. Life in New York or St. Louis is unendurable. That is why when a radio announcer reports a landing of men from Mars, panic breaks out in some places. The whole population is hysterical."

Of all foreign statesmen Hitler hated President Roosevelt most, because he considered our entrance into the war as the work of Mr. Roosevelt alone. In December, 1943, Hitler began to wonder about the possibilities of Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

Discusses Election.

"The presidential election will take place soon," he commented. "If Roosevelt fails and involves himself deeper in the war, it can happen that he won't be re-elected. If he is re-elected and comes out of the war the winner, then he will be able to reduce the national debt.

"But if he is not re-elected, he will be indicted by his successor within six months. He accused his own predecessor of running into debt. His financial manipulations are so bad that he can't help but be convicted. His successor will have to indict him or he will have to put up with the financial me..."

In April, 1944, Hitler discussed the election again:

"The greatest danger for Roosevelt's getting re-elected is that the Republicans won't be able to decide on a candidate. Wendell Willkie's defeat in Wisconsin proves that you can't offer the American public just anything. That's why the tramp was turned down. And now comes Thomas E. Dewey. He certainly is a decent fellow. That is something in the land of corruption. When some one comes in America who represents American interests, that is good. Now we will see if Roosevelt will exert the pressure which he has used from time to time lately to get elected."

Hoped to Split A

"If we want to win the war ... e have to do is tell the British that the war is being fought for American interests, liquidation of the British Empire, and that Japan is the chief enemy. The Jews are against this, but the others are in the majority. The British now are beginning to complain about the political situation."

Ambassador Hewel, who was present at the meeting, then began to discuss American troops. "Baron Konstantin von Neurath interrogated some American prisoners in North Africa and says they are funny. Most of them came over to earn money, to have an experience, to see a foreign country, or to be in on the fight. There was no talking of political purposes. They are 'rowdies,' who desert quickly. They could not get through a crisis. He talked to hundreds of them, and they have no idea what the war is really about."

Hitler interrupted to say that "America will never become the Rome of the future. Rome was a state of farmers. But the farmers in America are so miserable. I've seen photographs. Such a pitiable and awful sight as those farmers I never saw, completely debilitated."

Invasion Considered.

Gen. Alfred Jodl pointed out, "We have the feeling that the British are fighting for their country; but not the Americans."

Shortly before the Allied invasion of France, Hitler discussed the situation and chances for success. "The British are clever. They want to give the command to the Americans. They are sly, that's sure. If the Americans are in comand, they must take the lead. If things go bad, they'll get the blame. If things go bad with the British, the Americans will get the blame, too. And the British don't have the same trust in the war that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has. Eisenhower has made two lucky landings, both with the aid of traitors. But that won't happen here. He'll get a surprise.

"There is a difference if he lands in North Africa and is greeted by Gen. (Henri Honore) Giraud or by some Italians in Sicily who sit in their foxholes and don't fire a shot, or if he lands on a place where there will be plenty of shooting. As long as a battery can shoot, it ...

Allied Success Doubted.

"Eisenhower won't succeed. I am convinced of it. If he had troops with two years' experience, he would. But he has young and inexperienced troops. Ours are young, but they are battle-tried. As soon as he attacks, he will fall."

In the meeting of March 5, 1943, Hitler also discussed the Japanese, whom he did not trust.

Gen. Jodl remarked that "the Japs think 1943 will be the worst year in Europe."

Hitler didn't "take particular pleasure in the fact."

Gen. Jodl then reported that the Japs said the evacuation of Guadalcanal had been completed.

"You can't believe anything they say," Hitler snorted. "I don't believe a word of it. They tell so many lies and all their figures later prove to be completely false."

Hitler made only one reference to Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, the Yugoslav Chetnik leader whose men have been accused to collaborating with the Germans. In a meeting which took place on September 17, 1944, Gen. Jodl remarked, "Mihailovitch's men all desert to Tito since Tito not only fights the Chetniks, but also us. That is the case with all but the Ustachi (the pro-Italian element in Yugoslavia). They won't desert, since they would be killed. But the others do."

Chetniks Scorned.

Hitler said he had been told, "If we don't give the Chetniks 50,000 weapons they will go over and fight us. I said right away, 'They can go to the devil. They will co-operate with us, or they will all be killed.'"

Hitler had no time for the small countries of Europe. In a meeting in January, 1945, he exclaimed, "These dirty little countries (Belgium, Holland and Denmark) only exist because no European nation could decide who was to get them. These countries would have vanished from the map if Germany had been the ruling nation of Europe. That's the case with Hungary, too. I get furious when I am told, 'Don't hurt them, that will damage our honor.' They have no honor. These little nations are the touchiest in the world. Others trample over them nevertheless."

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
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Miss Gandy

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MAR 17 1947

50 MAR 31 1947

Clipped from WASHINGTON EVENING STAR for 2-18-47

Generals' Sur[illegible] d[illegible] Rather Than Suicide Made Hitler Rage

(This is the second of a series of articles based on rescued fragments of the stenographic notes of Hitler's twice-a-day military staff talks—"Lagebesprechungen"—rounded out by the writer's interrogation of many of the men who were closest to Hitler during the war years.)

By George Allen

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Between 1938 and 1944, German Army officers made no fewer than six attempts on Hitler's life, plus one try at an army-backed revolt. The generals were the only organized German group with freedom enough to plot.

Where the mass of the German people were held in thrall by the dread Gestapo, and Nazi Party members were policed by the security force—"Sicherheitsdienst"—both controlled by Heinrich Himmler, Hitler tolerated the officer corps. It was responsible directly to the Fuehrer (and could thus get around Himmler) and were not open to investigation by Himmler's minions. The army had its own investigative agency, the Feldpolizei.

Thus it was that in the seven years up to the July 20, 1944, bomb plot, German army officers twice tried to kidnap Hitler, made four attempts to assassinate him and tried to start a revolt on the Russian front.

No Reference to Revolt in Russia.

The fragmentary copy of Hitler's staff meeting notes has no reference to the attempted revolt on the Russian front, spurred by the desire of Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, commanding the 6th German Army at Stalingrad, to disobey Hitler's last-ditch-stand orders and save his encircled troops by surrendering.

Von Paulus allowed himself to be captured alive by the Russians, along with Gens. Walther von Seydlitz and Fielefeld Schmidt. When Hitler heard about this, on February 1, 1943, he went into a rage and fulminated against them for half an hour.

"They should have fortified themselves in and shot each other with their last bullets," Hitler stormed.

Hitler's chief of staff, Gen. Kurt Zietzler, offered the comforting thought, "I can't understand it. I am still convinced that it perhaps isn't true, that he is perhaps badly wounded."

But Hitler would no[illegible] co[illegible]. "No, it's true. And soo[illegible] w[illegible] [illegible]ar that they have gone to Moscow where they will be 'handled' by the GPU (secret police) and they will give orders that the troops encircled in the northern ring surrender too. Gen. Schmidt will sign it too. Whoever doesn't have the courage to commit suicide in a case like this won't have the power to resist the Russians. Our trouble is that we honor intelligence too highly, and not firmness of character." . . .

Worried About Press Reports.

"How easy it was for Udet! (Lt. Gen. Ernst Udet, who committed suicide when he failed in his job as Luftwaffe quartermaster.) The pistol! It's the easiest thing to do.

"In this war no one else will become a field marshal * * * I am only sorry that I made Von Paulas a field marshal. I wanted to give him his last wish. . . .

Then Hitler began to worry about the press reports: "If this news had not already gotten into the radio, I would have stopped it. How shall we report it in the press? We'll say that they didn't get any supplies for months and they were then overpowered by the Russians. The Russians will give a different story, so we must get this out first."

Seydlitze and Schmidt talked on the Moscow radio for the German Committee for Freedom. Von Paulus held out until January, 1945, when he learned that one of his best friends was killed after the July 20, 1944 attempt ton Hitler's life. Then too he talked over the radio. Until then the German press had praised him as a hero. But when he advocated revolt against Hitler, they never mentioned him again.

Referred to Von Kluge's Plot.

The only mention of an attempt on Hitler's life in the "Lagebesprechungen" is in reference to Field Marshal Guenther Von Kluge, in the meeting of August 30, 1944.

Von Kluge had been involved in the July 20 plot and, when it failed, he expected to be arrested a[illegible] da[illegible] So he made arrangements throu[illegible] his son to surrender to Gen. Geor[illegible] S. Patton's Third Army.

On August 15, Von Kluge a[illegible] peared at the designated place, b[illegible] no one was there to meet hml. Af[illegible] waiting a few hours, he left for [illegible] headquarters again.

Hitler heard that he had be[illegible] away from his post for a day, a[illegible] ordered Von Kluge to the Fuehre[illegible] headquarters which was then [illegible] East Prussia. Von Kluge's son dr[illegible] him to the airport at Metz, but [illegible] field marshal had taken poison du[illegible] ing the trip and arrived dead.

When Hitler heard of this, [illegible] August 30, he went into another [illegible] his rages.

Hitler Saw Loss of Prestige.

"This affair was directed aga[illegible] me, and if it had succeeded, it wo[illegible] have been catastrophic. I[illegible]

[illegible] us in Rumania, Turkey, Finland and even among the neutral nations. Everyone kept quiet before in Germany, but now they are all talking. . . .

"He (Von Kluge) saw a number of his officers arrested (for complicity in the bomb plot), and feared their testimony. His nephew was being tried at the time, and Judge Freisler stopped the court, saying, 'There is a boundary beyond which we must not go. If we continue, all trust in the army high command will collapse'."

Hitler had troubles with other officers. One of these was Gerd Von Manstein, a general, on the eastern front. "We have men who can do something with nothing," Hitler said, "and others who can[illegible] do anything with everything. I[illegible] my opinion Von Manstein has grea[illegible] talent for operation . . . provide[illegible] that he had first-class material, ga[illegible] and enough ammunition. But [illegible] anything goes wrong, then he [illegible] completely helpless."

The one thing of special importance in leading troops, Hitle[illegible] thought, was morale. He alwa[illegible] emphasized this to his staff. "In m[illegible] opinion the most decisive factor [illegible] that the troops have good mor[illegible] I was the one who always poi[illegible]t[illegible] this out."

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Cle[illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Penningt[illegible]

Clipped from WASHINGTON EVENING STAR for 2-17-[illegible]

INDEXED

Report Soviets Not Convinced Hitler Dead

HALLE, Germany, Dec. 19 (Delayed) (UP).—High Soviet officials are still not convinced Hitler is dead despite the overwhelming circumstantial evidence that he is, a Red Army officer close to Soviet occupation headquarters said today.

NOT RECORDED
58 FEB 1 1946

This is a clipping from page 3 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 12-27-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FIVE

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[illegible]

On the night of April 23-24 [illegible] was visited by Albert Speer, [illegible] he disclosed that he had [illegible] plans for his suicide and for the complete destruction of his body by burning.

On the evening of April 26 Field-Marshal Ritter von Greim reported to Hitler's bunker to receive his commission as C.-in-C. German Air Force in succession to Goering, who had fallen into complete disfavour by his endeavour to take over control from Hitler a few days earlier.

MARRIED NIGHT BEFORE DEATH

Hitler also told Greim of his plans for suicide and the destruction of his body and that of Eva Braun. He gave poison tablets to Greim and Reitsch (Hannah Reitsch, dare-devil woman pilot, who flew Greim in; she is still alive).

On April 28 the inmates of the bunker heard "with a mixture of incredulity and disgust" of Himmler's approach to the Allies through Sweden.

On April 29 any hope of the effective relief of Berlin had to be abandoned.

On the evening of April 29 Hitler married Eva Braun, the ceremony being performed in the bunker by an official from the Propaganda Ministry.

Eva Braun may have suggested the marriage, for she had apparently always wished for the peculiar glory of dying with Hitler, says the report, and she had used her influence to persuade him to die in Berlin.

After the ceremony the couple shook hands with all present in the bunker and retired to their suite with Hitler's secretary.

It was about this time that Hitler had his Alsatian dog destroyed.

SHOOK HANDS, WENT TO DIE

At about 2.30 a.m. on April 30 Hitler said good-bye to about 20 people.

On the same day, at about 2.30 p.m., orders were sent to the Transport Office requiring the immediate dispatch to the bunker of 200 litres of petrol.

At about the same time Hitler and Eva Braun made their last appearance alive. They went round the bunker and shook hands with their immediate entourage and retired to their own apartments where they both committed suicide.

The bodies were taken into the garden just outside the bunker by Goebbels, Bormann, perhaps Stumpfegger and one or two others.

Because of the shelling the party withdrew to shelter and a petrol-soaked and lighted rag was thrown on the bodies which at once caught fire.

The party stood to attention, gave the Nazi salute—and retired.

Major "X" Ends Hitler Myth: He Is Dead

HIS LAST DAYS



Bormann

From Mea Allan

"Herald" Reporter

BERLIN, Thursday

A YOUNG Oxford don, who is now in the British military secret service and can only be known as Major "X," told newspapermen in Berlin today that British intelligence now has no doubt that Hitler is dead.

He presented a report which stated that all available information shows that Hitler shot himself through the mouth and Eva Braun, his wife, poisoned herself at about 2.30 p.m. on April 30 in a bunker-shelter under the Berlin Chancellery.

The bodies were burned and the bones broken up and probably buried, said Major "X's" report, which is titled: "The Last Days of Hitler and Eva Braun."

No credence is given in the report to stories that Hitler is alive. They have been found baseless after investigation.

The report admits that its evidence is not complete, but adds: "It is positive, circumstantial, consistent and independent.

"It is considered quite impossible that the versions of the various eye-witnesses can represent a concerted cover-story."

Major "X," who did most of the investigation into Hitler's last days, told the newspapermen that he had interviewed 20 witnesses, from politicians and generals to sentries, who were with Hitler just before his death.

He added that he believed that the Russians were still sceptical.

In a reconstruction of what happened in Berlin between April 20 and 30, when the German capital was about to fall to the Russians, the report states:

Hitler's original intention had been to fly to Berchtesgaden on April 20 and from there continue the struggle. When that day came he postponed his departure.

On April 22, at about 4.30 p.m., he made it clear to his advisers that he considered the war lost and intended to remain in Berlin to the last in defence of the capital. If Berlin fell, he would die there.

Hitler was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration during which he blamed everyone but himself for Germany's failure to win the war.

REVEALED PLAN FOR SUICIDE

His advisers tried to persuade Hitler to leave Berlin. It was of no avail.

Goebbels took the same decision, and, with Martin Bormann, Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger (Hitler's surgeon), and others of the personal staff, remained behind to the end, while the generals retired to their new headquarters.

Hitler's breakdown on April 22 was the beginning of his end. From that time he never left the bunker.

His state of mind was reported by all who saw him to have been very much calmer after the crisis on April 22. He had made his

DAILY HERALD
London, England
November 2, 1945

Text of British Report on Hitler

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (Reuter)—The text of the statement on the evidence of Hitler's death, released tonight at the headquarters of the Allied Control Council, British Echelon, follows:

Available evidence sifted by British intelligence and based largely on eyewitnesses' accounts shows—as conclusively as possible without bodies—that Hitler and Eva Braun died shortly after 2:30 on April 30, 1945, in a bunker of the Reich Chancellery, their bodies being burned just outside the bunker.

Hitler's original intention had been to fly to Berchtesgaden on April 20 and from there continue the struggle. When that day came he postponed his departure.

On April 22, at about 4:30 P. M., he held a staff conference, at which he made it clear to his advisers that he considered the war was lost and that he intended to remain in Berlin to the last in defense of the capital. If Berlin fell he would die there.

Had Nervous Prostration

It is clear that Hitler at that time suffered from an attack of nervous prostration, during which he blamed everyone but himself for the failure of Germany to win the war. His advisers, both military and civil, endeavored to persuade Hitler to change his mind and leave Berlin. This was of no avail.

Dr. Goebbels took the same decision and with Martin Bormann, Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger, Hitler's surgeon, and others of the personal staff remained behind to the end, while the generals returned to their new headquarters. Hitler's breakdown on April 22 was the beginning of his end. From that time he never *left* the bunker, surrounded no longer by soldiers but by his "family circle," those officers *responsible* directly to him for the defense of Berlin.

His state of mind was *reported* by all who saw him to have been very much calmer after the crisis on April 22. He had made his decision.

He even gained confidence as to the outcome of the Battle of Berlin. Every now and again, however, *his calm* was interrupted by tantrums when he recalled old treacheries and found new ones.

His physical health, on the contrary, was poor. The nervous strain, unhealthy living conditions and eccentric hours told on him. Apart from the reported trembling of the hands, from which he had suffered for some time, and his general decrepitude he was as normal as ever in his mind.

On the night of April 23-24 Hitler was visited by Speer [presumably Albert Speer, Minister of Armaments], to whom he disclosed that he had made all plans for his suicide and for the complete destruction of his body by burning. About the *same time* Himmler sent Gebhardt, his personal doctor, to Hitler in order to persuade him to leave Berlin before it was too late, but Hitler rejected this.

Visited by von Greim

On the evening of April 26 Field Marshal Ritter von Greim reported to Hitler's bunker to receive his commission as Commander in Chief, German Air Force, in succession to Goering, the latter having fallen into complete disfavor by his endeavor to take over control from Hitler a few days earlier. Hitler informed Greim, as he had Speer, that he had made *all arrangements for* the destruction of his body and that of Eva Braun, so that they *would not fall into enemy hands* and that "nothing recognizable remains."

He gave Greim and Reitsch [not otherwise identified] poison capsules which the former has *since* used. Such capsules had already been issued to all in the bunker.

On April 28 the inmates of the bunker heard with a mixture of incredulity and disgust of Himmler's approach to the Allies through Sweden.

During the previous three days the Battle of Berlin had been drawing nearer the center of the city. Shells were falling round the bunker and in the early hours of April 29 it was reported that Russian tanks had broken into the Potsdamer Platz.

Orders Air Attack

Hitler then ordered Greim to return to Rechlin to mount a Luftwaffe attack in support of Wenck's Twelfth German Army, which was reported also to be within shelling distance of the Potsdamer Platz. *In fact it* was not, but this was probably not known at the time.

Greim, with Reitsch, *took off* from the Charlottenburger Chaussée in an Arado 96, which had been flown in to collect them. Later on, April 29, any hope of effective relief of Berlin by Wenck's army had to be abandoned. Captured telegrams sent to Admiral Doenitz at the time disclose hysterical recrimination of despair.

On the evening of April 29 Hitler married Eva Braun, the ceremony being performed by an official from the Propaganda Ministry in a small conference room in the bunker. Eva Braun may have suggested the marriage, for she had apparently always wished for the peculiar glory of dying with Hitler and had used her influence to persuade him to die in Berlin.

Suicide Talk at Marriage Feast

After the ceremony the newly-married pair shook hands with all present in the bunker and retired to their suite with Hitler's secretary for a marriage feast. According to her, the conversation, which had been confined to suicide, was so oppressive that she had to leave. It was about this time that Hitler had his Alsatian dog destroyed.

At about 2:30 A. M. on April 30 Hitler said good-by to about twenty people, about ten of them women, whom he had summoned from the other bunkers in the old and new Chancellery. He shook hands with the women and spoke to most of them.

On the same day at about 2:30 P. M., though the exact time is uncertain, orders were sent to the transport office requiring the immediate dispatch to the bunker of 200 liters of petrol. Be

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

EX-33

NOT RECORDED
87 DEC 7 1945

This is a clipping from page 3 of the New York Times for 11-2-45
Clipped at the Seat of Government

58 JAN 5 1946

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tween 160 and 160 liters of petrol were collected and deposited in the garden just outside the emergency exit of the bunker.

Farewell Appearance

At about the same time Hitler and Eva Braun made their last appearance alive. They went round the bunker and shook hands with their immediate entourage, and retired to their own apartments, where they both committed suicide, Hitler by shooting himself, apparently through the mouth, Eva Braun apparently by taking poison, though she was supplied with a revolver.

After the suicide the bodies were taken into the garden just outside the bunker by Goebbels, Bormann, perhaps Stumpfegger and one or two others. Hitler wrapped in a blanket, presumably because he was bloody. The bodies were placed side by side in the garden about three yards from the emergency exit of the bunker, and drenched with petrol.

Because of the shelling the party withdrew under the shelter of the emergency exit, and a petrol-soaked and lighted rag was thrown on the bodies, which at once caught fire. The party then stood at attention, gave the Hitler salute and retired.

Probably Broken Before Burial

From then on the evidence is less circumstantial. How often the bodies were resoaked or how long they burned is not known. One witness was informed that they burned until nothing was left; more probable they were charred until they were unrecognizable and the bodies broken up and probably buried.

On the evening of May 1 Bormann sent a telegram to Doenitz informing him that Hitler's will was now in force and that Hitler was dead. This was amplified later by a telegram from Goebbels, which stated that Hitler had died at 3:30 P. M. on the previous day and that his will appointed Doenitz as Reich President, Goebbels as Reich Chancellor, Bormann as Party Minister and Seyss-Inquart as Foreign Minister. Goebbels added that Bormann was trying to go to Doenitz and inform him of the situation.

Conclusion

The above evidence is not complete, but it is positive, circumstantial, consistent and independent. There is no evidence whatever to support any of the theories which have been circulated and which presuppose that Hitler is still alive.

All such stories which have been reported have been investigated and have been found to be baseless; most of them have dissolved at the first touch of fact and some of them have been admitted by their authors to have been pure fabrication.

Nor is it possible to dispose of the existing evidence which is summarized above. It is considered quite impossible that the versions of the various eye-witnesses can represent a concerted cover story; they were all too busy planning their own safety to have been able or disposed to learn an elaborate charade, which they could still maintain after five months of isolation from each other, and under detailed and persistent cross-examination.

Mistaken Identity Doubted

Nor is it considered possible that the witnesses were mistaken in respect of Hitler's body (of the identity of Eva Braun's body, no doubt is considered possible; not being blanketed she was easily recognized).

Such a theory would require that Hitler escaped after 2:30 P. M. on April 30, and that Eva Braun was fobbed off with the corpse of a double which had been secretly introduced. But escape after 2:30 P. M. was almost certainly impossible. Even if it was still possible to fly a training plane from the Charlottenburger Chaussée, there was no pilot to fly it, for Hitler's two pilots were in the bunker on April 30. Both took part in the attempted escape on the night of May 1.

In any case, there is no valid reason for constructing such theories, which are contrary to the only positive evidence and supported by no evidence at all.

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...his is the evidence

HITLER—THE F...

established he also had a complete operating theatre installed there.

ODD CIRCUMSTANCES

The question that now **arises is:** Was the semi-paralysed man last seen in Hitler's private air raid

(Continued on PAGE FOUR)

Enter Dr. St...

Six weeks ago Leslie Randall, Evening Standard chief reporter in Europe, was sent to make the most thorough investigation possible into the question which is puzzling the world: Is Adolf Hitler alive or dead?

Since then he has travelled hundreds of miles in Germany, Belgium, Holland and France. He has interviewed scores of people in quest of the truth.

In Hitler's private air raid ... the Berlin Chancellery ... the Russians encircled the ... who was dressed like Hitler, ... was accepted as Hitler by th... last seen alive at 2.30 a.m., M...

... and other commodities, is still rich in brains and organising power. Through them a future of boundless prosperity lies open to her.

▲ The Universities are the training grounds in which these assets are fostered and refined to the highest pitch of their development. As such, their speedy restoration to normal working conditions, the removal of all obstacles which restrict their output of men and women trained to teach and to practise not only the sciences, but the arts as well, is a priority task of national reconstruction.

▲ In common with the other Universities, the war stripped London almost bare of students in the arts. The speedy release of this brain power for training in the Universities is as essential to the peace-effort the nation is ... the release of

THE EVENING STANDARD
London, England
9-14-45

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

INDEXED

27 OCT 1945

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d she was speaking the

ned her out because I was one of the few ple who could tell the se last hours in the Of much else he have since had ... tion.

... her closely on his doped automaton have been a double of ... no,' she replied, "I ... s the Fuehrer, but he

were afterwards carried out into the Chancellery grounds and set on fire with petrol.

Bloodstains are still there

Hitler's private suite consisted of three rooms and two bathrooms. There was Eva Braun's bedroom, an adjoining sitting-room and Hitler's bedroom, all intercommunicating.

You can still see the bloodstains

they were set align...

With him at the bonfire were Goebbels and Martin Bormann. They all stood to attention and gave the final Hitler salute.

I find that beyond all doubt Erich Kempka was in the Chancellery up to the night of May 1. And there is almost no one who would be better able to identify Hitler.

Much more than a chauffeur

But there is reason to be suspicious of anything Kempka says. It does not appear to have been known at the time he told his story, but Kempka was much more than Hitler's chauffeur.

He drove Hitler's car on important occasions, but he was actually a high ranking S.S. officer and commander of the Fuehrer's personal bodyguard.

If there was a plot for Hitler to escape he would have been in it. From the first the Russians have been suspicious that there was such a plot. That is why they were so reluctant to accept the Hitler death story.

"We know that Hitler had doubles," one of their Government spokesmen here in Berlin said to me. "I asure you quite definitely we have not found Hitler's body."

Major Feodor Platonov, a Russian officer who is now commandant of the Berlin sector, which includes the Chancellery, and who led the first Russian troops to enter the building to the spot where a charred body supposed to be Hitler's was found, said:

"The body was not that of Hitler. It was that of a double. Let me say quite frankly that here in Berlin many people are saying the Russians have positive proof that Hitler is dead, but for reasons only known to themselves prefer to suppress the evidence and encourage reports that Hitler escaped."

Two witnesses who vanished

These suspicions have arisen because two witnesses—Frau Kate Heusermann and a man named Echman—who claim to have identified Hitler and Eva Braun by their teeth were taken away from Berlin by the Russians as long ago as May 13 and have never been seen or heard of since.

At least one other important witness—a man named Henschel, who was an electrician in Hitler's private air raid shelter—has disappeared since the Russians took him away for interrogation.

The Russians did make every effort to establish the identity of the charred bodies by their teeth. They sought out Professor von Eicken, world famous German

told to back some ... hes

Russians maintain great secrecy

"The Russians then drove them away and nothing has been seen of either of them since. Frau Echman has been to Russian H.Q. to try to obtain news of her husband, but was told she must not ask questions."

The Russians are being very secretive about the Hitler investigation.

No statement can be obtained from them of their reasons for the prolonged detention of Frau Heusermann and Echman. But it must be assumed that they have grounds for suspicion.

It is interesting to note the supposed identification of Eva Braun was by bridge work made only three weeks before her presumed death. If there was a plot for Hitler and Eva Braun to disappear dental treatment could have been arranged for Eva Braun's double and Echman might, in all innocence, have made a false identification.

Just about that time Stumpfegger had all the equipment for his silk string operation sent to the Chancellery.

He had an X-ray taken of Eva Braun's face. The X-ray was taken at the Robert Coch Hospital in Berlin to which Stumpfegger was attached after his appointment as the Fuehrer's surgeon.

'X-ray someone at Chancellery'

Here, when not with Hitler at the Chancellery, he worked in close association with the head of the hospital, Professor Corbrandt, Germany's leading plastic surgeon.

Stumpfegger was rather mysterious about the Eva Braun X-ray. He first telephoned one of his close friends, a doctor in the S.S. Medical Corps, Fritz Fischer, and asked him if he could arrange to X-ray "someone at the Chancellery."

Fischer said yes he could. Fischer had been a surgeon in the German army, and lost his right arm when serving with one of the panzer divisions caught in the Falaise Gap.

Fischer (he has since been arrested by British Intelligence officers) told me: "The next time I saw Stumpfegger he said to me, 'I couldn't tell you over the telephone, but it is Eva Braun who is to be X-rayed.' I never took the X-ray.

"I gathered from Stumpfegger it had been decided I was too inexperienced. On May 27 Stumpfegger took Eva Braun and a

When I que... Gohrbrandt, he agreed that X-ray photographs of the patient's face might be useful to a plastic surgeon who was asked to perform an operation to change appearance.

He also said: "Officers of the American Intelligence Service seemed to have suspected I might have performed such an operation on Hitler. They questioned me very closely about it but it is not true. Nor have I changed Eva Braun's

But something would ... to be done to give credence ... pretence. Eva Braun was ... the shelter. What could hav... better than an announcem... her marriage to Hitler? Th... thing to get everybody talk... making entries in their diar...

I have now set out all the ... for suspicion.

Randall's second repo... the evidence will be pr... to-morrow.

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NEW LIGHT ON THE GREAT 'IS HITLER DEAD OR ALIVE?' MYSTERY

…OMAN TELLS OF SILENT FAREWELL … RAID SHELTER

…d from PAGE ONE)

…0 a.m. on May 1 a … the Fuehrer, who … connected to one of … silk string

…tances in which he …earance are, to say … strange. The battle … drawing to a close. … captured the Chan… (…lowing day.)

…ardment had been so … early a week that a … women who had been … the main Chancellery … d been taken every … for safety in Hitler's …

…half-past two in the … they were told the … united to say good-bye. They were surprised … of them had seen … days and they thought … e. They were lined … room near Hitler's …

… announced "The … escorted by Stump- … white surgeon's robe, … doped, half-paralysed. He extended a limp … woman in turn, then … the room back into …

… e

…st remarkable thing … remarkable scene is that … not speak a word.

… spoke—but … answer

…he is supposed to have … wish to say good-bye, … address one of the … did not reply when … to him.

…an said: "My Fuehrer, … all will be well and … will yet win the … there was no answer. … just moved on for the … ke.

…ve the name of the … scribed this scene to … would speak I had

was greatly changed. It was obvious he was drugged. His eyes were glazed and he could not look straight at you. His mind was far away." He was not with us. But it was the Fuehrer all the same."

Nothing can shake this woman's conviction that Hitler is dead.

Others who were present at this strange farewell scene are also convinced that this speechless wreck of a man was Hitler.

There were some ten women present. One of them was Goebbels's wife. She was weeping. When Hitler, or the man who was supposed to be Hitler, had left the room one of the women put her arms around Frau Goebbels and asked her what was the matter. The sobbing reply was: "I can't stand it. Two of my little ones have been put to death and now the other two must die."

When the Russians captured the Chancellery the next day and went into Hitler's private shelter they found there the bodies of Frau Goebbels and her four children. All had died from poison.

Burned bodies of man and woman

If it was a bogus Hitler who was brought into the room for the farewell ceremony, Frau Goebbels might have been a party to the deception, but it is hardly conceivable that any of the other women would have been let into the secret.

If this was a fake Hitler, it is obvious that the farewell ceremony was stage-managed so that the women present would be prepared for the news that Hitler had committed suicide, would accept it without question and corroborate the evidence of Hitler's death. If this was the intention, it was highly successful.

You must judge for yourself if such a deception could have been practised successfully on these women, who included the cook and other members of Hitler's …

at the head of Eva Braun's bed and on the couch in the sitting-room.

The question is: Were the man and woman who were shot Hitler and Eva Braun or were they two doubles who were murdered and burned as part of an elaborate escape plot?

The device of burning a body and arranging circumstantial evidence that will lead to a false identification is one with which all students of crime are familiar. Rouse and Furnace are two names which will be recalled in this connection.

In such cases evidence of identification is all-important. What is the evidence in the case of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun? Two witnesses have been produced in the British and American zones of occupied Germany.

One is a German policeman, Hermann Harnau, who says that at 6.30 p.m., May 1, he "came across" the bodies of Hitler and Eva Braun lying burning in the open air in the Chancellery grounds. Both were "clearly recognisable" although partly consumed by fire. He recognised Hitler by his moustache and Eva Braun by her suede shoes. Such is Harnau's story.

Witness describes the bonfire

There were five empty jerricans by the bodies. A jerrican contains four and a half gallons of petrol. We are asked to believe that the flames did not burn the famous Hitler moustache.

On the face of it that appears absurd. If it is true it is remarkable as the only explanation would seem to be that care must have been taken to avoid burning the face. If the body was in fact that of a double of Hitler, the object of this would be obvious.

The second witness who was found in the American zone is Erich Kempka, described as …

insisted and insisted. In the end I had to tell them, 'I tell you I am a throat specialist, not a dentist.'"

On May 9 a Russian colonel and a woman in the Russian secret service went to the consulting room of Dr Hugo Blaske, Hitler's dentist. They found that Blaske had fled to Berchtesgaden before the fall of Berlin and his practice had been taken over by Dr. Feodor Bruck.

Let me tell what happened in the words of Dr Bruck. "The Russians said they must find someone who could identify Hitler by his teeth. I told them Frau Heusermann, who was Blaske's secretary, would be able to do that. They went to her house and drove her to the Russian H.Q. in Berlin.

"When she came back she told me she had definitely identified Hitler by his teeth because of two distinguishing features—an incomplete bridge on the lower gum and a gold rim on one of the incisors.

Hitler gave her cyanide capsule

"She said she had also identified Eva Braun's teeth by her bridge, which had been made for her only three weeks ago by Echman, Blaske's mechanic.

"Frau Heusermann told me she had been in the Chancellery throughout the battle of Berlin. She last saw Hitler on April 29, when he gave her a cyanide capsule and advised her to use it if the worst happened, but assured her he was still hoping for reinforcements from the north to turn the tide.

"On May 11 the Russians returned and took both Frau Heusermann and Echman to Russian H.Q. When he returned Echman told his wife he definitely identified the bridge he had made only three weeks before for Eva Braun.

"Frau Heusermann told me the Russians had told her she must say nothing until the Russian Press and radio had announced the …

Secret of Eva Bra… and an X-ray

Hospital then went to the X-ray department of the Robert Coch Hospital.

"Unless anxious to keep the X-raying of Eva Braun as quiet as possible it is difficult to understand why Stumpfegger went about it in this way. Although he was Hitler's surgeon and was himself attached to the Robert Coch Hospital he made no appointment for Eva Braun."

Nothing was said to the head of the X-ray department. Eva Braun was X-rayed in routine way, and it would never have come to light if I had not made special inquiries at the hospital. A girl assistant, Crestina Culmsee, took the X-ray pictures.

She said: "The name Eva Braun meant nothing to me at the time. Those days we Germans were not allowed to hear about her. I wrote down her name and asked her what her complaint was, because I also have to enter this up in the book. She replied 'Lumbago.' She seemed happy and vivacious. She certainly did not look ill.

"Both she and the woman with her were very smartly dressed. I was told to take two X-ray pictures—one of the upper part of the face and one of the lower part of the body. I remember the X-ray showed nothing that would cause ill-health.

A surprising oversight

"Next day Major Weidemann came back and took away the pictures."

German doctors told me certain types of lumbago may be caused by infection of sinus and that X-ray of the upper part of the face would be essential for …

face. I did not even know she been X-rayed here in this hos… Stumpfegger never told about it."

Their marriage —another puzzle

Eva Braun is a curious figu… the great Hitler story and … mystery. Here is the story o… marriage to Hitler on April … Who performed the cerem… Who was present? No one kn… Only documentary evidence … some entries in diaries of H… aides.

These, of course, are no pro… all that the marriage took p… Everyone in the Chancellery … on April 28 that Hitler married Eva Braun. As the w… whose name I cannot gi… "The word went round."

No one seems to have … given any details … seems to have actua… …er Braun. A few days … was a marriage in … shelter in the main Chance… building with a big c… present. But the Hitler-Braun marriage, if it ever … place, was a secretive affai… Either Eva Braun or a doubl… Eva Braun designed to becom… charred woman's body must … been in Hitler's shelter in the … days. Why did Eva Braun … show herself to the other w… there? If by then only a Hitler and a fake Eva Braun … in the shelter the explanati… obvious.

An opportune announcement

A heavily doped, spee… double dressed in Hitler's … tive uniform with H… moustache and Hitler's …

...umpfegger to Hitler and procured him this post at the Chancellery. Stumpfegger had neither the qualifications nor experience to justify his appointment as Hitler's surgeon.

His appointment can be explained only on the ground that Himmler wanted as Hitler's surgeon a man on whom he could rely absolutely. Hitler's physician was Dr. Morrell, a gross, self-indulgent man weighing nearly 20 stone. He dosed the Fuehrer with vitamin pills.

Top men in German medical profession called him a "business ...

... where it [illegible] dips sharply to go under the Spree canal.

Here everyone was saying the Russians were going to blow up the tunnel and flood this section of the line. Above them the battle was raging. There were some German armoured cars near Friedrichstrasse station. It was decided that the women who were with them should remain underground while the men made a sally with the armoured cars to rush Weidammer bridge over the canal.

After a long wait one of the women went up to the street level, where shells were bursting, and found Kempka there. He told her an attempt to rush the bridge had failed. One of the armoured cars had been blown up. Bormann had been killed and Stumpfegger so badly wounded there was no hope he would survive.

His great fear of cancer

Kempka and the women made their way to a packed air raid shelter, where Kempka got out of his uniform and changed into civilian clothes. It appears he must have been able to make his way to Bavaria, where, when he was picked up by the Americans, he modestly described himself as Hitler's chauffeur and told his story of the Fuehrer's death.

I have tried to reach a definite conclusion whether there was or was not a Hitler escape plot involving the substitution of a double to play the part of the Fuehrer. The vital questions are:

What was the truth about Hitler's health?

What is the last date on which Hitler (not a possible double) is known to have been in the private air raid shelter?

What is the last date on which Hitler could have got away from Berlin?

The best and most reliable testimony about Hitler's physical condition is that of Professor von Eicken, world famous figure in medicine, who tells me up to December 30 last, when he last ...

... bomb explosion had caused a permanent injury to the ear drums, but the professor found that this was not so, and after three or four weeks Hitler had fully recovered.

The next time he saw him was last winter, when he was summoned to Hitler's underground command post in East Prussia because the Fuehrer's throat was troubling him once more.

"I had to tell him," the professor said, "that all he had got was a sore throat because he had been staying in his shelter all the time and had not been getting enough fresh air."

Up to April this year it appears that Hitler continued to be in good health and to be astonishingly optimistic about Germany's chances of winning the war.

Dr Fischer often went to see Stumpfegger in his rooms at the Chancellery and he says Stumpfegger never gave any indication that he was at all concerned about Hitler's health.

'I know positively we shall win'

Dr Fischer, who left Berlin at the beginning of April, said to me: "When I called on Stumpfegger I used to talk to him about Germany's hopeless position. As a soldier back from the front I knew the war was lost. But Stumpfegger would not believe me. He would say: 'I am not a member of the General Staff. I know nothing about strategy. But every time I see the Fuehrer I know positively we shall win the war.'"

There is, however, mass testimony that during April Hitler began to crack up. He became more stooping every day. The affliction of his left arm became more and more pronounced. So many people who knew him well tell the same story of the ageing and broken Fuehrer that it does not seem credible they were all lying, or that they could have been deceived by a Hitler double.

A walking-on part for a bogus Hitler is possible enough, but a bogus Hitler presiding at con...

... [illegible] was a broken man. He was no longer himself.

"Gebhardt," said Fischer, "told me he had left Stumpfegger with orders that the Fuehrer was not to fall into the hands of his enemies alive.

"Stumpfegger had said, 'If I have to give the Fuehrer a lethal injection what should I do? Must I give one to myself?' Gebhardt had replied, 'I do not know. Such a thing has never happened before in history. You must decide for yourself.'"

Up to what date could Hitler have got away? Escape airplanes were being flown from Gatow, some eight miles from the heart of Berlin ...

... the defence of the city. He ... Hitler was then bowed and shaken and "almost unrecognisable."

Summing up all the evidence, it seems to me that the most suspicious aspect of the strange case of Adolf Hitler is the obviousness of the clues.

The farewell appearance, the bloodstains, the charred bodies, the empty petrol cans—all these seem to bear the hallmark of careful stage management.

But after six weeks of investigation I can come to no definite conclusion except that in all probability the great Hitler mystery will be a mystery for all time.

THE EVENING STANDARD, London, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1945

Is the Fuehrer alive or dead? More light on the great mystery

HITLER TO DOCTOR: 'GO AWAY YOU'LL DRUG ME!'

BERLIN, Wednesday

There may have been an elaborate plot to cover up the disappearance of Hitler and Eva Braun. If there was such a plot Stumpfegger would principally be responsible for carrying it out, and it involved cold-blooded murder of a man and woman chosen to "double" Hitler and Eva Braun.

REPORT No. 2

Leslie Randall, Evening Standard chief reporter in Europe, to-day continues the report of his six-week investigation—in Germany, Belgium, Holland and France — into the great mystery, "Is Adolf Hitler alive or dead?"

In his first report, published yesterday, he told of the entry of Dr Ludwig Stumpfegger, of the S.S. medical corps, into the drama and of a farewell scene in the air-raid shelter at Hitler's Chancellery just before Hitler and Eva Braun are supposed to have died.

At that farewell a man who was dressed like Hitler, and looked like Hitler, but whose left arm quivered convulsively and who appeared to be doped, shook hands with a dozen or so women, Frau Goebbels among them.

But he spoke no word ... even when spoken to. And the question, "Was it Hitler, or a double put there to help out a Hitler escape plot?" remains unanswered.

There is support for believing either way.

Stumpfegger's record shows him as a man without the slightest regard for human life. He was about 35, a Bavarian, and was brought up in the same village as Himmler.

When Stumpfegger qualified as a surgeon Himmler procured him rapid promotion in the S.S. Medical Corps, and in 1942 sent him to Ravensbruck concentration camp to carry out medical experiments on prisoners there.

Appalling losses to the German Army from gangrene during the first winter campaign in Russia was considered justification for excruciatingly painful experiments on living people.

Hitler and Himmler first gave orders that such experiments were to be carried out on men professional criminals under sentence of death. Later permission was given for experiments on women political prisoners, of whom there were at one time 60,000 at Ravensbruck.

The tale of horrors perpetrated in the concentration camp would fill volumes. Prisoners selected for medical experiments were known as "the rabbits."

His paralysis experiments

It was on some of these unfortunates that Stumpfegger practised his operation for inducing paralysis.

Some of the doctors who worked under him have been arrested in the British zone and are now in prison awaiting trial as war criminals. Towards the end of 1944 Dr. Brandt, who for some [illegible] man's doctor," for he owned two factories producing vitamin medicines. He had a lucrative private practice and is reputed to have amassed a great fortune.

He got out of Berlin before the Russians encircled the city. His own story is he was sacked. He says Hitler was afraid he would be drugged and taken away and yelled at him, 'You think I am crazy. You will try to give me morphine. Get out of here.'"

During the last days of the battle of Berlin, Stumpfegger was the only medical man attending Hitler. Even those who detested him conceded that he was not lacking in courage. Stumpfegger often vowed to his friends that he would stay with the Fuehrer to the end and share his fate, whatever it might be.

Episode in a tunnel

But after the two bodies had been carried out of the air raid shelter and burned Stumpfegger made a desperate attempt to break through the Russian lines and escape.

He, with many others, waited until dark, and then dashed out of the Chancellery into the entrance of the underground railway in the square outside. Among those who were with him were Kempka, commander of Hitler's personal body-[illegible]

saw him. Hitler was a perfectly healthy man.

The professor was first called in to see Hitler in 1935 when it was believed he had cancer of the throat.

Of that visit the professor said to me:

"Hitler's voice had become very hoarse. He had made up his mind that he had cancer. The doctors attending him had been unable to make an accurate diagnosis because it was peculiarly difficult to look down his throat and they could not bring themselves to handle him sufficiently firmly. As soon as I got a clear view down his throat I could see at once that the obstruction was not malignant.

"I told him there was nothing seriously wrong with him, and that a simple minor operation was all that was required. He thought I was keeping the truth from him. He shouted at me, 'There is no need to treat me like a private patient who must be consoled.'

"After I had assured him I was keeping nothing from him he calmed and agreed to undergo the operation. I performed this three days later. It was completely successful.

"I gave him a local anæsthetic. Hitler said it made him feel quite drunk. He never took alcohol except an occasional tiny glass of brandy. After the operation Hitler slept for 22½ hours, which was quite astonishing."

Next—fear for his ears

ferences of service chiefs strains the imagination too much.

According to information which the British intelligence service regard as authentic, on or about April 24 Hitler at last began to realise the game was up. He was urged to leave Berlin while there was yet time. He refused.

'Phone summons by night

Looking at all their evidence, British intelligence are strongly inclined to the view that Hitler must be dead.

The opinion has been expressed to me that there is just a faint possibility that, against his orders and wishes, he was drugged and carried off at the last moment. Dr. Fischer tells me that on the night of April 26 he was summoned by telephone to the house of Professor Gebhardt, near Ravensbruck. Gebhardt is a lieutenant-general in the S.S. Medical Corps and Stumpfegger was his right-hand man. Fischer says that Gebhardt was very drunk.

Gebhardt, according to Fischer, said the [illegible]

lin. The last German aircraft left mid-day April 27, and the Russians captured the airfield at 2 p.m.

But Hitler could have got away later than that. He had a take-off strip almost on the doorstep of the Chancellery.

This was the Charlottenburger Chaussee, a broad highway where the Allied victory parades have been held.

It is impossible to fix the exact last day when an airplane could have taken off from there, but possibly it was as late as April 30. But by May 1 the road was cratered and under shell fire.

If a doped broken-down man in the Chancellery at 2.30 a.m. May 1 was in fact Hitler, there was then no escape for him.

There was nothing for him to do but blow his brains out. What was the earliest date on which a bogus Hitler could have been substituted for the Fuehrer? April 29—if the possibility of a bogus Hitler playing a speaking part is excluded.

'Bowed and almost unrecognisable'

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Belief Expressed Hitler May Be in Argentine

By the Associated Press.

CAMP LEE, Va., Aug. 22.—Stanley Ross, who has tracked Nazi spies into the jungles of Brazil and Venezuela and was the only American member of Argentina's pro-Allied underground organization, believes it quite possible that Hitler and Eva Braun may be in hiding in the Argentine.

"Last September we in the underground learned that the Nazis had prepared from 410 to 500 hiding places in Argentina for key Nazi leaders," Mr. Ross said in an interview here. "They had even arranged to obtain Argentine citizenship for some of them to forestall Allied attempts at extradition."

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This is a clipping from page A-3 of the Washington Star for 8-22-45
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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False Papers Jail Brother of Hitler

LONDON, Aug. 2 (Reuters). Alois Hitler, Hitler's half-brother, who used to own a much-frequented cafe in Berlin, has been arrested and handed over to the British authorities after being found in possession of false identification papers, Hamburg radio reported tonight.

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 8/3/45 29

Bishop knew in 1942 of plot to kill Hitler two years later

NEWS CHRONICLE REPORTER

TWO years and seven weeks before the attempt to kill Hitler with a bomb at Munich on July 20, 1944, the names, ranks, titles and even addresses of those who made the attempt and paid with their lives, were in the hands of the British Government, locked away in a safe at the Foreign Office.

Only one other man in Britain knew the details of the plot. He was 62-year-old the Right Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, Bishop of Chichester.

It was he who met some of the men, who two years later were to try to kill Hitler with a bomb. He met Dietrich Bonhoeffer, German pastor, who risked his life to get to Sweden and tell the bishop of the attempt that was to be made.

This is how the bishop, whose death would have been certain had the Nazis known he had the names on him, told me the story last night.

Escaped

"In May, 1942, I was in Stockholm, lecturing for the Ministry of Information and trying to contact members of the clergy who were anti-Hitler.

"One day I heard that Bonhoeffer, whom I had met in London nine years before, had escaped from Germany and wanted to see me.

"He walked into my room and said calmly: 'We are going to try and kill Hitler. Here are all the names. You know I am anti-Nazi, but I care nothing for myself.

"'But I want you to go back to the British Government with these names and ask them to promise that the men who kill Hitler shall not be treated as ordinary Hitlerites and should be allowed to make reasonable peace terms.'

List handed over

"I brought the list back to England and took it to the Foreign Secretary," the bishop went on. "I asked that the men on the list should be regarded favourably, and that the British Government should issue a statement saying that if Hitler was murdered those responsible would not be treated by us as Nazis.

"The Government's attitude was very reserved and nothing was done," he added.

All the names on the list were those who two years later actually did try to kill Hitler. There was Col.-Gen. Beck, Field-Marshal von Witzleben, Lt.-Gen. Paul von Hase, Col.-Gen. Hoepper and the rest.

The bishop told me that he had every hope that the plot would succeed.

"Nothing would have pleased me more than to have heard that he and his whole bunch had been

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OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

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Hitler's Fate Still Mystery to Army Says Ike's Aide

By HENRY WALES

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (CTPS)—Gen. Lucius Clay, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy here, told Senator Pepper (D.), of Florida, and seven Congressmen from the House Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee that the United States Army does not know whether Hitler is alive or dead.

Although the Russians have repeatedly magnified the mystery concerning the Fuehrer's fate, this marks the first time an American army official has expressed a hint that the Nazi leader may have escaped.

Still Being Sought

Clay stated that the army was searching for five political and war criminals—Hitler, Eva Braun, Bormann, Eva Braun's brother-in-law, and another unidentified person.

The statement followed an assertion by the Archbishop of Berlin, Konrad Von Preysing, to a House of Representatives appropriations committee here last week that he has good reason to believe Hitler escaped the chancellery.

Accompained by Others

The new batch of Congressmen includes Colmer (D.), of Mississippi, Zimmerman (D.), of Missouri, Wolverton (R.), of New Jersey, Hope (R.), of Kansas, Wolcott (R.), of Michigan, Lefevre (R.), of New York, and Simpson (R.), of Illinois. They are accompained by Marion Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, William Elliott, vice president of the War Production Board, James Farriss of the State Department, Sgt. Ray Malaspina of San Francisco, Calif., and Corp. Clifford Hope, son of the Congressman.

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
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MYSTERY OF HITLER IS DEEPENING

New Evidence of Last Hours

From TOM DOWNES
BERLIN, Tuesday.

THE fate of Hitler, Eva Braun, and other Nazi high-ups is still a mystery, and from the persistent stories of their disappearance it would seem that a full investigation by Scotland Yard and American G-men would be worth while.

My investigations have revealed considerable activity at Gatow airfield in a Berlin suburb and mysterious trips to the airport by motor-boat during Nazism's last hours.

Goebbels' housekeeper and governess, still living at his secret retreat on the peninsula jutting out into the tree-girt Greater Wannsee, a huge lake outside Berlin, told me the story.

Here is her diary of events in the last days:

April 20: Frau Goebbels told their six children—five boys and one girl—that as it was Hitler's birthday she would take them to the Reichschancellery to see and congratulate the Fuehrer. A few hours later a telephone call was received at the house saying that the visit to Hitler was impossible.

She Sat Knitting

April 21 and 22: Life at the house was normal. Frau Augusta Behrend, mother-in-law of Goebbels, sat in the garden knitting and reading, and no one appeared to have any anxiety regarding the future.

April 23: It was the birthday of 11-year-old Hilda. Goebbels called and stayed a few hours with his family. In the evening a small car driven by a Secret Service policeman arrived and took away Frau Goebbels, her children, and the bare toilet necessities.

April 24: A car took the servants towards Potsdam, but they could not get through and returned the same night.

April 25: Russian reconnaissance planes and fighters began to appear in greater numbers over the area.

April 26: In the evening a Marine officer appeared in the garden and told Frau Behrend to come with him immediately to a motor-boat moored down on the beach. They were going to Gatow Airport on the opposite side of the lake, he said.

Another Journey

Later that night the motor-boat returned to take away four servants, the three remaining Secret Service men and a quantity of vegetables and other food. It too left for the Gatow Airport.

Looking at various pictures of Frau Goebbels I pointed out that in some she had black hair and that in others it was light. Goebbels' housekeeper, Schroter, then made a strange remark. "Now it may be red," she said.

"EVENING NEWS"
London, England
July 24, 1945

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Nazi Sub Chief Denies Hitler and Mistress Fled Aboard U-530

By the Associated Press.

KIEL, Germany, July 21.—Admiral Eberhard Godt, operations chief for the former German Navy underseas fleet, said yesterday the German submarine U-530 which surrendered to Argentina last week, had left "Kiel or a Norwegian port" on March 3 and that neither Adolf Hitler nor Eva Braun was aboard.

The admiral said reports that Hitler and his mistress had been put ashore in Argentina by the U-530 were wild rumors.

"I certainly would have known if the U-530 had been ear-marked for any special mission," Godt said in his first statement to the press since Germany's surrender.

His statement was supported by German Admiral Helmut, a former commander of the cruiser Hipper and chief of small battle units, who said the U-530 was "leaking at the seams" and had been considered unsafe.

Bow Cut Off by U. S. Tanker.

"Surely if Hitler and Eva Braun were going to escape from Germany by submarine it would not have been on the U-530," he said. "Her bow was sheared off by an American tanker on Christmas Day, 1943, when it attacked her off the east side of the Panama Canal. It was very lucky to return to base. It's amazing how she got to Argentina."

Former Commander Heye of the German fleet, Southeast Asia area, said he was convinced Hitler died in Berlin and added:

"If he intended to escape it would have been by air, not by sea.

"He didn't like ships—he even got sick riding on his yacht on the Rhine."

If Hitler hadn't died, Heye said, "I would have heard from him."

Effort to Keep Hitler Myth Alive.

"I do not believe he could have gone away as an unknown man," he added. "* * * I say on my oath as a naval officer that I believe Hitler would not leave Germany.

"The Fuehrer could not live anywhere as Mr. X."

Heye said he believed "there is an organized effort to keep the Hitler myth alive" and that some Germans, especially those in the Hitler youth, hoped he would return someday "when they are worthy of receiving him."

Admiral Godt's latest report to the British showed six German submarines still unaccounted for. He said he believed that no submarines put to sea after the German capitulation, since all were under strict orders from Admiral Doenitz to remain in port and be turned over to the Allies under the surrender terms.

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This is a clipping from page A-2 of the Washington Star for 7-21-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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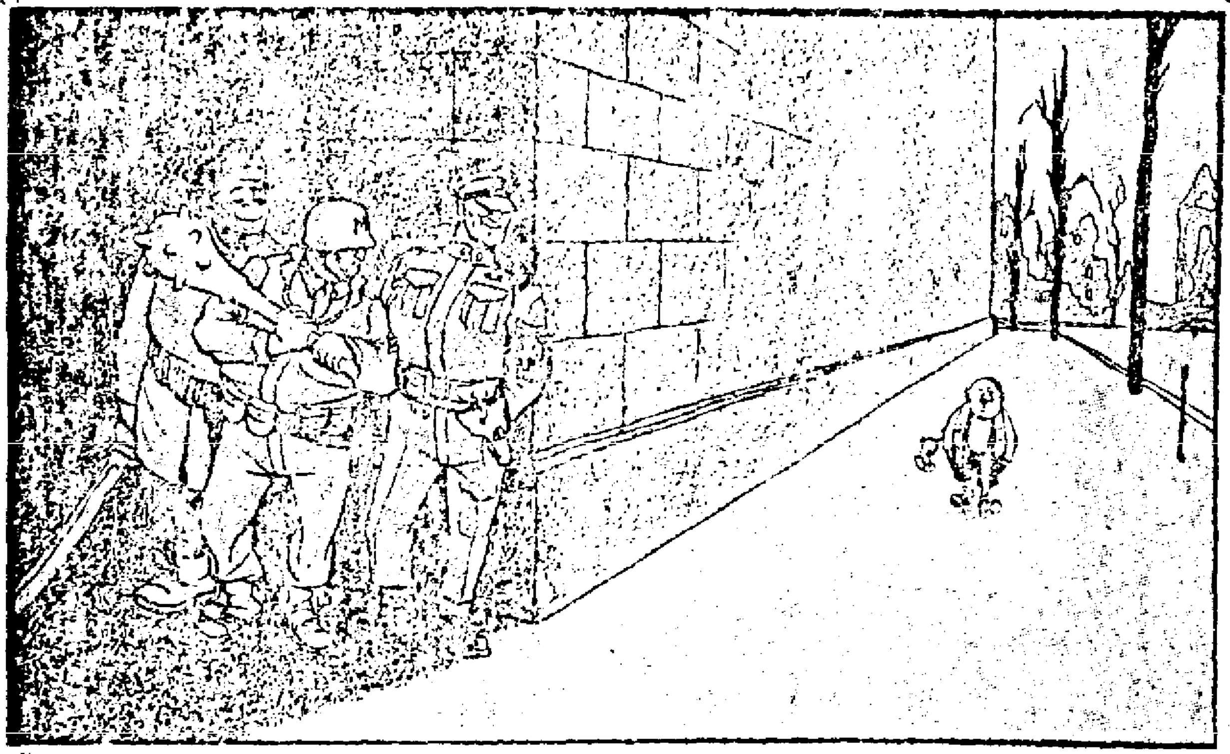
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Seems to Be Confirmed



The scuttlebutt has it that Hitler and Eva had a son; that their 11th-hour marriage was for the purpose of legitimatizing Der Fuehrer's heir. Giles, in The London Daily Express, perceives a dark future for any such displaced person.

By JACK FLEISCHER United Press Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, July 5—I found overwhelming—if circumstantial—evidence at the German Chancellery today to support the report I heard exactly two weeks ago in Berchtesgaden that Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun killed themselves just before Berlin fell to the Russians.

A thoro examination of the Fuehrer's underground bunker behind the Chancellery bore out the story told by a former chauffeur of Hitler, Erich Kempka.

In Hitler's small sitting room I found against the wall a sofa where Kempka said Hitler and Eva shot themselves to death after Hitler ordered their bodies burned so no remains would fall into the hands of the Russians.

CONVINCING PROOF

The most convincing piece of evidence was the bloodstain on the right hand portion of the sofa. It was there, Kempka said, that Eva sat when she put a bullet into her heart. The stains were on the tapestried seat and back, and on the wooden top piece of the right hand sofa arm. Others were on the concrete floor to the right of the sofa.

The stains and the arrangement of the rooms and furnishings in the bunker tallied entirely with the description Kempka gave me.

I saw a shallow, trench-like hole in the garden about eight yards from the entrance to the bunker. There, Kempka said, the bodies of Hitler and Eva were burned after being saturated with gasoline. Five bullet-riddled gasoline cans lay to one side of the bunker entrance.

BODIES NOT VISIBLE

No sign of the remains of bodies were visible in the hole. In the weeks since the reported cremation innumerable Russians and other persons have tramped thru the chancellery grounds. The garden also was torn up by shells.

Two German workmen from the chancellery with whom I talked today said Kempka was among the last persons at the chancellery then, and "he should know the true story."

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London Is Silent On Hitler Rumor

Argentine Minister Doubts Flight Story

LONDON, July 17 (U.P.).—An aura of mystery today surrounded the pre-surrender activities of Nazi U-boat 530 and responsible quarters in London refused to speculate on the possibility that Adolf Hitler and his sweetheart Eva Braun had landed in Argentina until the reports are better authenticated.

A foreign office commentator recalled that the Argentine government issued a statement shortly after the German submarine surrendered recently, saying no political passengers were aboard.

[In Buenos Aires, Argentine Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino said last night that the government was alert to the possibility that Hitler and Eva Braun had been landed on the Argentine coast by submarine and had "taken measures, although there is no evidence to support the belief that such landings were made."

["All reports on the matter are suppositions and conjectures without any basis of fact," he said.]

One report, reaching London, said that Hitler and Eva had taken up residence on an immense German-owned estate in Patagonia. Another said that a rubber dingy with several men had been seen heading for the coast several hundred miles south of Mar Del Plata, where the submarine surrendered.

Months ago Argentina pledged not to harbor war criminals and a source close to the foreign office said Britain expects the pledge to be honored.

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
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'Poor One at That':

'Hitler Body' That of Double Red Staff Officer Reveals

In Hitler's Air-Raid Shelter, Berlin, July 4 (Reuters). — The charred body found by Soviet officers in this concrete fastness beneath the Reich Chancellery was not that of Hitler, a Russian staff officer told me today as he showed me round this fantastic structure.

"It was a double, and a rather poor one at that," the officer, a member of Marshal Gregori Zhukov's staff said. "We were so convinced that the body left behind was not Hitler's that the experts who examined the body ordered its immediate reinterment in the garden."

The officer added that no trace was found of any body resembling that of Eva Braun, Hitler's supposed wife, who was reported to have died with him.

The story of Hitler's death in this shelter 40 feet below the Chancellery's garden, and the burning of the body in the trench outside—as told by the German Policeman Kernau to the 21st army group—fits in perfectly, however, with the evidence on view here, right down to five petrol cans, all marked with the SS sign, outside the main entrance.

Corroboration is so overwhelming as to be almost suspicious.

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 7-5-45

Blood on Hitler's Sofa May Be a Clue

By JACK FLEISCHER

BERLIN, July 4 (UP)—Bloodstains on a sofa in Adolf Hitler's underground Chancellery shelter provided additional evidence that the Nazi fuehrer and his mistress-bride Eva Braun shot themselves.

On June 20, I reported the story told by Eric Kempke, Hitler's personal chauffeur, that Hitler and Eva shot themselves dead on the sofa in the shelter. Kempke said he helped carry Eva's body outside, where she and Hitler were cremated, their bodies soaked in gasoline.

I found today the shallow, trench-like hole where, according to Kempke, the bodies were burned. Nearby where five bullet-riddled gasoline cans which, he had told me at Berchtesgaden, were used to saturate the bodies.

The Chancellery workmen, Alfred Boehm and Hans Krause, confirmed to me that Kempke was one of those at the Chancellery at the end and they said he ought to know the true story.

Boehm and Krause are now working for the Soviets. They are in charge of the Chancellery power house. For the first time, they turned on the electricity today, and it may now be possible to get more evidence of Hitler's death.

I visited the shelter before the lights were turned on. I found, by the light of flashlights and candles, the blood stains on the right hand side of the sofa, where Kempke said Eva shot herself. There were bloodstains also on the tapestried seat and back and on the wooden top piece of the right-hand sofa arm.

There was no sign of bodies in the trench where Kempke said Hitler and Eva were cremated. But the bodies may have been removed and hidden. Also innumerable persons have trampled over the spot since April 30, which Kempke named as the suicide day.

LONDON, July 4 (U... correspondent Richard ... reported from Berlin today ... Russians had found a ... sembling Adolf Hitler but ... cided it was a "bad doub...

This is a clipping from page 7 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 7-5-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FIVE

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

57 JUL 8 1945

74 JUL 20 1945

302

MRS. HITLER: The Story of Eva Braun

SHE LIKED SCOTCH—AND CHANEL No. 5

Express staff reporter George Millar, while on his way back to Paris from Germany, met Hitler's butler, Arthur Kannenberg, and heard from him this inside story of Hitler's association with Eva Braun, who, two days before Berlin fell to the Russians, became Frau Hitler :—

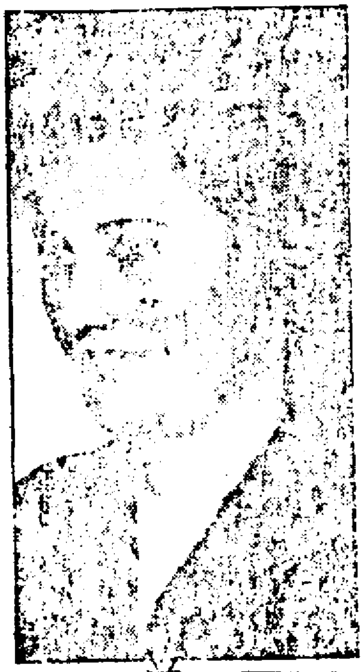
ADOLF HITLER loved Eva Braun, a woman with a thick provincial accent, and he loved her passionately and faithfully from the day that he met her in the Munich house of his greatest friend, the round-backed photographer Heinrich Hoffman.

"She was not clever, she was not particularly gay. But she had a strange attraction," said Kannenberg

"She had long natural blonde hair which fell to her shoulders Her face was rather beautiful.

"Hitler gave her a handsome annual allowance. She got her clothes from Munich and from Italy until the last year of the war.

"She would have liked to use make-up, but that was forbidden by Hitler."



EVA BRAUN

SHE PLAYED THE EMPRESS

AFTER 1932, when Hitler carried her off from her second-rate job as secretary to the photographer Hoffman, Eva Braun's permanent home was in the Berghof at Berchtesgaden.

In the Berlin Fuehrerhaus, at 77, Wilhelmstrasse, a suite of three small rooms with a private bathroom was reserved always for Eva Braun, although only seldom was she permitted to appear there.

In the later days of the war she was usually in Berlin. But up to 1943 she went there only for one or two weeks. Then she went out almost every night to the theatre or the opera, but never with Hitler.

Nearly always she was accompanied by her younger sister, Greta, who was married to General Fegelein, liaison officer between Himmler and Hitler.

"Inside the house, with the Fuehrer's intimate circle, Eva Braun was apt to play the empress. But even so she had to be correct in front of us. We never heard her call him anything but Mein Fuehrer, while to us he always spoke of Fraulein Braun.

"Outside the house she had to play the modest young girl."

MEAT AND DRINK

KANNENBERG said that Eva Braun was no gentle girl who murmured always, "Yes, Adolf."

"For example," he said, "she ate meat and loved it. It amused me to see her wolfing a steak, ignoring his disapproval.

"And she liked her drink, especially Scotch whisky, which she drank during the day, and dry champagne, which she drank at night.

"She was not allowed to smoke in his presence, but out of it she chain-smoked and he often carped at the smell of tobacco in her rooms.

"When he was not there she sometimes painted her toe nails. She used perfume excessively, Chanel No. 5 especially.

"Hitler could not bear perfume. He had special unscented shaving soap and the only soap he would use was Lilien Milch Seife, a kind of baby soap.

"Their main quarrels were over alcoholism. Not that she was a heavy drinker, but Hitler was a teetotaler.

£8,750 GIFT ON BIRTHDAY

"EVA BRAUN had no fear of Hitler, because she knew that he loved her," said Kannenberg.

"He spoke to her always in soft, crooning bubbling tones. He loaded her with presents which I had to buy.

"Her age was a secret, but I judged her to have been 35 this year. Her birthday was February 6.

"On that day I had to have something special ready. The last birthday present was a diamond drop pendant that cost 175,000 marks (normally £8,750).

"He gave her mink and other furs, and other presents galore, mostly diamonds.

"Despite everything, Eva Braun never forgot her bourgeois upbringing. She was apt to overdress

BATTLES IN THE SNOW

"WHEN things were normal or holidayish at the Berghof they breakfasted together between 9 and 10 in the rest room. If it were summer they would go for a walk in the park or into the mountains.

"In winter they might have a snowball battle on the terrace or they often played table-tennis. She played not badly, but he was awkward, since he considered games fripperies."

DAILY EXPRESS
London, England
June 11, 1945

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Der Fuehrer Still May Be Alive Russian Marshal Warns World

'We Have Not Discovered Any Corpse Which Could Be Listed as His' Red Says

BERLIN, June 9.—The great mystery of the whereabouts of Adolf Hitler — dead or alive — deepened today as Soviet Marshal Zhukov warned that the Nazi Fuehrer may not be dead.

"We have not discovered any corpse which could be identified as Hitler's," the Russian military leader said flatly.

Zhukov said that Hitler married Eva Braun, his closest female friend for many years, only two days before Berlin fell.

Previously high Russian sources had claimed that a body "almost certainly" identified as Hitler's had been found in the great underground fortress beneath the reichschancellery.

It was there that German propagandists said that Hitler died, "in defense of Berlin."

Mystery Continued

Zhukov, Russian representative on the Allied Control Commission, said that he would make no definite statement about Hitler and what he referred to as his "very mysterious" fate.

"He could have taken off at the last minute," he said, "because the airfield was at his service. We know this because we found references to it in the diaries of adjutants of the German general staff."

Col. Gen. Berzarin, Russian garrison commandant of Berlin, offered the opinion that Hitler has gone into hiding somewhere in Europe, possibly with (Generalissimo Francisco) Franco.

This Russian officer said that "we have found several bodies which might be Hitler's, but we cannot yet state that he is dead."

The most authoritative previous report on Hitler said that four bodies had been found in Hitler's underground hideout. Charred by bombs and flame-throwers they were examined exhaustively an unnamed but reportedly high Russian source said.

After thorough examination, one of them was identified as Hitler this previous story said. The Russian source stated that the Soviet government did have some lingering doubts, however, and for that reason did not make an official statement of the reported identification.

Death Reports Vary

Various reports have said that Hitler died of an injection of poison administered by his doctor, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage brought on by bomb wounds, or was partly paralyzed and subsequently died from the attack on his life last year.

Nazi propagandists, of course, said he died a "warrior's" death, as Russian forces engulfed Berlin.

Significantly, Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop still is unreported, dead or alive. The present German mayor of Berlin, under the Russians, said he did not know what had happened to Hitler, but: "Some say that he is still alive."

RECORDED

EX-61

NOT RECORDED
87 JUN 15 1945

57 JUL 3 - 1945

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION 6/10/45

304

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Hitler's Corpse Found by Reds

Examination Shows Poison Caused Death

BERLIN, June 6 (U.P.).—Adolf Hitler's body has been found and identified with fair certainty, it was learned from a high Russian military source here today.

The body, smoke-blackened and charred, was one of four discovered in the ruins of the great underground fortress beneath the new Reichschancellery after the fall of Berlin.

These four bodies, any one of which answered pretty well to Hitler's description, were removed and carefully examined by Russian army physicians. All were badly burned from the flame-throwers with which the Red army soldiers finally cleared out the underground command post where Hitler and his leading Nazis made their last-ditch stand.

After careful examination of teeth and other characteristics, the Russians singled out one body which they believed almost certainly is that of the Nazi fuehrer.

Asked why no official announcement of the discovery has been made yet by Moscow, this Russian source said as long as any element of uncertainty exists the Russians do not wish to state definitely that Hitler's body has been found.

EX-8

RECORDED
JUN 9 1945

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION 6/7/45

DVH:EVO

cc - SIS, European Desk

SE[X]T - VIA U.S. ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

65- ... 30

Date: EX - 27 September 12, 1945

To: [redacted]
Berlin, Germany

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF HITLER
[redacted] Informant

Reference is made to your communication in the above-entitled matter dated August 20, 1945. Although the story told by [redacted] seems incredible, it is desired that you follow this matter carefully and report any further pertinent developments.

DELIVERED BY
SEP 13 1945
MESSENGER - SIS

b1 b3

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

SEP 13 4 16 PM '45

56 SEP 19 1945

307

THE BRIGHTER SIDE----

Just an Idea! Hitler in U. S.?

By DAMON RUNYON

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It is just an idea, of course.

Marshal G. K. Zhukov, the Russian conqueror of Berlin, thinks Der Fuehrer may have lammed to Spain in a plane (hah, a rhyme!) and is being harbored by Franco, but that is just an idea, too.

You ask where in the United States?

There you have got me.

But in line with the logic of the keener criminal mind which reasons that safety for the fugitive lies in the crowd and where you are least expected to be, it might be on Manhattan Island in New York City.

Brooklyn is a good place, too.

Only dumb lammasters take to the open spaces or the hills where the population is scarce. There you leave trails and movement is quickly noted because it is unusual. Besides the means of subsistence are difficult to obtain.

You can live a long life and die in New York City without your next door neighbor giving you a second glance or bothering to inquire your identity or pursuits.

I imagine Hitler, without his Charley Chaplin moustache and with his bangs trimmed, would be a most commonplace looking fellow who could stand next to you at the bar of a cider stube in Yorkville drinking apple juice and not attract your attention.

He is supposed to have married his sweetheart, Eva Braun, two days before Berlin fell. She is no doubt with him in life or death and if the former, she and her Adolf could wander hand in hand along Broadway, and may be doing so at this very moment.

They could be living at one of our swanky Fifth Avenue hotels in great luxury speaking only German and they would be dismissed as merely a couple of the rich refugees who have crowded our high toned taverns the past few years, an offense (I may say) by their ostentation and display to a large number of good Americans.

Papers?

Who asks the stranger in our midst for papers except under the most unusual circumstances?

How did Hitler and his Eva get here?

The same way the Nazi spies used to get here, I suppose. By submarine that landed them somewhere along the eastern coast. It may have been by plane but the submarine seems more logical.

And what happened to the submarine?

Did it surrender, or was it beached somewhere and did all the members of the crew come ashore to mingle with the throng?

Now, look. If you are going to make this too tough for me I will have to quit you. I have not yet expanded my idea to cover every conceivable point.

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And they will see Mrs. Hitler, the former Eva Braun, in almost every bedraggled old bagpipe panhandling in the streets, though why I should depict either of the pair as ultimately destitute I do not know. They have to wind up bums to make the story good, though the truth probably is that Der Fuehrer glommed plenty and planted it somewhere.

I do not know if there are any charges against Mrs. Hitler but her old man is War Criminal No. 1 and it seems to me the Allies ought to offer a reward for information leading to his apprehension which is the way the FBI eventually got John Dillinger who was a No. 1 criminal of his time and kind, too.

John was walking around the streets of Chicago in the safety of the crowds and also a disguise, and was even going to the movies when the dame who became notorious as "The Woman in Red" put the finger on him to get the reward. John was killed by the FBI fellows when leaving the theater. A big reward might turn up a stool pigeon on Hitler.

My idea does not encompass the possibility of Der Fuehrer attending the movies, like Dillinger. I just have not given that angle any thought as yet, but should that be Adolf's intention he better skip one at the little Carnegie I saw if he does not want his conscience (?) to cause him to give himself up. That is the film that depicts his prison camp atrocities.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

308

JDD:rol

June 23, 1945

Mrs. [redacted]
[redacted]
Wausau, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated June 19, 1945.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Milwaukee (With copies of incoming)

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JUN 25 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

309

Janson, Wis
June 19, 1945

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover –

I've written to you before and I want to relieve myself of a peculiar situation. I have read we do not believe Hitler is dead. Last summer, don't remember month, I was up town shortly before 12 noon or very shortly after 1 o'clock P.M. Several people seemingly coming out of a car by American National Bank and looking rather strangely at the surroundings. One man looked so much like Hitler and shocked me and I wondered should I call the police attention. It may be it's a ... Well I still ... the man who ... Hitler looked down at me & I ...

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-[illegible]

30 JUN 1945

EX - 20

310

at him (that is to trot) ... of him. His
eyes were expressionless. Meek
expressionless (pleasant-looking). His
moustache covered his whole upper lip. He
wore a certain shade of brown hat & his ...
a certain shade of brown as I remember.
He was a pretty good-sized man. Anyone
could tell he was a stranger. I ...
when I got home what I had ...
ever anyone looked like Hitler I had ...
him." I really feel I should tell you ...
There is a young man by name John
Wiechmann whose father-in-law has ...
money and I have heard that very ...
the son-in-law is called to the ...
board the father-in-law makes
a big fuss. Now I wonder why ...
boys have to serve who have no money
lost their security, father, when little ...
and are dependent upon ... to support
their mother.
I feel I should report the Hitler
incident to you, even tho' I may be wro...

concern the man who looked like Hitler. I'm sure they were [illegible]

Sincerely

Mr. [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

HWC:FVB

June 27, 1945

65-53615-38

Mr. [redacted]

Menlo Park, California

Dear Mr [redacted]

I have received your communication postmarked June 15, 1945, and want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our San Francisco Field Office which is located at One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729, San Francisco 4, California.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
JUN 27 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]

65-53615-3X

[redacted]

[illegible]

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There you have got me.

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Brooklyn is a good place, too.

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They could be living at one of our swanky Fifth Avenue hotels *in great luxury speaking only* German and they would be dismissed as merely a couple of the rich refugees who have crowded our high toned taverns the past few years, an offense (I may say) by their ostentation and display to a large number of good Americans.

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65-53615-3X

ENCLOSURE

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65-53615-3X

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

65-53615-3X1

RECORDED 186

INDEXED AUG 22 1945

EX-25

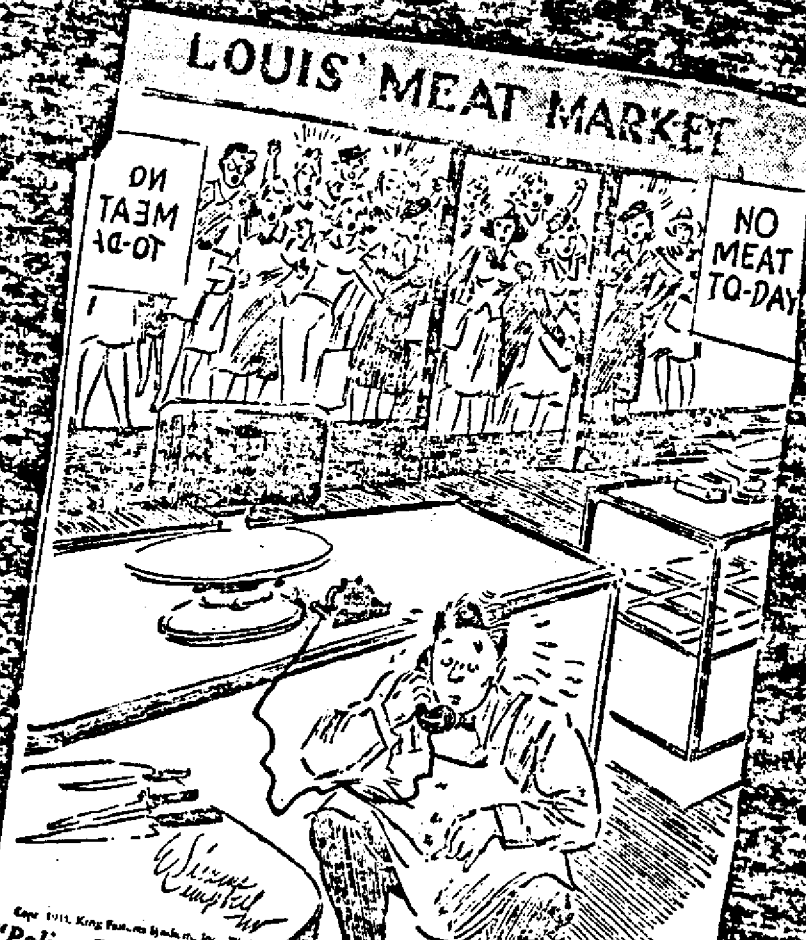
File-5-

47

37 AUG 30 1945

317

318



"Police Department? I haven't done anything! I just have no meat and I want a police escort home!"

SAFETY VALVE

Hate

Editor — With amazement and sorrow, I have read the answers to Clarence E. Rust's letter protesting our atrocities in the war, in Japan specifically. A great cry of "Remember Pearl Harbor!" shuts out our horizons from us, and with nothing but belly-thought-out hate for our fellow man we turn against the very things we think we're fighting for. Let us remember Pearl Harbor, in truth, and bring to an end this out-Heroding of Herod, this becoming fascist ourselves to stamp out fascism, [illegible] this continuing, unnecessary slaughter of the sons of the earth. NAOMI McLANE.

Oakland.

[illegible] depends upon replacements available.

If all civilian men deferred for other than physical disqualification were now drafted in the next six months, thousands of soldiers with one to three years' service and lacking the miraculous 85 points for discharge, could be sent home. S/SGT. K. V. MOORE.
CPL. E. A. RUTTKAY.

New York.

Opinion

Editor—Here is one who agrees with Clarence Rust in his recent comment in the Safety Valve. I believe there must be many millions of the same opinion [illegible] Mr. Rust shows that he does some thinking on his own and that

Margarine

Editor—[illegible] like to predict that ration [illegible] for margarine will soon be raised to the required butter points, on one excuse or another. The earlier low points for margarine, together with its low price, resulted in so many people using it as to frighten the butter people, and they will manage to persuade OPA to keep on raising, two points at a time. E. G. BARTLETT.

San Francisco.

Bilbo

Editor — Hurrah for Chester Rowell for his column June 30 against Bilbo and his anti-democratic filibuster on FEPC! I agree with every word he says. I would just like to make one further conclusion. He points out that each Senator not only represents his locality but the whole country. We in California are just as concerned with a Senator from Mississippi as with those we elect. It is therefore in our interest to see that the anti-poll-tax bill is passed, so that all Representatives in Congress really represent the people, and not allow a few representing the reactionary Southern oligarchy to filibuster and kill democratic measures.

CHARLOTTE TRAVIS.

San Anselmo.

Krupp

Editor — The news that Alfred Krupp, the German munitions king, may be tried as a war criminal is a real move in the direction of preventing another war. Aren't the men who made World War II possible the greatest criminals? The big industrialists, big bankers and big estate owners of Germany took the big Nazis to their bosoms and shared their wealth and power with them.

San Francisco. JAMES BARD.

Replacement

Editor—To many thousands of soldiers sweating out V-E Day in the ETO, seeing the film, "Two Down and One to Go," offered little, if any, encouragement on prospects of getting home soon. Our interpretation of the picture was that releases from the Army depend entirely on the home boys becoming 18 years of age.

There is a large reservoir of healthy men in the States between the ages of 18 and 35 who have stayed out of the Army through deferments of one kind or another. We have men in the Army qualified to fill any civilian job in the [illegible] are entitled to be sent [illegible] chances of getting [illegible]

he definitely is not in the class of our "14-year average."

ALICE WEAVER S[illegible]

Piedmont.

Meat

Editor—Up here our restaurants are closing, our meat supply stopped, black markets handy. I was wondering when the squandering nuts in Washington are going to give us a break, or do they want us to take it ourselves. We had meat all week until OPA closed our small slaughterhouse, so we can't get any meat.

PETER E. RAUSCHER.

Crescent City.

FEPC

Editor — During this war that has finally bared the sickening brutalities of the master race ideal in operation, America at home was provided with an official conscience to scourge its own master racists. Along with billions to equip our war, and hundreds of millions to regulate our civilian economy, we afforded ourselves one small half-million dollar agency to nudge us when our prejudice imperiled our productivity. I refer to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, the FEPC.

If some turn of fate had permitted Hitler to conquer America, he would have found many men here to adapt and carry out his racial theories without a twinge of conscience. It is these same men who are now throttling the FEPC. To them it is an intermeddling irritant. Conscience always will be irritating to those beyond its summons.

STANLEY VAN VLIET WHITE.

Redwood City.

Tolerance

Editor—It is quite the fashion for our people of today's America to emphasize the stamping out of the enemy doctrine of imperialism as exemplified by the recently defunct Italian and German governments, and by the swiftly crumbling imperial militaristic empire of Japan. But do we consider that we ourselves have recently in California miserably failed to measure up to our high sounding pretensions of equality and fair treatment of our own racial minorities? We note with indeed a profound sense of shame acts of terrorism promoted in Fresno and Tulare counties by hoodlum elements against American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Surely it is of doubtful credit to us to boast of our Nation's democra[illegible] when we are faced by the fact [illegible] intolerance [illegible]

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Washington, D.C., Likes Letters

YES, the Congressman does read the letters he gets from his constituents—and he generally answers them, a courtesy that may be due partly to the fact that the Congressman does not have to pay postage on official business.

The Senators and Representatives assiduously follow the mail that they receive, because in that way they know what their constituents are thinking about, how they are thinking, and a letter is proof that the constituent is in earnest in advancing his thoughts.

The Congressman, in the Upper or Lower House, is a "representative" of the people. He is not bound to follow even the consensus of his constituents' views—he should know more on the subject than the remote citizen does. But the Congressman must give consideration to those views, explain himself, and so far as the facts warrant, reflect the majority opinion of his constituency.

But the men in Washington won't know what those views are unless the citizen writes—so WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN when you have a definite idea on legislation. In fact, it is your DUTY to do that.



'This'd make a wonderful shot! Congress would stand and cheer—and you'd be applauded in every movie house! Too bad I'm out of film!"

WHY? THEY ASK.

To The San Francisco Examiner:

Why aren't our American boys coming home who have served overseas for three years and have eighty-five points or over?

The reason is lack of space on the boats but we want to know WHY there is room for all these foreign brides and their children and our boys who have been fighting and dying for our country can't get home.

Why aren't these foreigners made to stay in their own countries until victory is ours. Let our tired and weary Yanks come home.

MRS. JOHN REYNOLDS, MRS. JOHN LOCKE, MRS. FRANK A. LOUX, MRS. ANN M. SCHWAGERL, MRS. JOHN EDNOFF, FRANCES NEAR, MRS. ROBERT COOPER, MRS. J. H. WILLIAMS, MRS. FLORENCE GRAY WINTER.

The Examiner does not print anonymous letters in The Editor's Mail Box, nor letters addressed to any one but The Editor of The Examiner. Letters must contain name and address, though both will be withheld if the writer expresses a wish to have them withheld.

1[illegible]-3415-31

[illegible] CONFIDENTIAL
BY [illegible]

Date: October 3, 1945

To: [redacted]
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Present Location of Adolf Hitler
and Eva Braun

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted a memorandum containing information on the above matter. You will note that this information was secured from one [redacted] of Buenos Aires, Argentina who is regarded as reliable.

[redacted] calls attention to the similarity between [redacted] whom he knew in Berlin, Germany, and Eva Braun referred to as the paramour of Hitler who allegedly has a sister named [redacted] furnished photographs of [redacted] taken in 1924. A copy of this photograph is attached.

It is [redacted] thought that Eva Braun actually is Eva Pechstein and that this constitutes a lead which might be pursued in attempting to locate Hitler at the present time.

Enclosure

cc Acting Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

OCT 11 1945

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RCT:VA

Berlin, Germany
20 August 1945

~~SECRET~~
Via Army Pouch

Director, FBI

Attention SIS European Desk

Re: Present Whereabouts of Hitler — [redacted], informant

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a two-page Secret report made by CIC team 970/16 under date of 28 July 1945. This concerns [redacted] who was born at San Francisco on [redacted] came to Germany at a very early age and became a German citizen through re-naturalization of his parents. Later he entered the Luftwaffe. He is now allegedly anxious to regain his lost American citizenship and to return to the United States.

You will note th[redacted] tells a fantastic story of his associati[on] with two girls in Tonning—a town near the Danish-German border. According to this story, HITLER went to Japan in April 1945, but returned to Germany, where he was seen on June 10.

There is no way of evaluating the credibility of [redacted] as an informant, and this information is being passed on merely as a matter of interest

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

SA

EX - 27

Enclosure

Schaye, Berlin Germany
DVH 9.13-45

RECORDED & INDEXED

67 ... 65-53615

30 SEP

EX - 27

[redacted] elief that should Adolf Hitler still be alive, the [redacted] family would know where he is located. [redacted] said that after studying the photographs o[redacted]nd Eva Braun, he was of the opinion that the two individuals were identical and that the true name of Eva Braun is actually [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he believed it was more than a coincidence that the sister of Eva Braun referred to in the above mentioned article in a recent issue of Life magazine should have been the name Gretel, sinc[redacted]also had a sister named Greta or Gretel Braun.

[redacted] has a reputation of being completely reliable.

Office of the Legal Attaché
Buenos Aires, Argentina
September 5, 1945

SE[redacted] - AIR COURIER

Director, FBI

Re: Present Location of Adolf Hitler
and Eva Braun
Security Matter - C

Dear Sir:

On August 20, 1945 [redacted] Buenos Aires, Argentina, came to the Office of the Legal Attaché and volunteered the following information:

[redacted] stated that in 1924 he resided at the home of one [redacted] Berlin, Germany. [redacted] indicated that the [redacted] family was extremely wealthy and that they were at that time the owners of the [redacted] Manufacturing Company.

[redacted] indicated that he did not personally know [redacted], nor had he ever met his one son, but that he had been well acquainted with [redacted] and her two daughters, Eva and Greta, who were 17 and 24 years of age, respectively, in 1924.

[redacted] stated that in 1924 he had heard members of the [redacted] family mention the name of Adolf Hitler and that he, [redacted] was aware of the fact that Hitler frequently visited the family of [redacted]

In 1943, an Argentine friend of [redacted] who happened to be of German descent, was removed from the Argentine Embassy in Berlin and returned to Argentina. This friend advised [redacted] that Hitler visited the [redacted] family every time that he came to Berlin.

RECORDED

According to [redacted] the purpose of his visit to this office was to furnish a photograph of [redacted] and her two daughters, Eva and Greta, which photograph was taken in the garden of their summer home in Berlin, Germany in 1924

EX - 10

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and to call attention to what he considered to be a strong resemblance between [redacted] in view of the fact that he had secured a photograph of [redacted] which had been taken from a recent issue of Life magazine. It was [redacted] belief that should Adolf Hitler still be alive, the [redacted] family would know where he is located. [redacted] said that after studying the photographs of [redacted] and Eva Braun, he was of the opinion that the two individuals were identical and that the true name of Eva Braun is actually [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he believed it was more than a coincidence that the sister of Eva Braun referred to in the above mentioned article in a recent issue of Life magazine should have the name Gretel, since [redacted] also had a sister named Greta or Gretel.

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

WTB/ems
Enclosures
105-214

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[illegible] anything -

the [illegible] of [illegible],
in which one Mexico [illegible] in [illegible]
fascist-minded countries - because
Hitler is still at large we must
believe he has a card to come back
with something -

Sincerely

[redacted]

JJK:hh

65-53615-32

RECORDED

EX-78

September 24, 1945

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 11, 1945, the content of which has been carefully noted. I want you to know that your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau are greatly appreciated.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our San Francisco Field Division, which is located at 111 Sutter Building, San Francisco 4, California.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: San Francisco (with copies of incoming correspondence)

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
SEP 24 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51 OCT 16 1945

[redacted]

R[?]mond 6,
Sept 11 - 4
Y

Dear Sir:

I have read in papers about you hunting Hitler, Maybe you will laugh like my family at me. But I thought I sa[w] him on the San Pablo road in May. I started laughin[g] we were driving, my daughte[r] and she said "What are yo[u] laughing at? I said "that ma[n] looked like Old Hitler"

I was near Berkley betwe[en] Oakland & Richmond In an old Ford. It Could be Possible you k[now] [redacted]

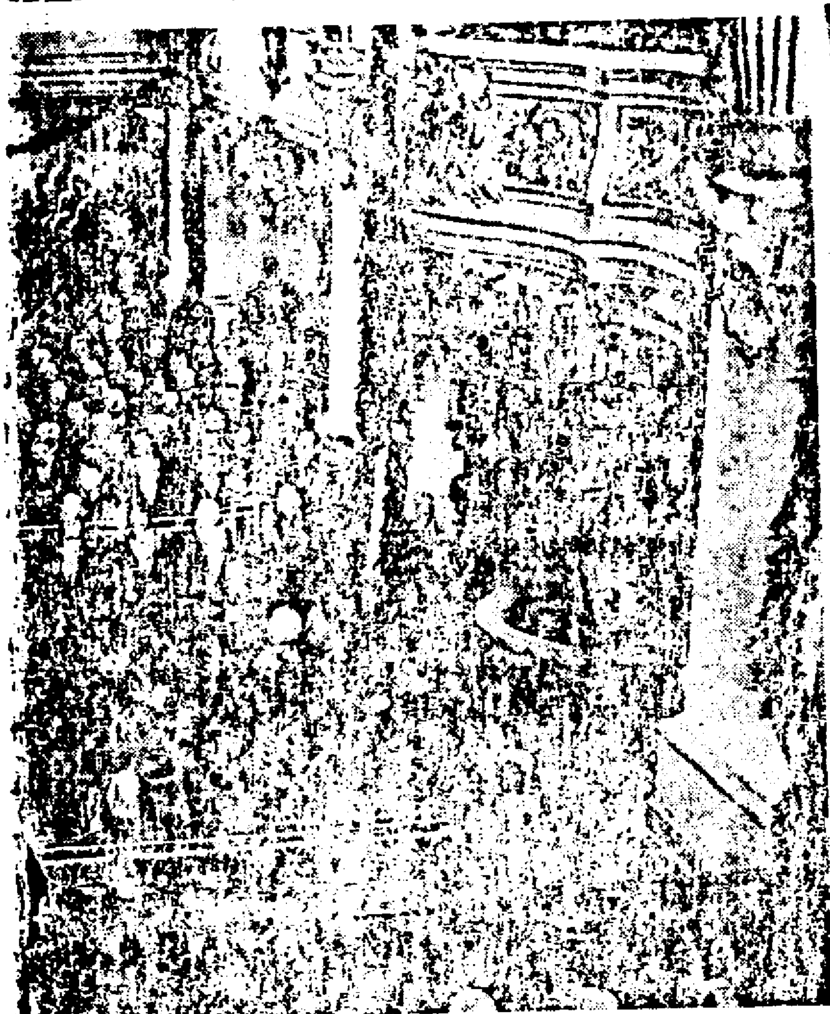
P.S. He sat so stiff & stilled is [o]ne thing I noticed.

Ack.
cc. San Francisco 9/18/45
JOK

[redacted] Calif.

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ATELLITES IN AND OUTSIDE OF GERMANY WHO HELPED HI



epublic after his selection as Reichschancellor in 1933

The New York Times



Axis partners—Hitler and Mussolini in Italy in



by him.



s news, but he assured the mem- ·s that he would not hold up the nouncement unduly and that it uld not wait upon full, formal cupation of Germany.

If the end of hostilities takes the rm of a three-power declaration itain's V-E Day plans may be anged. But until further notice Government wants the urches to be open and the bells ng; it also wants thanksgiving rvices on the Sunday following E Day, flood-lighting wherever ailable but not full street light- g; bonfires of non-salvagable terial, full programs in all aces of entertainment; later ours for dancing than normal, oen-air celebrations, longer hours r saloons, parades on thanksgiv- g Sunday and food stores to be ept open long enough to prevent eople from going hungry.

Censorship to Be Relaxed

LONDON, May 1 (U.P.)—An im- nediate relaxation of British cen- orship will come with V-E day it a security check will be kept r military, naval and air news eaving Britain until Japan is de- ated, it was disclosed today.

Rear Admiral George P. Thom- on, director of British press cen- rship, said that "everything will e thrown open (after V-E day) xcept military, naval and air mat- ers that might affect the war in e Pacific."

All news transmitted abroad still vill be censored but with a parti- u- ar eye to such matters as move- ents of troop ships and air power the Pacific. Physical operations hould be speeded "considerably," homson predicted.

Bans of news of Britain's civil iefense will be lifted after victory n Europe and war correspondents will be allowed to give details of neroic exploits and to identify spe- cific military units that were blacked out for military security reasons during the war in Europe.

Truman Wary on News Break

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—President Truman left the White House at 5:30 P. M. today for the Blair House.

White House reporters, anxious over war developments, asked him:

"Are we safe to go home for the night?"

The President smiled and said he couldn't answer that.

When he left last night, the President had assured reporters they were safe to go home for the evening.

PARIS, May 1 (AP)—Reports per- sisted at Supreme Headquarters hat the Germans might be ex- ected at any moment to accept e United Nations' demand for conditional surrender.

VARGAS ANNOUNCES HE SUPPORTS DUTRA

Brazil President Says His Own Mission Is Ended—Pledges Free, Peaceful Election

By FRANK M. GARCIA

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 1—In his may Day address celebrating Brazil's Labor Day in the Vasco de Gama football stadium, President Getulio Vargas told 60,000 workers that his "mission" was completed and that he was ready to retire to private life.

"I have done my work. In my fifteen years as President of Brazil I have lifted the nation and the workers' conditions to levels unheard of before. My mission completed, I shall return to private life, placing the Government in the hands of those whom the people may lawfully elect," Senhor Vargas declared.

He also took occasion to attack the opposition elements that had been criticizing him lately in the press. He maintained that those who today exhibited themselves as democratic leaders would have been condemned earlier for crimes of oppression and ineptness and as enemies of the interests of Brazil.

Enumerates Social Gains

President Vargas added, however, that he was leaving office "with malice toward none," saying that he had worked for the people and for the aggrandizement of his country. He specified that he had labored for peace and had made possible labor laws for the benefit of the people as a whole.

In reviewing the progress of Brazil's social legislation, he enumerated the eight-hour work day, minimum salary scale and pension laws and institution of savings banks. "Under my administration," said Senhor Vargas, "Brazil has prospered, whereas before that time Brazil was a colony of foreign financiers who had chained the countr yto them by means of loans. We were a weak nation, divided, its unity threatened; culturally and economically, we were retarded; but today teh nation is strong and respected, having good credit abroad."

There are many persons, he went on, who had accused the government of totalitarianism, yet it was his Government that had outlawed fascism before the war commenced; it was his administration, he maintained, that had prepared the nation for the world conflict against nazism-fascismrpq, b . .N against Nazi-fascism and had aligned Brazil at the side of the United Nations.

Supports Dutra Candidacy

President Vargas cited the achievements of the Brazilian Army, Navy and Air Force, at home and abroad, mentioning especially the exploits of the Army contingents fighting in Italy.

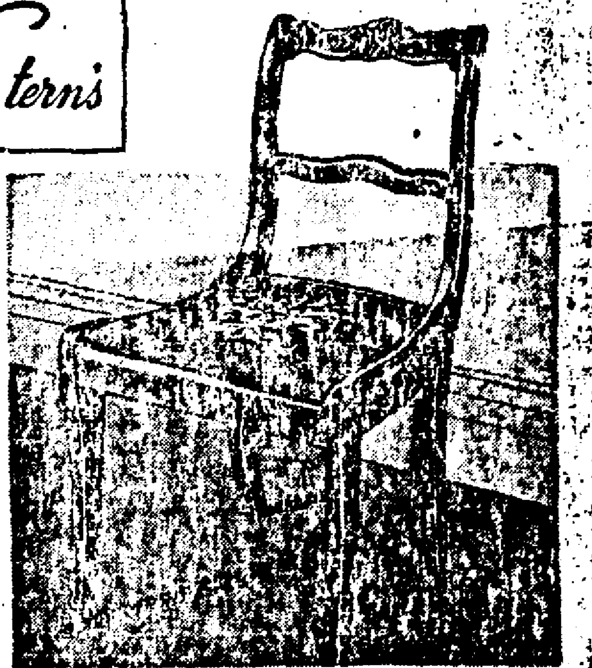
For the first time, Senhor took cognizance of the present political campaign. The campaign, he said, must be "held under conditions of all freedom and order." He added that the candidacy of Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War, deserved "all the consideration of the nation," explaining that General Dutra had "rendered great services to the nation."

President Vargas accused his vilifiers of conspiring under cover and of saying that he must be deposed by a coup. He also said that his enemies were spreading word that he must be ousted before he staged another coup to continue in power. He warned, however, that he would not permit any violence, any ruption of order, adding. "I'll fill my oath to guarantee all f expression of opinions."

History on New Mexico Ro

Engraved on the castle-like r known as the "Inscription Rock the Conquistadores," in the Morro national monument n Gallup, N. M., is the thrilling s of the Spanish adventurers w roamed the Southwest from 1 to 1780, the American Exp Company relates. There are ni plainly eligible inscriptions ten by the men themselves in World Spanish, including rem by Don Juan de Onate, who plored the Gulf of California, Don Diego de Vargas, famous eral of Spanish-American hist The rock is on a 240-acre nati preserve.

Need red points? Save waste It's worth red points when tu in to your butcher.



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FRANCE, TOO, TO GET REICH SURRENDER

Big Three Agree to Her Joining Them in Accepting Final German Capitulation

By HAROLD CALLENDER
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1—The French have just been assured by the British that France would join the Big Three in receiving Germany's capitulation, whatever its form, authoritative quarters said today after Gen. Charles de Gaulle had discussed the question with the Cabinet.

But high Allied authorities believed that there might be no armistice with any German individual or group but instead simply the Allies' conquest of all of Germany, whereupon the Allies' Commander in Chief would proclaim the end of hostilities and the beginning of the period of military government. Some quarters thought this a better procedure than any negotiations, however limited, with Heinrich Himmler or anyone else, for in this way there would be no shadow of doubt of Germany's complete defeat.

Regardless, whether there is some technical "instrument of surrender," Allied circles thought that there would be no German government for an indefinite period but strictly Allied rule. There will be four kinds of military government in Germany—British, American, Russian and French—and a fifth, international government by the four—in Berlin and eventually the Ruhr as well as in Austria.

Difficulty Anticipated

In view of the interlocking problems of transport and administration, and of the expectation that the Germans in the Russian and French zones will try at any cost to get into the British or American zones, some think that this system will be complicated and difficult. Others describe it as a huge experiment whose outcome no one can predict.

There is no fixed time limit for the Allies' occupation. Hence Sumner Welles' three-year-old suggestion of a long armistice period to permit the solution of post-war problems will in effect be realized.

During this occupation period—some talk of five years—the Allies must decide the extent of control of Germany that will continue after the occupation and the relation of German to European industry.

Russia, as a member of the European Advisory Commission, has the right to participate in decisions on the Ruhr and the Saar and in their administration if it is international, as it is expected to be in the Ruhr. Theoretically, the Western Allies will enjoy a similar voice in political and economic decisions touching the Silesian industrial region, which will presumably be annexed to as Poland under Russian influence.

Thus it is believed there exists at least the judicial prerequisite of some measure of planned economy for all Germany in relation to Europe's economy. But many here doubt whether the political prerequisites or the collective will, for such a creative achievement also exist.

If France is to be a great power, she must become a great industrial power, and this will be possible only if she gets a steady supply of German coal and if the German industrial potential is held in check, the Allies' as well as the French experts agree. The Americans seem keen for such control of German industry—going beyond merely control of arms production—though the British seem hesitant. The idea exists still—or again—in Britain and other coun-

Truman Asks No V-E Celebration But Re-Dedication to Task Ahead

He Will Make Radio Talk to Emphasize Thankfulness When Germany's Defeat Is Announced

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 1—President Truman wants no celebration of the coming victory in Europe and hopes that Americans will continue in the war job before them, Jonathan Daniels, Presidential press secretary, said today.

In an announcement on behalf of the President, Mr. Daniels said:

"In event of the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the President will speak by radio to emphasize the necessity for thankfulness and for the continuance by all Americans in the great war job which lies before us.

"He hopes there will be no celebration but a national understanding of the importance of the job which remains."

Later President Truman set forth his desire that the war be carried on with undiminished vigor on the home front after Germany's defeat in a letter to Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. In it he said:

"As V-E Day approaches, many of our wartime agencies will face a most critical personnel problem. Under the impact of war, these agencies have recruited many splendid executives from private life. In every grade and rank today the Government is served by splendid personnel. These men and women have rendered faithful, patriotic and effective service for the country in meeting the critical problems of war on the home front.

Says We Cannot Afford Relaxation

"These agencies cannot afford to relax their efforts or to disband their trained staffs after V-E Day. We still have a tremendous job ahead in bringing the entire war to a victorious conclusion. Beyond that, we must reconvert our domestic economy to the production of peacetime goods and services. The tasks which lie ahead are no less important, no less urgent, no less vital to the future stability of our free institutions than the tasks which are behind us.

"In the months ahead our Government simply cannot afford to lose the services of its key personnel. Through you, I am calling upon these men and women to stick to their posts until the battle is won and the Ship of State is safe in the harbor again.

"I want you to write to the head of each one of our important home front agencies and ask him to canvass his key personnel, informing him of my request that these key workers stay on the job.

"I want the head of each agency, in so far as possible, to secure a pledge from these essential employes that they will not go home on V-E Day, but will stay and help to finish the task. When the heads of the agencies have done this, I should like for them to report to you as to their success.

"These patriotic citizens who have devoted themselves unstintingly to the nation's welfare in time of war, have earned the lasting gratitude of the American people. They have helped to pay that debt which every citizen in the democracy owes to his country and its institutions. But that debt is unpaid at least until we have finished the war and solved those urgent problems which war leaves in its aftermath. I reiterate with all the emphasis at my command that the nation cannot yet allow any man to leave his post of duty."

CHURCHILL AT WEEK-E

Continued Fr

new offer from H
abate Britain's pe
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tain that Himmler
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military surrender
any offer from him
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Two-Day Celebrati

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democratic and peac
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The Saar will be
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French for years
But the future of
Westphalian coal
larger economic pl
yet taken shape.

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... manded, the incorporation of t... Sudeten country into Germany.

A plan for effecting this transfer was then worked out by French and British experts, delimiting the new frontier. With this plan, to which Czechoslovakia was compelled to asset, Mr. Chamberlain returned to Germany. He again met Hitler, this time at Godesberg. To Mr. Chamberlain's surprise, Hitler was not satisfied with the plan of settlement. He simply handed to the Prime Minister a map indicating the territory he proposed to occupy beyond the confines embodied in the plan agreed to by the French and the British, together with a memorandum, which Mr. Chamberlain characterized as an ultimatum, announcing Hitler's intention to march into Czechoslovakia on Oct. 1. Nor was Hitler willing to agree to a guarantee of the integrity of the remaining parts of Czechoslovakia.

The last phase of the crisis followed quickly. It ended in Munich. Hitler got what he wanted, and in some sections of the territory in dispute even more. On Sept. 29 an agreement was signed ending the crisis. Within the next few days, marching in accordance with the conditions agreed upon at Munich, German armies occupied the Sudeten country and such other strips of territory as had been ceded by the Czechs. Shocked by these developments, the world sat back to see whether peace actually had been saved.

One immediate consequence of Munich was the resignation of the Czechoslovak Government, including President Eduard Benes. A new Government took over. The rest of the world hoped that within its narrower territorial confines Czechoslovakia would find it possible to live in peace.

A New Crisis Follows

But a new crisis soon made itself manifest. It came from Slovakia, where the Hlinka party and Hlinka Guards, similar to Nazi Storm Troopers, agitated continually for autonomy, a demand which soon was extended to independence. German agents, active among the Slovaks, did their best to fan these sentiments, until finally, early in March, 1939, the Prague Government took steps to crush the Slovak movement. Slovak Premier Tiso, a tool of Germany, appealed to Hitler. Events then followed rapidly.

On March 12 anti-Czech demonstrations, provoked by German agents, broke out at Bratislava, Slovak capital. Simultaneously the German press and radio unleashed the usual blares of denunciation against the Czechs. Then Dr. Tiso, who meanwhile had been driven from office by the Czechs, took a plane for Berlin. He was received with full military honors. He conferred with Hitler. German troops were ordered to the Czech border.

On March 13, after a demand served upon him by Hitler, President Hacha of Czechoslovakia summoned a meeting of the Slovak diet, assembled at Bratislava. The diet proclaimed the independence of Slovakia. Tiso became President. The Slovaks learned in astonishment that they were no longer part of Czechoslovakia. Hungary moved up into the Carpatho-...

...ause of the growing influence of Nazis in Budapest. He was ...ng to do to Hungary what he did to Czechoslovakia.

On March 16, after a hurried tour of Bohemia and Moravia, Hitler rode into swastika-bedecked Vienna. Behind him, at Prague and in other Czechoslovak cities, stayed the Gestapo. Another wave of arrests, estimated at several thousand, followed. Many suicides of Jews and liberals were reported. The occurrences were a repetition of what happened with the annexation of Austria and the occupation of the Sudeten country.

On March 18 Hitler named the "Reich Protector" for Bohemia and Moravia. He was Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former Nazi Foreign Minister, president of the Nazi secret Cabinet Council.



Congratulating his Gestapo Chief, Heinrich Him... appointed the latter Minister of the Interior in 1943...

Hitler Won Way to Unique Power; Bent Most of Europe to His Will

Continued From Page Eight

munists were the incendiaries, while Goering proclaimed that documentary material to prove this charge would soon be made public.

The burning of the Reichstag produced a profound impression. Masses of people believed the Communists were actually responsible. More than ever they looked to Hitler as the savior of the nation, and, indeed, in the elections a week later he won his greatest victory, but with only 43 per cent of the votes cast.

Later, at a trial conducted by the Nazi Government itself, a group of Communists accused of starting the fire were acquitted. Among them were the German Communist leader, Torgler, and the Bulgarian Communist, Dimitroff. The latter subsequently became the general secretary of the Communist International. The only man convicted was Marinus van der Lubbe, a former Dutch Communist of distinctly queer mind, who was supposed to have been found in the Reichstag Building at the time of the fire.

Widespread belief in Germany and abroad, on the basis of extensive investigation, was that the Hitlerites themselves set fire to the Reichstag, with van der Lubbe as their tool, to enhance their chances in the election.

After the election Hitler proceeded at full steam toward establishment of his dictatorship. Decrees issued by him and Goering, who was Minister-President for Prussia, vested the Government with dictatorial power. All Communist members of the Reichstag were ordered arrested, as were many Social Democrats. They were thus prevented from attending the Reichstag session called for March 23. Bills were introduced affirming and extending the Government's absolute authority.

Storm Troopers, displaying pistols, were stationed in the Reichstag, meeting now in the Kroll Opera House, filling the aisles between the members' benches. "Choose between peace and war!" shouted Hitler to the terrorized representatives of the people as he demanded passage of the bills.

The Social Democrats alone voted in the negative, but Hitler had his majority. He was now the "legal" dictator of Germany. On June 27 he threw Hugenberg, leader of the Conservatives, out of the Government and the Nazis ruled supreme. Ostensibly, the dictatorial power wrested by Hitler from the Reichstag was for four years, until April 1, 1937, but actually it meant the end of democracy in Germany.

On March 12, 1933, President von Hindenburg decreed that the Nazi swastika, Hitler's party emblem, should be incorporated in the black-white-red ensign as part of the official flag of Germany.

With supreme power in his hands and millions of Storm Troopers ruling the country like an army of occupation, Hitler then proceeded to destroy the last vestiges of opposition. He abolished the Socialist, Communist and Democratic parties, smashed the trade unions, suppressed the entire opposition press, drove all Republicans from Government and civil service positions, filling all available posts with his party friends and supporters.

Even the Nationalist party, the party of the conservative Junkers and industrialists, was dissolved, while the Centrist party, the great party of German Catholics, announced its own "voluntary dissolution."

Arrests and Terror Established Control; Unity of Nazi Party and State Was Decreed

There were mass arrests of Socialists, Communists, liberals, Catholics and others, many of whom were taken to concentration camps, where they were severely beaten and maltreated in brutal fashion. Some of the leading statesmen and ... of Germany were murdered by prison guards and Storm Troopers.

At the same time a wave of anti-Semitic outrages spread all over the country. Decrees depriving Jews of civil rights, of property and the right to work in various professions were issued. These ...

verer form in the N...

On April 1, 1933 ... ried out a one-day ... ish shops and ... guards in front o... ments and keeping ... entering. Jews w... an inferior positio... ciety and virtually ... portunity for exist... out the world, Jew... Gentiles, countere... nomic boycott ag... This failed, howev... ler's merciless cam...

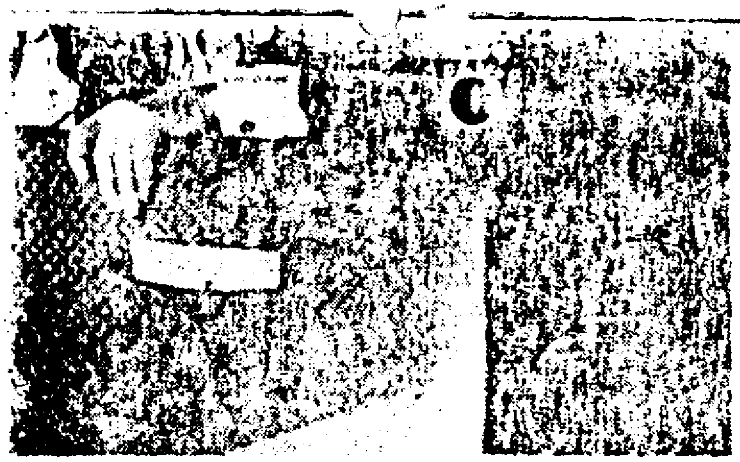
One of the mo... sodes of the earl... Hitler regime was ... the books of outs... and foreign auth... consigned to fune... streets and public ... lin and other lead... sented the scienti... liberal heritage of ... burning was suppo... the break betwee... Germany and what ... acterized as the ... The spectacle serv... the divorce of Naz... Western culture a...

On Dec. 1, 1933 ... claimed the "uni... party and the Sta... cree Hitler meant ... ganizations, yout... universities, scho... individuals had l... and were merge... Nazis were concer...

But despite the ... ready wielded by ... was not yet ent... even in his own ... so-called left wing ... Roehm, was ma... faction over Hitl... seek coordinatio... the army as a... Troopers, who re... as the real forc... Nazi party to vi...

Around Capta... one time aspired ... ership of the pa... also Nazi eleme... Hitler's failure t... economic polici... bolshevism, and ... play politics w... and industrialist... had raged in ... was denouncing ... forts to gain ... workers.

Fearing a ... Troopers, or ... under Roehm ... breach betwe... and the Gove... rounded up ...



etting a view of the battlefront from the window of his special plane
Associated Press

…torm Troop organizations would …ke a vacation for a month be…inning July 1. During that peri… …it was intended to disband …hose formations considered unre…able and reorganize the entire …rownshirt army. This met resist…ce and Roehm demanded a show…own.

On June 30 and the following …y Roehm received it. Under Hit…r's personal direction Roehm and …s associates were murdered. …mong the victims of the "purge" …as also General von Schleicher.

…n a Reichstag speech on July … Hitler sought to justify the …rge as punishment for revolt …ainst his authority and declared …t the welfare of the German …ople required drastic action. He …d the number killed was sev…ty-seven, but other sources de…red it exceeded 1,000.

…carcely had the consternation …sed by these executions died …n when the nation was treated …another surprise. On Aug. 2, …4, President von Hindenburg …d on his estate at Neudeck, …ssia. He had been ill for some …e. Within a space of a few …urs, Hitler announced that he …d taken over the powers of the …sident in addition to those of …ancellor, thereby vesting him… autocratic authority never wielded by any German ruler. He proclaimed *himself Fuehrer* and ordered a plebiscite for approval of the consolidation of the powers of the President and Chancellor under that title. The plebiscite was held on Aug. 19. The approval vote was overwhelming.

From that moment Hitler embarked upon his bold program in the domain of internal and foreign affairs, a program that led to the mass rearmament of Germany, making her once more a great military power, reoccupation and militarization of the Rhineland, the annexation of Austria, the occupation of Czechoslovakia, the seizure of Memel, Danzig and the Polish Corridor, the destruction of Poland, seizure of Denmark and Norway, the conquest of Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and the Balkans, the invasion of Russia, and the long domination of the European Continent by Nazi Germany.

It all ended, however, in the confirmation of *Napoleon's dictum*: "Empires die of indigestion."

With the fall of Hitler's empire under the blows of Allied arms Germany fell to the lowest estate experienced by any nation in modern times.

That was Hitler's contribution to the history of the "master race."



Hitler in high and low spirits. In 1940 he danced his famou… after the fall of France. At the right he looks over damage caus… a German town by Allied bombers.
Associated …

…itler's 'Intuition' Strategy Helped Hasten Defeat of Germany on East and West Fronts

History will determine Hitler's …act degree of responsibility for …e conduct of military operations …uring the war. It was known that …e was frequently in disagreement …ith his generals, who had been …clined to urge greater caution …han he had exhibited on many crit…cal occasions. He was encouraged …n his daring at crucial moments …efore the war by what appeared to …im the unwillingness or unreadi…ess of France and England to …nter into collision with Germany.

Thus it was at the time of the …erman invasion of the Rhineland, …f the occupation of Austria and …uring the Czechoslovak crisis of …938. It is probable that at the …ime of the diplomatic conflict with Poland, immediately preceding the …utbreak of hostilities, Hitler felt …hat Britain and France would ac…ept another Munich and yield to …is demands on Poland. This may …e regarded by the future historian …s his first great mistake.

… in the early years of the war buttressed his self-confidence, fanned by the adulation heaped upon him by his press, which pictured him as a great military genius. After the fall of France in June, 1940, he gave vent to his exultation by dancing an impromptu jig on the sidewalks of Paris, an act that the newsreels recorded for the entire world to see.

His personal responsibility for the invasion of Russia in June, 1940, was never denied. The great initial victories of the Germans in Russia were also attributed to his alleged uncanny military talents. Less than two years later, however, it had become clear that his invasion of Russia, which cost Germany millions of lives, was another and perhaps the greatest of his errors. For a few months it had seemed that his plans in Russia would be crowned with success, but after the reverses that compelled the German retreat from Moscow he sought to cover up the setback … German generals, removing Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch as Commander in Chief and announcing that he would take personal charge of military operations.

The development of the campaigns in Russia led subsequently to one disaster after another. The loss of a German army of 300,000 at Stalingrad in February, 1943, was attributed directly to Hitler's bad strategy in ordering the German forces to hold on to the end when a timely retreat might have saved that army.

His declaration of war on the United States, in support of Japan and in agreement with Italy, on Dec. 11, 1941, marked another fateful day in his career. It was at least as grave a mistake as his invasion of Russia. He was apparently convinced that he would be able to bring Russia to her knees before the United States could make its power felt in Europe. Moreover, he believed that the United States would be too busy in the Pacific to take any decisive part in the European struggle. He was also reported to believe that Japan would strike at Russia immediately after Germany's declaration of war on this country and thus help drive Russia out of the war within a few weeks or months. Later he was reported to have accused of Japan of treachery in not doing so.

As the military situation grew more ominous for Germany, Hitler swept aside the authority of his generals and announced that he would exercise complete direction of the war, guided by his "intuition." He minimized the importance of the Allies' landings in French North Africa in November, 1942, and tried to make his people believe that the invasion of Italy and the overthrow of Mussolini in July, 1943, would likewise fail to prevent German victory.

To buttress the tottering struc… the political blow dealt to the … in Italy he sent a squad of … chutists in September of that … to rescue Mussolini from his … finement behind the Allies' … The rescue enabled Hitler to e… lish a puppet Mussolini go… ment in northern Italy, which … tioned until the entire Italian … collapsed under Anglo-Amer… blows. On April 28, 1945, Mu… lini was captured by Italian … tisans and executed. At that time Hitler was reported de… dying or in Berlin.

While Hitler's public ap… ances declined in frequency … the progress of the war towa… climax of Germany's defea… utterances against her oppo… grew in violence and vituper… He ridiculed the Allies' lead… "military idiots" and boasted … their armies would never be… to land on the Continent.

Proof of the fatal effects of … ler's interference with his gen… in the conduct of military … tions was obtained in docu… captured by the Allies short… er their invasion of Norma… June 6, 1944. By the middle … it had become clear to G… military and civilian leader… their country had lost the w… that the elimination of Hitl… essential to salvage what w… sible from the wreck. A gr… conspirators resolved to r… him from the scene. On Ju… 1944, he was painfully burn… a bomb.

The assassination attem… attributed to a band of g… and other officers. Hundr… persons, including some … guished military men invo… the conspiracy, were execu… the Government's terror … "defeatists" was intensified … gradually disappeared fron… although orders and procla… continued to be issued in hi… In the last few weeks of … it had become apparent tha…

330

AMOUS MEETINGS BEFORE AND DURING THE CONFLICT



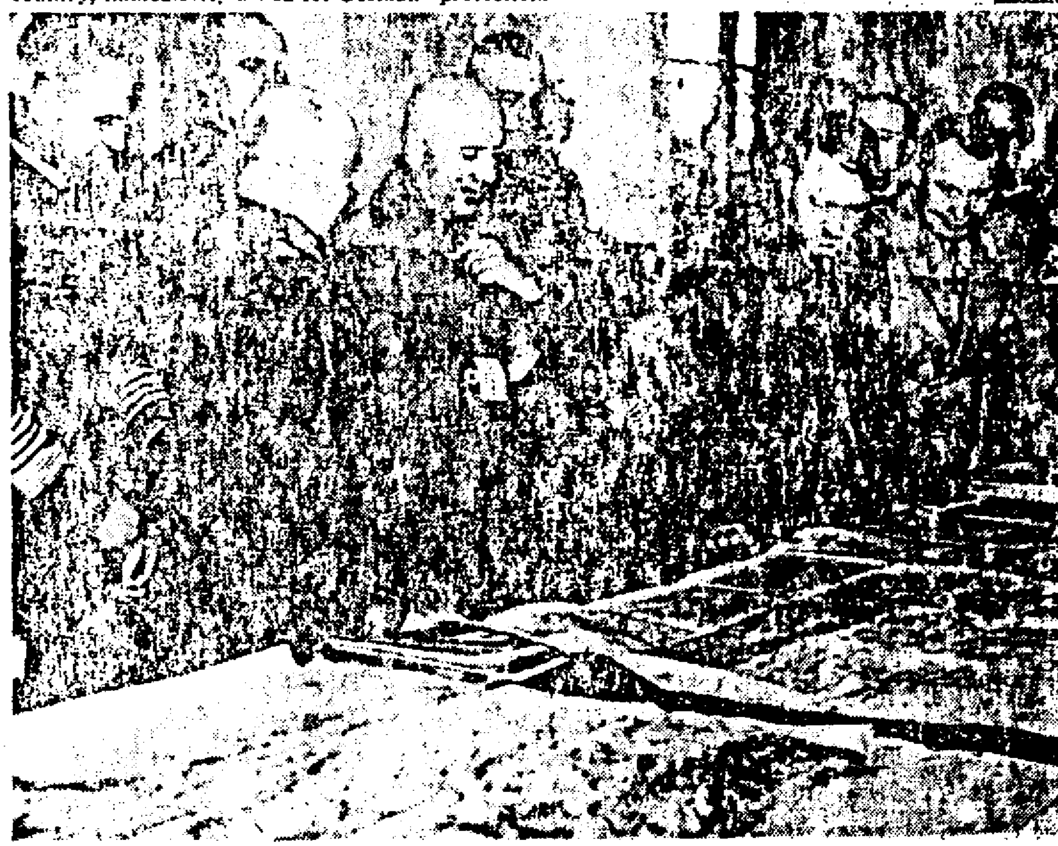
eft to right: Prime Minister Neville
unt Ciano, Foheign Minister of Italy.
Associated Press



Another meeting. The Slovakian Premier Joseph Tiso at the Reich's Chancellory in Berlin just
Czechoslovakia was dissolved and taken under the "protection" of the Reich. Tiso, upon returning
country, immediately asked for German "protection."
Associat



. announcing to the Reichstag that
y declared war against Germany.
Associated Press



At one of the Fuehrer's headquarters on the Russian front when the Nazis were pushing the
Armies back toward the Urals. Left to right are Admiral Doenitz, then Chief of the German
Premier Mussolini, Field Marshal Keitel, Hitler and Reich Marshal Hermann Goering. The New Yor







337

HITLER HEARTENED BY DEAL IN MUNICH

Sudeten Grab Strengthened Illusion He Could Act With Entire Impunity

The fortnight ending with the cession of the Sudeten region to Germany, at the end of September, 1938, and marking the prelude to the destruction of the Czechoslovak State, gave Europe the most acute crisis it has experienced up to that time since the end of the First World War. Encouraged by his triumph over France and England in the Sudeten dispute, Hitler occupied the whole of Czecholovakia less than six months later and began almost immediately to prepare for the showdown with Poland. The latter development brought him into armed conflict with the Western democracies and, ultimately, with the United States.

The Sudeten crisis was preceded by months of violent agitation by the Sudeten Nazis, under the leadership of Konrad Henlein. Originally the Henleinists demanded only autonomy with the Czechoslovak State. Gradually, however, under incitement from Berlin, they expanded their demands to a scope which made agreement with Prague extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Moved by the desire to facilitate a settlement in the hope of preventing a European war, for which the great democracies were unprepared, Great Britain dispatched Lord Runciman to Czechoslovakia with instructions to bring about an adjustment that would avert German armed intervention. He labored in vain for many weeks. Finally, it appeared that the Henleinists were determined to reject any plan of settlement except direct annexation of the Sudeten country to Germany. After fanning their agitation and disorders to the point of civil war, Henleinists informed Lord Runciman that the Sudeten question was no longer an internal one for Czechoslovakia.

Hitler Talks Self-Determination

At the same time, in an address at Nuremberg, Hitler frankly raised the question of "self-determination" for the Sudetens. It became clear that the conflict was one between Czechoslovakia and Germany. The situation reached a climax on Sept. 14, when the concentration of German troops on the Czech frontier made Hitler's invasion appear a matter of hours.

In a move unprecedented in British diplomacy, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain rushed by airplane to Berchtesgaden for a conversation with Hitler in an effort to avert a military invasion of Czechoslovakia and the embroilment of England and France in war with Germany. Upon his return to London Mr. Chamberlain reported to the House of Commons [illegible] that "[illegible]

HITLER'S ROLE AS A WAR L[illegible]



In Munich in 1938 when he won the consent of Britain and France to march into C[illegible]
Chamberlain, Great Britain; Premier Edouard Daladier, France; Hitler, Premier Mussol[illegible]

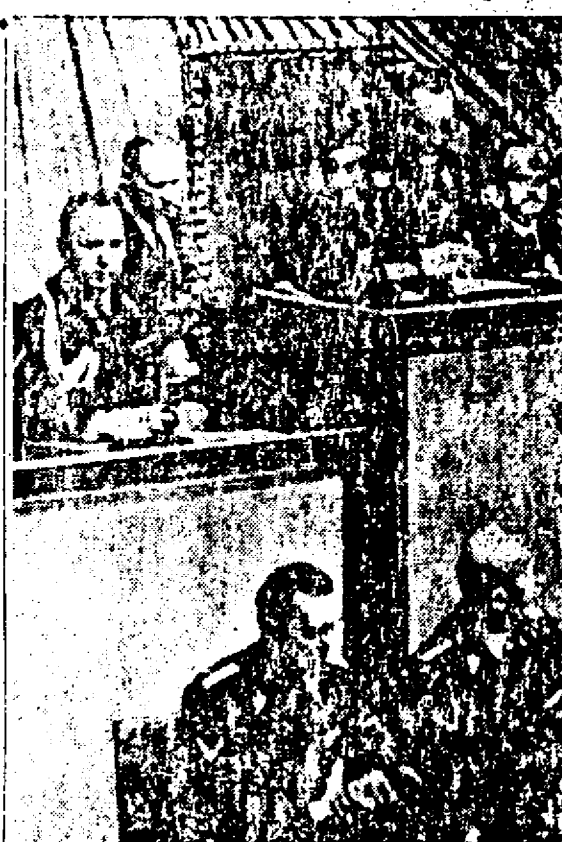
Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Foreign Minister, arrived in Hitler's capital. They met with Hitler for three hours. There followed a communiqué declaring that President Hacha had "trustfully laid the fate of the Czech people and country into the hands of the Fuehrer of the German Reich."

Already German troops were across the border, marching into Bohemia on the excuse of restoring "order." The Czechs submitted under threat of aerial bombardment of Prague. Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia "has ceased to exist." On the morning of the same day the German troops arrived in Prague, greeted with jeers from the populace. With them came the Gestapo. German clerks took over the National Bank. In the late afternoon Hitler himself arrived in the Czech capital to sleep in the Hradschin Castle, seat of the Bohemian kings, the Habsburgs and of the Czech democracy.

On March 15 Moravia and Bohemia were annexed to the Reich. They were made German protectorates. The Hitler swastika was raised over public buildings. Persecutions of Jews were unleashed. Mass arrests of prominent liberals began. From the Hradschin, Hitler issued a proclamation setting forth the new status of the country.

Bohemia and Moravia were proclaimed to be German protectorates on the ground that they were once, many centuries ago, part of the Holy Roman Empire. Germany now needed them for her "lebensraum." Meanwhile, Slovakia requested that she, too, be taken under Germany's rule as a protectorate. Hitler granted the "request."

Only one portion of Czechoslovakia thus remained outside the [illegible]



The speech which started World War II., Hitle[illegible]
Germany was at war with Poland. Great Britain and [illegible]



336

62-38015-2X

EX - 72

HWC:WLJ

June 18, 1945

[redacted]

Bristol, Connecticut

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I have received your letter of June 11, 1945, and want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Haven Field Division which is located at 510 The Trust Company Building, New Haven 10, Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
JUN 18 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74 JUL 2 1945

339

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Sioux Falls

DATE: June 13, 1945

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MISS SADIE P. WAGNER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

For your information please be advised that MISS [redacted] Fantle Bros. Store, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, reported to this office today that she understands that an uncle of HITLER is owning and operating one of the largest ranches located near East Bernard, Texas. [redacted] was unable to furnish the name of this party other than his first name is ADOLF, and the fact that HITLER is named ADOLF after this uncle.

The above is furnished for whatever action you deem appropriate.

AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [illegible]
DATE 7/26/77

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-53615-2X1

JUN 16 1945

NH/aw
cc - Houston

EX-23

JUN 20 1945

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049
ON 7/20/77

340

THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY

Planned Economy

IN THE course of the Congressional debate over extension of the Federal Price Control Act and the Office of Price Administration for another year, an amazing revelation was made of the depletion of the Nation's food stocks by SPOILAGE.

A subcommittee of the House Approriations Committee, after a lengthy "undercover" investigation, reported that mismanagement in the War Food Administration has cost "many millions of dollars" in food spoilage.

Speaking frankly and specifically of *"inefficiency and dereliction on the part of some officials,"* the report made an outright accusation against the War Food Administration of wasteful warehousing practices, poor bookkeeping and inadequate records, and lax hiring methods.

There is no way of knowing what proportion of the national food supply has been LOST in this manner, since the investigation was admittedly confined to a "sampling" of warehouse operations and does not reflect the total loss.

But as far as it went, according to the subcommittee report, the disclosure of known and actual loss *"justifies the feeling that it has been considerable, probably amounting to many millions of dollars."*

That loss of millions of dollars worth of food very likely ACCOUNTS for the food shortage in a considerable degree.

Authoritative observers have always said there was never a real food shortage in this country, but only a shortage of capable and honest MANAGEMENT.

The sources and supply of essential foods in the United States have always been more than ample to sustain the health and strength of the American people, even in years of limited production.

In all of the war years thus far, due to providential growing conditions and to the industry and skill of the American people engaged in agriculture and the food processing industries, there has been RECORD production.

In consequence, the American armed forces have been abundantly supplied with food, subject only to the difficulties and limitations of wartime transport.

The American civilian population should have been at least adequately supplied at the same time — although every American familiar with the short stocks and even the empty shelves of his food dealer knows it has NOT.

But of course the prolific and abundant American sources of food do not constitute an INEXHAUSTIBLE "horn of plenty."

America does not have enough food to warrant GIVING IT AWAY prodigally and profligately, as has been done under a lend-lease policy that takes no account of minimum domestic needs.

America surely does not have enough food to allow "many millions of dollars" worth of it to rot and spoil in warehouses and on docks and in the fields, as the War Food Administration is now authoritatively accused of doing.

If price controls and rationing in wartime are as necessary as Congress continues to believe, at least they should be made the responsibility of men COMPETENT to perform their duties efficiently and honestly, and not by men against whom a committee of Congress *is* compelled *to* report "inefficiency and dereliction."

End the War VICTORIOUSLY. Mak

TRUTH—JUSTICE THURSDAY—

The Cause of the Spoilage



To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: [redacted]

The American Embassy
Buenos Aires, Argentina

RADIOGRAM - URGENT

[redacted]

RE: REPORTS ADOLF HITLER IN ARGENTINA. BUREAU INTENSELY INTERESTED IN ALL RUMORS CONCERNING WHEREABOUTS OF HITLER, PARTICULARLY RUMORS HE AND EVA BRAUN MAY BE IN ARGENTINA. ADVISE DAILY BY RADIOGRAM FOR THE PRESENT RESULTS OF ALL INVESTIGATION BASED ON RUMORS AND LEADS ON WHEREABOUTS HITLER.

Recorded
Checked
Filed by

-53615-5
49

EX-74

OUT

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Carson
Hendon
Pennington
Jones
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

SENT VIA ____ M Per ____

ROUGH DRAFT.

FROM BUENOS AIRES [redacted] NR 103 [redacted]

GERMAN SUBMARINE LANDINGS ON ARGENTINA COAST. VARIOUS RUMORS CURRENT BUENOS AIRES REGARDING LANDINGS FROM GERMAN U530 PRIOR TO SURRENDER. ONE REPORT FROM SOURCE OF UNKNOWN RELIABILITY TO EFFECT THAT ABOUT JUNE 23 A SUBMARINE SURFACED OFF TERRITORY OF SANTA CRUZ ZAOWE OF SAN JULIAN AND LANDED TWO UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS, ONE A VERY HIGH RANKING GERMAN ARMY OFFICER AND THE OTHER AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT CIVILIAN. SUBMARINE REPORTEDLY REFUELED BY SAILING VESSEL NEAR THAT POINT. ANOTHER REPORT RECEIVED FROM SOURCE OF UNKNOWN RELIABILITY THAT HITLER WAS LANDED IN ARGENTINA APPROXIMATELY JUNE 20, THAT HIS FACE WAS DISFIGURED AND THAT ARGENTINE ARMY [redacted] OF ARMY WILL ESCORT HITLER TO SECRET HIDING PLACE IN C[illegible] TERRITORY. ALL REPORTS BEING INVESTIGATED.

FIRST UNDERLINED WORD ACTUAL [redacted]
SECOND UNDERLINED WORD OBTAINED FROM GARBLE.

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-53615-6

RECEIVED: 7-1[illegible]-45 11:44 AM EWT RBH
CORRECTED: 7-1[illegible]-45 4:10 PM EWT

RECORDED

COPIES DESTROYED
R 400 NOV 4 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

COPY

[redacted]

Brooklyn, N. Y.,
July 20, 1945

TIMES

... today's New York ... there appears a photograph of a ... ARTTINI. I call your attention to ... on the clipping of this photograph, attached hereto, which I retouched a bit by putting on a small mustache on the clean shaven face.

If this ... I ... eat my new hat in ... of ... Times Square. But if it proves to be ... of which I am firmly convinced, something should be done ... it at once.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

...

RECORDED

... it.

[redacted]

A Good American Citizen,

70 AUG 4 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM BUENOS AIRES [redacted] NR 134 [redacted]

REPORT HITLER IN ARGENTINA. DATA AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE CONTAINED IN REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] JULY 18 ENTITLED SURRENDER OF GERMAN SUB U 530, MAR DEL PLATA. CONCERNING RUMOR RE LANDING SAN JULIAN, ARGENTINA, [redacted] THERE NOW REPORTS HE DISCOVERED TWO SETS FOOT PRINTS LEADING IN ONE DIRECTION ONLY FROM HIGH WATER MARK THEN ACROSS MUD FLATS TO SHORE PROPER NEAR SAN JULIAN. AT POINT WHERE FOOT PRINTS ENDED TIRE MARKS FOUND INDICATING CAR HAD BEEN TURNED AT RIGHT ANGLE TO SHORE. FOOT PRINTS MUST HAVE BEEN MADE ABOUT JUNE 25 WHILE FLATS COVERED WITH FLOOD WATERS AS AREA FROZEN THIS TIME OF YEAR. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO TRACE CAR. INQUIRIES CONTINUING AT VERONICA.

RECEIVED [redacted] [redacted]

RECORDED 65-53615-7X

EX-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 1 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Mr. E. A. Tamm___
Mr. Clegg___
Mr. Coffey___
Mr. Glavin___
Mr. Ladd___
Mr. Nichols___
Mr. Rosen___
Mr. Tracy___
Mr. Carson___
Mr. Egan___
Mr. Hendon___
Mr. Pennington___
Mr. Quinn Tamm___
Mr. Nease___
Miss Gandy___

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM MONTEVIDEO [redacted] NR 247 [redacted]

RE REPORT HITLER AND EVA BRAUN IN ARGENTINA. [redacted] INTERVIEWED [redacted] PRESENTATIVE OF QUOTE CHICAGO TIMES UNQUOTE. LATTER COULD NOT DIVULGE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON WHICH HE BASED NEWS DISPATCH THAT HITLER AND EVA BRAUN ARE IN ARGENTINA BUT STATED THAT HE BELIEVES SOURCE IS TRUSTWORTHY. INFORMANT IS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN SOURCE AND IS ARRANGING TO INTERVIEW [redacted] RGENTINE EXILE, WHO MAY HAVE FURNISHED INFORMATION TO [redacted] HAS VERY QUESTIONABLE REPUTATION HERE AND HIS REPORT IS NOT GIVEN CREDENCE LOCALLY. INVESTIGATION CONTINUES. THIS SENT TO BUREAU AND BUENOS AIRES.

RECEIVED [redacted] [redacted] ALL

EX - 68 RECORDED

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-53615-8

JUL 26 1945

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

52 AUG 2 1945

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] [redacted]

REPORTS OF HITLER AND EVA BRAUN IN ARGENTINA. REFERENCE OUR CABLEGRAM TO [illegible] AND [illegible] TO BUENOS AIRES JULY 1[illegible]. [redacted] RE-INTERVIEWED BY [redacted] BUT STILL RE-[illegible] SOURCE. [redacted] WAS ADVISED BY [redacted] CONCERNING IDENTITY OF SOURCE. HE TOLD INFORMANT THAT RELATIVE OF DE [redacted] IN BUENOS AIRES [illegible] INDIRECTLY RECEIVED INFORMATION WHICH WAS THE BASIS [redacted] REFUSED TO DIVULGE IDENTITY OF RELATIVE IN BUENOS AIRES, STATING THAT HE HAD BEEN SWORN TO SECRECY. NEWSPAPER AND POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE INCLINED TO DISCREDIT REPORT. NO DISTRIBUTION. [illegible] TO BUENOS AIRES. ABOVE MESSAGE SENT TO BUREAU AND BUENOS AIRES.

RECEIVED [redacted] [illegible]

RECORDED

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-53615-9

20 JUL 19[illegible]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

[illegible] AUG 6 [illegible]

346

OFFICE MEMORANDUM · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
FEC:KK

TO : MR. D. M. LADD DATE: July 31, 1945

FROM : MR. C. H. CARSON

SUBJECT : REPORTS THAT ADOLF HITLER AND EVA BRAUN ARE IN ARGENTINA

You will recall a news item having its origin with Vincent de Pascual in Montevideo, Uruguay, to the effect that Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun landed from the German Submarine U530 prior to the surrender of that vessel to the Argentine authorities on July 10, 1945, at Mar Del Plata, Argentina.

DETAILS:

The Legal Attache in Montevideo, Uruguay, has advised of efforts to learn from [redacted] the identity of his informant or the source of his information concerning Hitler's presence in Argentina. [redacted] has consistently refused to furnish any information in this regard. The [redacted] in Uruguay was told by [redacted] that the information came from a relative of [redacted] in Buenos Aires, but the identity of the relative could not be obtained.

The Legal Attache concluded that newspapers and political circles in Uruguay are inclined to discredit the report that Hitler and Braun are in Argentina.

RECORDED 65-53615-10

EX - 47

7 AUG 1 3 1945

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

349

L-50

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM BUENOS AIRES [redacted] NR 152 [redacted]

RE HITLER IN ARGENTINA. [redacted] ADVISED THAT ARGENTINE POLICE DEPARTMENT NAVY INVESTIGATING POSSIBLE CLANDESTINE LANDINGS FROM U 530 AND SIMILAR CRAFT WITH NEGATIVE RESULT TO DATE, THAT VARIOUS HITLER RUMORS INVESTIGATED BY ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES BUT OTHERWISE UNPRODUCTIVE. INFORMANT APPRISED OF OUR INTEREST IN RUMORS AND PROMISED COOPERATION. IT IS CONSENSUS OF USA MILITARY, NAVAL ATTACHES, BRITISH AND ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES THAT REPORTS THAT HITLER AND EVA BRAUN IN ARGENTINA ARE UNFOUNDED.

RECEIVED [redacted] DC
UNDERLINED PORTION OBTAINED FROM GARBLE. AWAITING CONFIRMATION.

RECORDED 65-53615-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX - 59

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 64-27117-179

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL - 12

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

50 AUG 17 1945

350

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM BUENOS AIRES [redacted]

RE REPORTS HITLER IN ARGENTINA. LOCAL PRESS REPORTS INDICATE PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT RAIDED GERMAN COLONY LOCATED VILLA GESSEL, NEAR GENERAL MADARIAGA, LOOKING FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO POSSIBLY ENTERED ARGENTINA CLANDESTINELY VIA SUBMARINE AND DURING SEARCH OF ~~SKEP~~ SHORT WAVE RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING SET FOUND. OTHER PREMISES ALONG BEACH NEAR SAME AREA SEARCHED BY AUTHORITIES BUT NO ARRESTS MADE. INVESTIGATION VICINITY VERONICA ARGENTINA REVEALED EXISTENCE OF SEVERAL FARMS RECENTLY PURCHASED BY PRO NAZI GERMANS BUT NO INDICATION OF RECENT UNIDENTIFIED GERMAN ARRIVALS.

UNDERLINED PORTION ACTUAL DECODE AWAITING CONFIRMATION.

RECEIVED [redacted] MD

65-53615-10

RECORDED

EX

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 1 1945
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

57

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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-50a

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FROM [illegible] [redacted]

[illegible] HITLER [illegible] DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE.

[illegible] [redacted] HLL

65-53615-17

RECORDED

56 AUG 14 1945

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEC:MMS

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: August 3, 1945

To: Mr. E. J. Martin
The American Embassy
Montevideo, Uruguay

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Reports that Adolf Hitler is in Argentina
Foreign Political Matter

There are attached hereto two copies of a censorship intercept of correspondence between [redacted] and [redacted] a [redacted] located at the present time in Montevideo, Uruguay.

You will recall [redacted] was the author of sensational reports that Hitler was in Argentina. You will further recall that efforts to obtain from De Pascal the source of his information about Hitler's presence in Argentina were unsuccessful.

This censorship intercept is merely being furnished for your information.

Attachment

cc: Mr. James P. Joice, Jr.
The American Embassy
Buenos Aires, Argentina

RECORDED
INDEXED
64-53615-14
AUG 9 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 22 1945

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-50a

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

F[illegible] [redacted] NR 1[illegible] [redacted]

REPORT HITLER [illegible] [illegible]. NO [illegible] DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE.

RECEIVED [redacted] HD

65-53615-16X

RECORDED
EX-8
AUG 4 1945

7 AUG [illegible] 1945

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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-60a

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM BUENOS AIRES [redacted] R 10 [redacted]

REPORT [illegible] DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE.

RECEIVED [redacted] ENT NO

65-53615-1641

AUG 8 1945

RECORDED

AUG 11 1945

EX-30

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 109-1

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	8-11-45	8-7,9,10,11-45	[redacted] JBC:CNS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
REPORT THAT ADOLF HITLER IS IN ARGENTINA [redacted] INFORMANT	FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] alleges that his informant, a life long friend whose name he refuses to disclose, flew 675 miles west from Florianapolis, Brazil, on one occasion and 450 miles north northwest from Buenos Aires to a ranch near the base of the Andes Mountains, in company with a group of Germans. This ranch is reported by [redacted] to be in the vicinity of the hideout of ADOLF HITLER. According to [redacted] HITLER is presently residing there with a group of his former henchmen. [redacted] presently employed at the [redacted] a structural engineer.

\- C -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated August 5, 1945.

EX
RECORDED

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPIES DESTROYED
R 207 NOV 1 1960

Bureau letter of reference set forth information to the effect that [redacted] had transmitted information to the effect that HITLER was at the present time in Argentina, together with hundreds of his Nazi associates. According to the information in the possession of [redacted] these Nazis were presently directing the construction of great industrial plants in that country, which were designed and equipped to be converted quickly to the manufacture of long range robot bombs for the destruction of cities in the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
Guy Hottel		65-53615-17	EX-8
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field	COPY IN FILE	32 AUG 13 1945 356	RECORDED INDEXED

58 AUG 27 1945 65

United States and Brazil.

This hideout was purported to be beneath a German owned hacienda located about 675 miles west from the Brazilian port of Florianapolis and 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

Mr [redacted] presently resides at [redacted] N. W., and was interviewed at the Washington Field Office by the writer. Mr. [redacted] stated that he had transmitted the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts of HITLER to Senator KILGORE and also to [redacted] stated that he obtained [redacted] address from a [redacted] first name unknown, the Washington representative of the "Chicago Times".

When [redacted] was interrogated concerning the source of his information, he stated that a life long friend of his had told him in the strictest confidence that HITLER was presently residing in Argentina, near the base of the Andes Mountains, and instructed him explicitly never to reveal his name as the source of this information. According to [redacted] this life long friend speaks many languages fluently, including German, Spanish, Portuguese and French. [redacted] stated that he did not know his occupation, but did know that for the last twenty years he had traveled all over the world, particularly in South America. He stated that he apparently represents various countries and various corporations in many different localities. On one particular occasion [redacted] informant was selling manufacturing equipment in South America.

According to [redacted] his informant had told him that on one occasion he posed as a German national and flew 675 miles west from the Brazilian port of Florianapolis with a group of German nationals. [redacted] stated that they landed at a ranch near the base of the Andes Mountains and during the course of their trip he had ascertained that this ranch was nearby the hideout of ADOLF HITLER and a group of his cohorts.

On another occasion, according to [redacted] his informant again posed as a German citizen and flew from the port of Buenos Aires, Argentina, 450 miles north northwest from Buenos Aires to this same ranch. [redacted] stated that his informant could not recall any town near this ranch and, therefore, could not identify the particular spot in which the purported hideout of HITLER is located. He stated that he had informed Senator KILGORE that the ranch was located 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, whereas, it was more nearly 450 miles north northwest of Buenos Aires.

[redacted] stated that his informant had been in South America in May or June of this year and had contacted him in Washington, D. C. upon his return from South America. It was at this time that [redacted] was informed that HITLER was presently hiding out in Argentina.

[redacted] refused under any circumstances to reveal the source of his information, in view of the fact that he had given his word of honor that he would not reveal the name of his informant. However, he did state that his informant apparently was in constant travel status, but that when he was in the United States he spent most of his time in New York City. He also stated that his informant was about his, [redacted] age, Jewish and a very brilliant man, speaking many languages. [redacted] stated that he never did ascertain his informant's connection with any business concern or any Government, but believed that he associated himself with anybody who needed his services.

[redacted] stated that his informant added, just prior to his departure, that HITLER has shaved off his mustach and dyed his hair blond. Other than the above changes, his appearance has not been altered to any great extent.

[redacted] promised that upon the next occasion that his informant contacted him, he would try to prevail upon the informant to reveal his name to this office in strictest confidence, and also to give any additional information that he might have in his possession. [redacted] stated that he knew of nothing further concerning the information about the whereabouts of ADOLF HITLER, other than that reflected above.

In order to ascertain the reliability of [redacted] a background check was made of this individual.

Special Employe [redacted] checked The Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency at Washington, D. C. for a record on [redacted] with negative results. A check of the indices of the Washington, D. C. Police Department failed to reflect any record on this individual.

[redacted] is not listed in the Washington, D. C. Telephone Directory or the City Directory.

It was ascertained that [redacted] was employed at the [redacted] Washington Field Office, [redacted] N. W., Washington, D. C. A check of his personnel file at [redacted] and [redacted]

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reflected that [redacted] was born [redacted] and has been employed as a structural engineer at the [redacted] at a salary of [redacted]3800.00 a year since February 1, 1945. Prior to this time he was employed at the [redacted] and the [redacted] an engineer at a salary of $4600.00, from [redacted]

[redacted] file at the [redacted] reflected that he was employed for five and one half years as a bridge designer for the [redacted] He was also employed for a period of ten years as a structural engineer consultant for the [redacted] and for thirteen and one half years by the [redacted] as editor of the magazine [redacted]. His personnel file reflects that his permanent residence i[redacted] and that his sole dependent is [redacted]

At the [redacted] prior to his transfer he received an efficiency rating of "very good", dated February 17, 1944.

No further investigation is being conducted by the Washington Field Division unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, and this case is being considered closed.

\- CLOSED -

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L/B:rol

August 25, 1945

RECORDED

[redacted]

EX - 8 Bath, Maine

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I have received your letter of August 21, 1945, and appreciate your interest and consideration in writing to me. You may be sure that the contents of your communication will be afforded appropriate consideration by this Bureau.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, please feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Boston Field Office whose address is 100 Milk Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

65

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OC [redacted] (Aug 21)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover —

My dear Sir: — as I have
turned in some things to
you and one you did
thank me for with
your own signature —
I will not waste any
of your time, who are
the two Germans who landed
from the German Sub at
Argentina. I don't know
they might be Hitler, its none
of my business, but I think
these 2 should [redacted]

EX - 8 RECORDED

INDEXED

AUG 23 1945

Organization as you well know
is a hot bed of the Mug and
it is a Most Logical Place

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for that CAT IT Quickson
they say he is dead but
is he, I dont think he
is I presume you have heard
those two who left that
Sub, they surely died to
be found and they did
not come in on an
any Sub for any good
purpose

I am not trying to tell
you what to do you know
but I am still worried
about these 2 men and
they are not there for any
good purpose.

Yours

[redacted]

LHB:rol

RECORDED

August 25, 1945

EX - 9

Dr. [redacted]

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Doctor [redacted]

I received your letter of August 18, 1945, with enclosure, and I appreciate your interest and consideration in making this information available to me. You may be sure it will be afforded appropriate consideration by this Bureau.

In the event you should receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, please feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Field Office whose address is 900 Security Building, Los Angeles 13, California.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Hurbo
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

30 SEP 4 - 1945

August 18/1945

[redacted]

Mr. Hoover:

Chef of. F. B. I.

Washington D. C.

Dear Sir;

Insloned you find a clipping of a Newspaper. I think it was possible that this Sub carried Hitler and Some of his nearest over to our Country, the safest place place in the world for him for Hiding, becaus no one would think, he would be so fresh to try it, but this coward is clever like a fox.

Well this is only my opinion, If I had to arrange it and had the nessacary Money on hand, it would be possible to buy a great Estate on the Atlantic Coast, have it well guarded like the Rockefeller Estate in Tarry town, He could live there

RECORDED [illegible] -19

INDEXED

ackd [illegible] 8/25/45

with trust[?] ... Servants ... ... , have his Face changed through plastic Surgery

A friend of mine [redacted] a Officer of F. B. I. in New York Knows me very well, I have given him some Name and addresses of [redacted]

I live since May 43 here in Beverly Hills always glad to help and serve my adopted County.

[redacted] and myself we still believe this crazy Paperhanger is still alive, he is a coward to take his own Life

Yours very Sincerely

[redacted]

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LOS ANGELES
AUG 20
6 PM
1945
CALIF.

AIR 8¢ MAIL
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Hon.
Mr. Hoover
Chef of Bureau of Investigation.
Washington D. C.

366

102 Days Late, German Sub Surrenders to Argentina

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, Aug. 17.—(AP)—A German submarine surrendered here today to Argentine naval authorities.

The 600-ton craft carried the number U-977 and a complement of 32, including four officers, one of whom was Commander Heinz Schasser. The craft was similar to the U-530 which surrendered to Argentine authorities on July 10.

The navy ministry said the submarine was sighted by patrol boats off this Argentine submarine base at 9:20 this morning—102 days after Germany signed the unconditional surrender.

The submarine was towed to the base by a minesweeper, escorted by an Argentine submarine.

The German crew immediately debarked and was placed under armed guard.

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F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FROM [illegible] [redacted] [illegible] 17C [redacted] [illegible] EWT

[illegible] DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE. SUGGEST DAILY [illegible] WITH [illegible] IMPORTANT [illegible] BY CABLE.

[illegible] [redacted] [illegible]

SE 36

[illegible]-15-26

AUG 17 1945

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

56 AUG 2 [illegible]

368

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JCS:EOD

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: August 21, 1945

FROM : J. C. STRICKLAND

SUBJECT: NORMAN M. STEINMAN
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

ASAC Carl Hennrich, Washington Field Office, called and advised that the Bureau sent the Washington Field Office a letter dated April 30, 1945, containing instructions to contact [redacted] who is supposed to have information to the effect that Adolf Hitler is hiding in Argentina. [redacted] was located and he refused to give his source of information. However, he stated that he would recontact his source and determine if the individual would agree to having his name disclosed. Shortly thereafter the Military Intelligence requested a name check of the Washington Field Office on [redacted] and it was determined that they were in receipt of the same information and were making an investigation. The Washington Field Office informed [redacted] that the matter was one within their jurisdiction. During the evening of August 20, 1945, [redacted] returned to the Washington Field Office and advised that he had been contacted by [redacted] Military Intelligence, who had threatened him and he had absolutely refused to furnish the Military Intelligence with any information. He stated that in view of the action of the Military Intelligence, he desired to furnish all information in his possession to the Bureau.

[redacted] stated that his source of information is [redacted] of Winter Park, Florida. He advised that [redacted] is connected with the [redacted] Orlando, Florida. [redacted] advised him that he has flown considerably in Argentina and that he was recently at a ranch at the base of the Andes Mountains, where he observed some Germans and it is at this particular point that he claims Hitler is residing with some of his henchmen.

This matter is being referred to Mr. [redacted] and it is recommended that [redacted] be interviewed for complete information.

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 24 1945

EX. 22

SAC - [illegible] advised to locate and interview Dr. [illegible] at once. 8-22-45 J.E.H.

August 28. 1945

F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I truly believe that you will find Adolph Hitler and his Eva (perhaps even with a child, as reported by the papers) hidden in Japan and perhaps disguised as Japs. The disguise would naturally be there and what better country has he had to hide in up to now. Some of your agents better put on their most penetrating glasses.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

No! not really!

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-69

AUG 1945

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 62-1722

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	12/19/33	12/16 & 18/33	[redacted] AG

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS	PLAN TO ASSESSINATE CHANCELLOR HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Shortly before October 13, 1933, a man called on German Consul Yaeger, now in Germany, at Chicago, and refusing to give his name or address, said he would for an immediate $1,000 cash consideration divulge details of a plot being hatched among educated Jews of Chicago to send an emissary to Germany to kill Chancellor Hitler, with an additional $4,000 to be paid if the plot were frustrated as a result of his information. On October 20th this same individual, giving the name of [redacted] called at German Embassy, Washington, D. C., with same story and demands; later calling the Embassy by phone and demanding $50,000, saying he was going to New York to see German Consul, where he later called by phone, but never put in his appearance. No description, address, or connections of [redacted] available in Chicago.

DIVISION ... DEC 21 1933 PM

R.U.C.

DETAILS: REFERENCE: Letter from Washington Field Office, dated 11/29/33, and enclosures, and Division letter dated 12/11/33.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agent contacted German Consul General Dr. Nuhring, 5?0 North Michigan Avenue, relative to this matter, who stated that he believed it was his assistant, Dr. Tannenberg, who dealt with the individual referred to.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

65-53613-2?

RECORDED AND INDEXED:

UNITED STATES DEC 21 1933 AM BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROUTED TO: FILE

CHECKED OFF: DEC 22 1933

JACKETED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Division-3
Washington Field-2
Chicago-2

Dr. Tannenberg stated that it was not he who had been contacted by the individual in question, but that it had been Consul Yaeger, who is now in Germany. Dr. Tannenberg called the consul file on the matter and from a report by Consul Yaeger contained therein, gave the following information. This report is dated October 13, 1933, and purports to relate the circumstances which probably occurred some time within a week prior to that date.

A man called on the Consul at 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and refusing to give his name or address, stated that he would for an immediate cash payment of $1,000 give the details of a plot which was being concocted in Chicago to kill Chancellor Hitler, and that he should receive an additional $4,000 in case the plot was frustrated by information given by him. This individual stated that he had come to Chicago in July of 1933, and had been asked to be initiated into an organization of educated Jews who were arranging to send an individual to Germany to kill Chancellor Hitler. This individual stated that he knew the name of the individual who was to go to Germany as well as the individuals involved in the plot. He said that the man who was to go to Germany was from Chicago and of Jewish extraction, although he did not appear to be a Jew; that he was to go to Germany by way of London at which latter place he was to receive further instructions by which would be able to get into the presence of Chancellor Hitler in his office where the murder was to be committed; that he was willing to sacrifice himself for the purpose of solving the Jewish problem in Germany, provided his mother and brothers were taken care of after he had been arrested or killed.

Consul Yaeger's report continues that he was somewhat [illegible] of the man's ability to deliver the information he promised.

The consul file in Chicago also reflected that on October 20, 1933, this individual, giving the name of M. Kimbell, appeared at the German Embassy in Washington, and related substantially the same story, making the same demands. The following day he called the Embassy by telephone, increasing his demand to $50,000. The German Embassy, according to the report in the Consul file in Chicago, endeavored to make arrangements for this individual to call on the German Consul at New York City so that the proper authorities could take up their investigation from that point. However, he did not personally call at the Consul's office in New York, but did communicate by telephone on one or two occasions.

As seen from the above, there is no description, address or information concerning connections of this individual available in Chicago.

Mr. Tannenberg was supplied with the address and telephone number of the Chicago Division office, and he stated that should he receive any additional information or calls from this individual he would communicate with it by telephone.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: August 14, 1945

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: [redacted] AND REPORT ON
HITLER HIDEOUT
INTERNAL SECURITY - G

The following information was brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Field Office by [redacted] who advised that the information was originally received by an individual on the [redacted]

[redacted] Hollywood, who it has been ascertained is a radio actor and "bit" parts movie player, reported that certain sources placed Adolf Hitler in hiding in Argentina. According to [redacted] he met a man named [redacted] who is of Spanish-Argentinian descent, at a club in Hollywood, and after several hours of general conversation [redacted] told [redacted] about a tremendous problem that was bothering him and wanted to know if [redacted] could help him. It followed that [redacted] who speaks fluent Spanish, was one of four men who met Hitler and his party when they landed from submarines in Argentina two and a half weeks after the fall of Berlin.

"The first submarine reportedly docked at approximately 11:00 at night, and the second submarine about two hours later. Hitler was reported to have been aboard the second submarine and with two women, a doctor, and several other men numbering in or about fifty persons came ashore. Pack horses were waiting for the group, and at daylight an all-day trip inland toward the foothills of the Southern Andes was started, and at dusk the party arrived at the ranch where Hitler and his party are now in hiding. According to [redacted] this affair was arranged by six top Argentine officials as far back as 1944, and [redacted] further reports that if Hitler is apprehended the names of these six top officials will be revealed. [redacted] is ready also to reveal the names of the three other men who, with [redacted] helped HITLER inland to his hiding place.

[redacted] advised that he was given $15,000 for helping in the deal, and wishes to state at this time that he does not want to become any further involved, and realizing that it is only a matter of time before Hitler is apprehended, he is desirous of clearing himself at this time.

[redacted] informed that two interesting things were mentioned on the inland trip. One was that the reason the French channel ports held out against the Allies after the fall of Berlin was to allow Hitler to leave from one of

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RECORDED 65-53615-23
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AUG 2 1945

50 SEP 7 - 1945

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Director, FBI

August 14, 1945

them by submarine, and secondly that shortly after leaving France the submarines were fired on by the British gunboat. According t[redacted] Hitler is suffering from asthma and ulcers. He has shaved off his mustache and has a long butt on his upper lip. [redacted]nsists that if arrangements can be made he will have a man available to conduct a party to Hitler's hiding place. This man, followin[redacted] instructions, will meet the interested party at a hotel in San Antonio, Argentina."

[redacted] Efforts are being made by the Los Angeles Field Office through [redacted] to recontact [redacted] whose whereabouts are unknown at present, for the purpose of conducting a full detailed interview regarding this matter. The Bureau will be advised of the results of this interview at the earliest possible date.

EAF:rg
105-410

EGF:OME

August 29, 1945

Mr. [redacted]
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Huntingburg, Indiana

EX-27

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I have received your letter of August 24, 1945, relative to your thoughts on the present location of Adolf Hitler. Since this matter is of primary interest to the War Department, I have taken the liberty of making the information you have furnished available to that agency.

Your interest in making this information available is indeed appreciated. If in the future you have information of interest to this Bureau, it is suggested that you communicate with the Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 327 Federal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Hendon

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 11-
38

57 SEP 7 1945

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[redacted]

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

August 24, 1945.

Honorable Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Intelligence
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

When I write to you, I always get results. I have hesitated about communicating the thoughts herein contained to anyone, having thought seriously of writing straight to President Truman in this regard.

To make myself clear, I must say that I have never believed wholeheartedly in spiritualism, or shall I say prescience? However, I, like, no doubt many others at times, have had varied and amazing experiences bordering on the supernatural. What follows is not the thoughts of a drinker or one under opiates though it may be the a delusion of a dream. Yet, I would not wish to imply that I had dreamed of these matters, neither having had dream or human knowledge of any sort.

I conclude that Hitler lives; that his name is now Gerhardt Weithaupt, that he resides at Innesbruk in Germany, being in the company of his personal physician, one Dr. Jodl. My further conclusion is that he or they are at the house of one Frau Frieda Graf. My thoughts have been some on Ingoldstadt but more on the former name as the residence.

If I were personally present with you, I could tell you no more than is set out above, all of which may be rank foolishness, but which is nevertheless written to you in all sincerety with my humble suggestion that Mr. Purvis check into this while he is in Germany.

Regardless, of your opinion of this letter or of the results therefrom, please keep the same confidential, as being a lawyer of twenty-two years experience, I do not want to be laughing stock or held subject to ridicule.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BJC:GML
109-1

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 24, 1945

FROM : [illegible]TEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: ~~[illegible]~~ that ADOLF HITLER is in Argentina
[redacted] Informant
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER

In confirmation of the telephonic conversation between ASAC CARL E. HENRICH of this office and Supervisor [redacted] of the Bureau, you are hereby informed that Mr. [redacted] the original Informant, came to this office on the afternoon of August 20, 1945, and stated that the name of the person who gave him the information concerning HITLER's presence in Argentina was [redacted] who resides at Winter Park, Florida. [redacted] stated that [redacted] also operates the [redacted] in Orlando, Florida.

[redacted] stated that a [redacted] attached to the Office of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., had come to his office at the Veterans Administration and attempted to obtain the name of his Informant. When he refused, [redacted] stated that [redacted] abused him and threatened him. He, therefore, felt that if it would be of assistance to the Government, he would rather give this information to the FBI whose representative had treated him with such courtesy.

On August 21, 1945, [redacted] called this office to state that [redacted] called at his office again to obtain the name of his Informant. [redacted] stated that he informed [redacted] that he had given this information to the FBI, whereupon [redacted] is alleged to have threatened [redacted] and to have stated that he was "going to see the highest officer in the [redacted] and have him dismissed".

On August 21, 1945, [redacted] called this office in an effort to obtain the name of [redacted] Informant. He was informed that this information had been forwarded to the Bureau and that his office would be furnished the results after the investigation had been completed.

[redacted] requested that his name be kept in strictest confidence in this matter.

No further investigation will be conducted by this office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-53615-26

2 SEP [illegible]

EX - 66

9-6-45 F.C.

378

FGC:MJB

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: September 6, 1945

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: REPORT THAT ADOLF HITLER IS IN ARGENTINA

It will be recalled that [redacted] had furnished information that Adolf Hitler was in Argentina located on a ranch 675 miles west of Florianapolis, Brazil and 450 miles north, northwest of Buenos Aires. [redacted] decline to furnish the identity of the individual from whom he had received the report as to Hitler's whereabouts.

It has now been learned that the source of [redacted] information was [redacted] of Orlando, Florida. [redacted] is a 97 year old spiritualist, leader of a spiritualist cult and a spiritualist prophet.

One of [redacted]

To date no serious indication has been received that Adolf Hitler is in Argentina.

cc: Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

379

Office of the Legal Attaché
Buenos Aires, Argentina
September 5, 1945

~~SECRET AIR COURIER~~

Director, FBI

Re: Present Location of Adolf Hitler
and Eva Braun
Security Matter - G

Dear Sir:

On August 20, 1945 [redacted] came to the Office of the Legal Attaché and volunteered the following information:

[redacted] stated that in 1924 he resided at the home of one [redacted] Berlin, Germany. [redacted] indicated that the [redacted] family was extremely wealthy and that they were at that time the owners of the [redacted]

[redacted] indicated that he did not personally know [redacted] nor had he ever met his one son, but that he had been well acquainted with [redacted] and her two daughters, [redacted] and [redacted] who were 17 and 24 years of age, respectively, in 1924.

[redacted] stated that in 1924 he had heard members of the [redacted] family mention the name of Adolf Hitler and that he, [redacted] was aware of the fact that Hitler frequently visited the family of Bechstein.

In 1943, an Argentine friend of [redacted] who happened to be of German descent, was removed from the Argentine Embassy in Berlin and returned to Argentina. This friend advised [redacted] that Hitler visited the [redacted] family every time that he came to Berlin.

RECORDED

According to [redacted] the purpose of his visit to this office was to furnish a photograph of [redacted] and her two daughters, Eva and Greta, which photograph was taken in the garden of their summer home in Berlin, Germany in 1924

COPIES DESTROYED
R 267 NOV 4 1960

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049
7/21/77

EX - 10

380

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

American Embassy, London, England
September 17, 1945

ATTENTION: SIS EUROPEAN DESK

VIA US ARMY COURIER SERVICE

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: HITLER HIDEOUT IN ARGENTINA
Security Matter - G

The following information was obtained from the War Room through [redacted] of OSS regarding the above-captioned matter, which in turn was obtained by OSS from [redacted]

"A certain Mrs. EICHHORN, an allegedly reputable member of Argentine society and proprietress of the largest spa hotel in LA FALDA (Argentine) made, at an intimate party some time ago, (precisely when or where is not stated) the following observations:-

a. Her family have been enthusiastic supporters of HITLER since the Nazi Party was founded.

b. Even before the Nazis came into power she placed immediately by cable her entire bank account, amounting to 30,000 Marks, at GOEBBEL's disposal. This was done in response to the latter's request to her for 3-4,000 Marks for propaganda purposes.

c. HITLER never forgot this act and during the years after he came into power their (meaning presumably her and her husband's) friendship with him became so close that they used to live together (sic) in the same hotel on the occasion of their annual stay in Germany on the PARTEITAG. They were then permitted to enter the private rooms of the Fuehrer at any time without being previously announced.

d. If the Fuehrer should at any time get into difficulties he could always find a safe retreat at LA FALDA where they had already made the necessary preparations."

The above is being furnished the Bureau merely for its information.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Legal Attache

JAC:FML

Memphis 12 Tenn
Sept 10th 1945
Subject- Hitler

I dont think he is any more dead then I am- I think his friends is hiding him out until ever thing blows over. He may be In this Country. Disguised as a woman. He may be growing long hair. and whiskeres He may be wearing a wig. He may have his head shoved and ackting as a nun. He may be Joking as an old man In a wheel Chair. He may be going on Crutches. He may Act as a Doctor or Priest or preacher. He may have hair died He may not be a German,

RECORDED
INDEXED

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Any more. They may sneak
him back to his Country after
every thing quiets down. But
the United Nations should hunt
him for 50 years. He will be
94 years old then. What ever
Country he is in I think he is
getting by under a disguise. He
may have him a place built that
his people can take care of him as
long as he lives. Its going to take
close hunting to find that gangster
He may have all his teeth pulled

[redacted]

[redacted]

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

In reply refer to
WE

May 8, 1933

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Attorney General and encloses for such action as may be proper a translation of a note of April 27, 1933, together with its enclosure of an original letter and the letter's covering envelope, from the German Embassy, relating to a conversation regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

Enclosures:

From German Embassy, April 27, 1933 (translation), with original enclosures.

65-53615-X6

JLT:CLM

May 1_, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH, ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

In the case entitled [illegible], THREAT TO ASSASSINATE [illegible],
there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

Special Agent	Office	Date
[redacted]	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	May 3, 1933.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl.#

FILES MAILED 10 1933

65-53615-X3

RECORDED [illegible] INVESTIGATION
MAY 11 1933 P.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

385

and to call attention to what he considered to be a strong resemblance between Ev[redacted] and Eva Braun, in view of the fact that he had secured a photograph of Eva Braun which had been taken from a recent issue of Life magazine. It was [redacted] belief that should Adolf Hitler still be alive, the [redacted]amily would know where he is located. [redacted] said that after studying the photographs of Ev[redacted]nd Eva Braun, he was of the opinion that the two individuals were identical and that the true name of Eva Braun is actually Eva [redacted]

[redacted]stated that he believed it was more than a coincidence that the sister of Eva Braun referred to in the above mentioned article in a recent issue of Life magazine should have the name Gretel, since Eva [redacted]also had a sister named Greta or Gretel.

There are transmitted herewith for the possible use of the Bureau one copy of a photograph of Eva and Greta [redacted] and their mother, which photograph was taken in 1924, and one enlargement of the photograph of Eva [redacted] which have been copied from the original photograph submitted by [redacted]

There is no previous record in this office of the complainant. [redacted] frankly admitted that he was not endeavoring to report any matter to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires that was of a sensational nature, but he felt that it was his duty to submit the story set forth above for what it was worth.

It is suggested that the Bureau might possibly desire to refer the above story to the Allied Military Government in Berlin, Germany.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

L. A.

WTB/ems
Enclosures
105-214

JJK:WLJ
65-53615-27

RECORDED

September 18, 1945

[redacted]

EX

Dear [redacted]

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 10, 1945, the content of which has been carefully noted. I want you to know that your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau are greatly appreciated.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Memphis Field Division, which is located at 2401 Sterick Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Memphis (with copies of incoming correspondence)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
SEP 18 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

50 SEP 24 1945

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ANONYMOUS KEEP ENVELOPE

September 8, 1945
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The United States should be just as interested as any country in the whereabouts of Hitler and the general opinion of all is that he is still alive.

Lancaster and Reading are inhabited by German descendants mostly, many of whom speak the German language fluently, and as they are important enough American cities to the Germans to have a place

Adolph Hitler

32 SEP 11 1945

56 SEP 18 1945

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their school textbooks (as was witnessed when our boys were occupying a German schoolhouse during the war) it is probable that this part of the country would make a good hiding place for a German.

Recently in a Lancaster park I noticed a peculiar couple who drew my attention by their furtive watchfulness of everyone. The man was of medium height, rather thin. His face was deeply tanned, his dark, almost black, hair was streaked with gray and his large brown eyes had a

tousled, rather wild look. The woman had a hat on that was definitely not of this country. They seemed very much on the alert and too ill at ease to be spending a relaxing afternoon in the park. I wonder if Hitler would look and act like that.

JDD:cmw

RECORDED

EX - 63

September 18, 1945

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 12, 1945.

Your courtesy and interest in furnishing this information are sincerely appreciated and you may be sure it will receive appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
SEP 18 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 OCT 3 1945

Mr. Edgar Hoover. B. F. I.

Dear Sir:

I hesitate to write you for I know you are a very busy man but I have such firm convictions that Hitler is in Argentinia that could have no peace of mind until I told some one that I knew could do some thing about it, and you are no doubt doing a lot thinking about it While the allies were bombing Berlin Hitler had a lot of time to make his getaway & his co-workers they could have built him a fine underground cave to shelter his servants & his lady friend & live there in luxury among

them freely. Couldn't it be possible
too that all these calamities such as
train wrecks explosions fires + etc.
that can't be accounted for might
be under his supervision and ex-
executed by his agents here.
I have always been very grateful for
the wonderful work the F.B.I. has been
doing + a great admirer of you
and your coworkers.

Very Sincerely,

[redacted]

Long Beach
California

[redacted]

October 3, 1945

Re: Present Location of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun

On August 23, 1945 [redacted] Buenos Aires, Argentina appeared at the Office of the Legal Attache in Buenos Aires and furnished the following information:

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that in 19[redacted] resided at the home of one [redacted] indicated that the [redacted] family was extreme[redacted] wealthy and that they were at that time the owners of th[redacted]

[redacted] indicated that [redacted] did not personally know [redacted] Sr., nor had he ever met his [redacted] son, but that he had been well acquainted with [redacted] and her two daughters, [redacted] and [redacted] who were 17 and 24 years of age, respectively, in 1924.

[redacted] stated that in 1924 he had heard members of the [redacted] family mention the name of Adolf Hitler and that he, [redacted] was aware of the fact that Hitler frequently visited the family of [redacted]

In 1943, an Argentine friend of [redacted] who happened to be of German descent, was removed from the Argentine Embassy in Berlin and returned to Argentina. This friend advised [redacted] that Hitler visited the Bechstein family every time that he came to Berlin.

According to [redacted] the purpose of his visit to this office was to furnish a photograph of [redacted] and her two daughters, [redacted] which photograph was taken in the garden of their summer home in Berlin, Germany in 1924 and to call attention to what he considered to be a strong resemblance between [redacted] and Eva Braun, in view of the fact that he had secured a photograph of Eva Braun which had been taken from a recent issue of Life magazine. It

INDEXED

65-53615-31

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COPY:

TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1933.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication received here, wherein the assassination of the Chancellor of the Reich, Mr. Adolf Hitler, is threatened. I would be grateful if an investigation of the matter could be made and the results thereof communicated to me at its conclusion.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished respect.

(S) F. [illegible] v.PRITTWITZ.

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State of the United States,
Mr. Cordell Hull.

1 Enclosure.

[illegible] 6/57 X

395

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March 23, 1933.

Dear Sir:

I have asked President Roosevelt to publicly remonstrate with your government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany, and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution.

In the event that he does not make such a statement, I notify you that I shall go to Germany and assassinate Hitler.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Stern.

The German Ambassador
Washington, D.C.

(-5-5-615-X

COPY: WE:MLD
COMP: -

TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1933.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication received here, wherein the assassination of the Chancellor of the Reich, Mr. Adolf Hitler, is threatened. I would be grateful if an investigation of the matter could be made and the results thereof communicated to me at its conclusion.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished respect.

(S) F. W. v. PRITTWITZ.

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State of the United States,
Mr. Cordell Hull.

1 Enclosure.

[redacted]

VRL:BC
~~[illegible]~~
65-53615-X

April 5, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum received from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting head of the Criminal Division of the Department, dated March 31, 1933, with enclosures consisting of a translation of a note dated March 23, 1933, from the German Ambassador, together with its enclosure of a letter threatening the assassination of the German Chancellor.

You will note Mr. Parrish states that while it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal statute, nevertheless, in view of the request of the State Department he is desirous of conducting an investigation of the matter. You will please, therefore, conduct an investigation in an effort to ascertain the identity of the writer of the threatening letter, and such information as may be available concerning him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #211242

APR 6 1933

OCT 24 194[illegible]

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VRH:LC
~~62-26760-2~~
RECORDED 65-5961?-X

APR 5 - 1933

April 4, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK H. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

The Bureau desires to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of the 31st ultimo, with enclosures, consisting of a copy of a translation of a note dated March 28, 1933, from the German Ambassador, and an accompanying letter threatening the assassination of the German Chancellor.

In line with your request, the local office of the Bureau has been instructed to conduct an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the writer of the threatening letter, and such information as may be available concerning him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

APR 4 1933

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C. FILE NO. 62-2450

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D. C.	4/12/33	4/11/33	[redacted] CMF

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
DA[illegible]	THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIV. 2
APR 14 1933 AM

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

German Ambassador at Washington received a letter containing a threat upon the life of German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Investigation indicates that the letter containing said threat was mailed in Philadelphia about March 24, 1933. German Ambassador requested investigation by State Department, which referred the matter to the Attorney General of the United States.

-P-

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated April 5, 1933.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

With the letter of reference was transmitted a copy of a letter from the German Ambassador at Washington, D. C., to the Secretary of State, which relates to a letter received at the German Embassy in Washington, dated March 23, 1933, which contains a threat to assassinate the German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. This letter is signed Da[illegible]el Ster[illegible]. The letter is as follows:

"March 2[illegible], 1933.

Dear Sir:

I hav asked President Roosevelt to publicly remonstrate with your government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany, and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution.

In the event that he does not make such a statement, I notify you

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

65-53615-X1

UNITED STATES
APR 13 1933 A.M.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED AND INDEXED:
CHECKED OFF: APR 20 1933
JACKETED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

3-Bureau
2-Philadelphia
2-Washington Field

COPIES DESTROYED
R 207 NOV 1 [illegible]

ROUTED TO: Div. One
FILE

7-3034

that I shall go to Germany and assassinate Hitler.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Washington, D. C."

[redacted] of the Washington Field Office, who is personally acquainted with [redacted] Secretary at the German Embassy in Washington, ascertained from [redacted] that the letter quoted above from [redacted] was postmarked, Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1933.

Further information concerning the identity of [redacted] is not available at the State Department at Washington, nor at the German Embassy.

The German Ambassador requested that the State Department conduct an investigation in the matter, and the Secretary of State referred the matter to the Attorney General who, in turn, referred same to the Bureau.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: PHILADELPHIA BUREAU OFFICE

At PHILADELPHIA, PA., will endeavor to locate [redacted] and obtain all information, possible, concerning him. He should also be interviewed concerning the threat contained in the letter quoted in this report.

It is suggested that the German Consul in Philadelphia be contacted as it is likely that this official has received letters from the same individual, or may have heard of him through some source.

PENDING

311 Hurley-Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
505 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DANIEL STERN

RE: [redacted] STERN
THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN
CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto you will find copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] of this office, dated April 12 1933.

As is observed from the report in question, a lead is set out for the Philadelphia Office in an effort to locate and interview this individual, and obtain such information as is available concerning him.

I quote, herewith, a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director, dated March 31, 1933, in respect to this matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated * * *."

Daniel Stern

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that should [redacted] Stern be located, that inquiry be made into his sanity, and that the status of his citizenship be ascertained.

Very truly yours,

65-53615-X1

L. L. NABB,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

DB:C
#62-2450
Incl.
cc-Bureau

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 13 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

STERN

402

VEH:ED
62-26760-4
RECORDED: 62-2 ... X1

APR 20 1933

April 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Pursuant to your request of March 31st, an inquiry has been inaugurated into the threat sent by one Daniel Stern to the German Ambassador at Washington, to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and there is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of the report submitted by Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington local office dated April 12th, from which you will note that the inquiry is to be pursued at Philadelphia.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #200043.

WNS

403

[illegible]
62-26760

May 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1933, entitled DANIEL STEIN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and advise the result of such investigation as has been made by your office pursuant to the undeveloped leads set out therein.

Very truly yours,

Director.

cc – Washington Field.

MAY 2 1933

INDEXED

65-53615-X2
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 3 1933
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

404

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 62-263 MEC

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	5/3/33	4/20-21/33	[redacted]

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
[redacted]	THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Examination of city directory and telephone directories, Philadelphia, discloses one Daniel Stern [redacted] Investigation at this apartment discloses that the individual left there nearly a year ago, present whereabouts unknown. [redacted] advises he has received no information relative to letter written by subject [redacted] No information obtained from Post Office.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Washington, 4/12/33

DETAILS: AT PHILADELPHIA

Examination of the telephone directories failed to disclose such a subscriber as Daniel Stern listed. Examination of the city directory disclosed one [redacted]

DETAILS:

At this address, agent was advised by the janitor that [redacted] left the apartment over a year ago and that his present address is unknown; that he appeared to be a very high type person and was highly respected by the other tenants in the apartment house.

COPIES DESTROYED R207 NOV 1 1960

At the German consulate, 1420 Walnut Street, agent interviewed

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. H. Nathan SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

65-53615-X3

RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAY 4 1933

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY 4 1933 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHECKED OFF: MAY 5 1933

JACKETED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

3 - BUREAU
2 - WASH. F.
2 - PHILADELPHIA

ROUTED TO: NATHAN FILE

5-1-33

403

[redacted] consul, who, after an examination of his files, advised that he has received no information relative to [redacted] further, that he was not advised of any communication addressed to the President or other individual regarding Chancellor Adolf Hitler. [redacted] stated that, in all probability, it was written by some crank, who is a sympathizer of the Jewish element; that, oftentimes, he is besieged by individuals who make threats upon him, but that they are all of the crank type and he dismisses them and pays no attention to them as he does not consider their threats serious. He stated that, in the event he receives any information relative to [redacted] he will immediately communicate with the Philadelphia Office of this Bureau.

[redacted]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

May 3, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of May 2, 1933, you are informed that a report has been dictated in case entitled ~~DANIEL [illegible]~~, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and will be forwarded to the Bureau as of this date.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

RGH:AS.

Copy: BMS-SS
Comp.

TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

1 enclosure

The German Embassy has the honor to transmit to the Department of State the enclosed communication, signed "C. Portugall", (postmark New York) in which there is report of a plan to assassinate the Chancellor of the Reich. The German Embassy would be grateful if the proper steps could be taken in the matter.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1933.

(Initialed "L")

65-53615-X6 408

Translation.

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to draw your attention to the following. In listening to a conversation between several New York Jews, I learned that a plan is under way to murder Reich Chancellor Adloph Hitler, and that a young American Jew Has already been chosen to perform the act. The Jews present were jubilant over the plan. I am informing you of the above in order to prevent a possible misfortune.

Very respectfully,

(signed) C. Portugall.

Tr: BHL:MCS

65-53615-X6 409

April [illegible] 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington
Eing.: 22. APR. 1933
Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

in Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herrn.

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende
Aufmerksam zu machen.
Eine Underredung zwischen mehrere N
York Juden zuhörend vernahm ich, das
ein plan underwegs ist, Reichskanzler Ad
Hittler zu ermorden und dass bereits ei
junger americanischer jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe
senden Juden waren freudevoll erregt
über den plan.
Ich Teile diese hiermit mit um womögl
schlimmes zu verhütten.

In voller
Hochachtung
C. Portugall.

[illegible]

HIGH BRIDGE STA. N.Y.
APR 21
7 - AM
1933

HIGH BRIDGE STA.

To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington D.C.

April then 21 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington
Eing.: 22. APR. 1933
Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

in Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herrn:

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Underredung zwischen mehrere New York Juden zuhörend vernahm ich, dass ein plan underwegs ist, Reichskanzler Ad Hittler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein junger americanischer jude ausgewählt ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwesenden Juden waren freudevoll erregt über den plan.

Ich Teile diese hiermit mit um womöglich schlimmes zu verhütten.

In voller
Hochachtung
C. Portugall.

HIGH BRIDGE STA.

HIGH BRIDGE STA. N.Y.
APR 21
7 - AM
1933

To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington D.C.

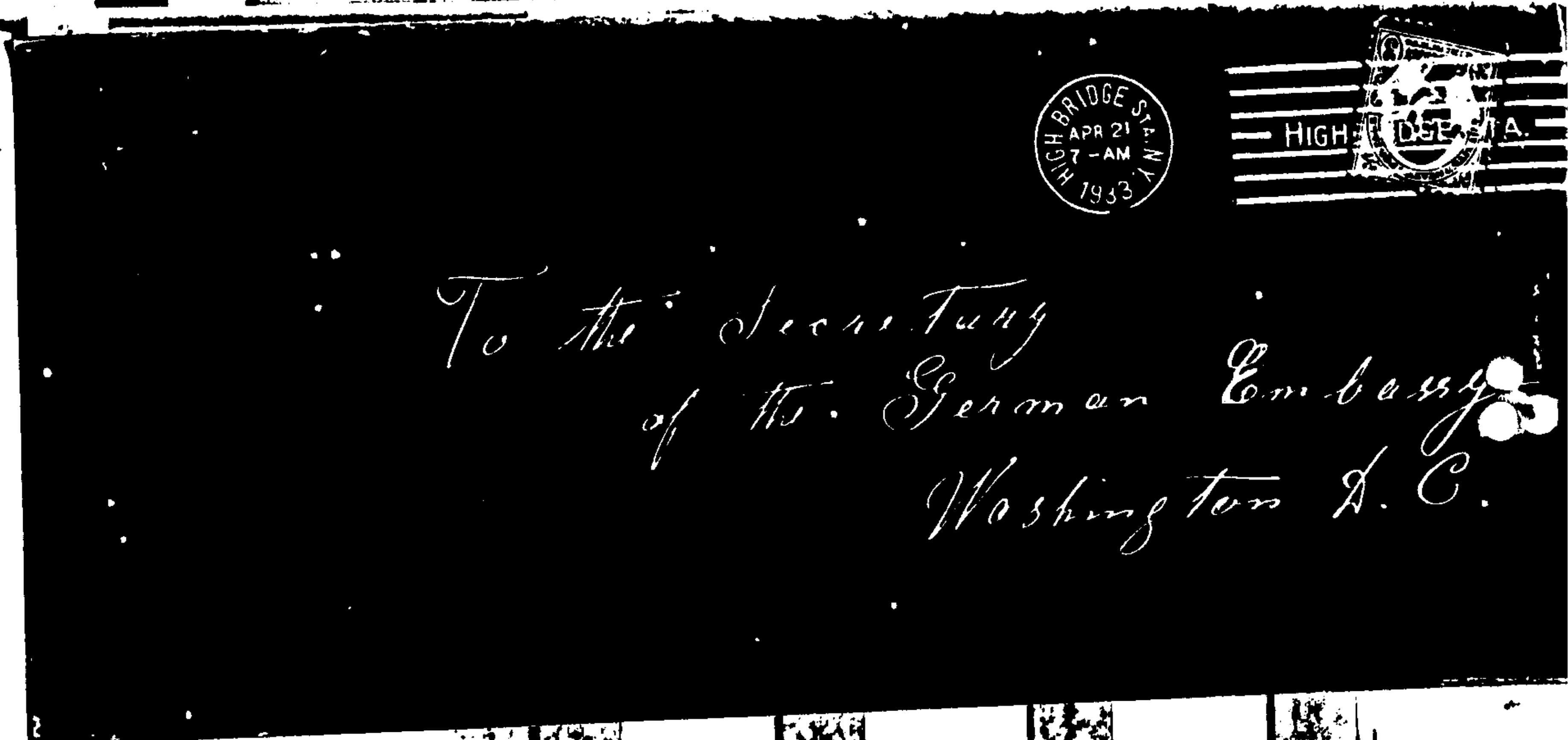
April the 21. 1933.

An die Deutsche Botschaft
in
Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herrn.

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgendes Aufmerksam zu machen.
Eine Underredung zwischen mehrere New York Juden zuhörend vernahm ich, dass ein plan underwegs ist, Reichskänzler Adolf Hittler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein junger americanischer jude ausgewählt ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwesenden Juden waren freudevoll erregt über den plan.
Ich Teile diese hiermit mit um womöglich schlimmes zu verhütten.

In voller
Hochachtung
C. Portugall.


HIGH BRIDGE STA. N.Y.
APR 21
7 - AM
1933
HIGH
To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington D.C.

April the 21st 1933.

An die Deutsche Botschaft
in
Washington D. C.

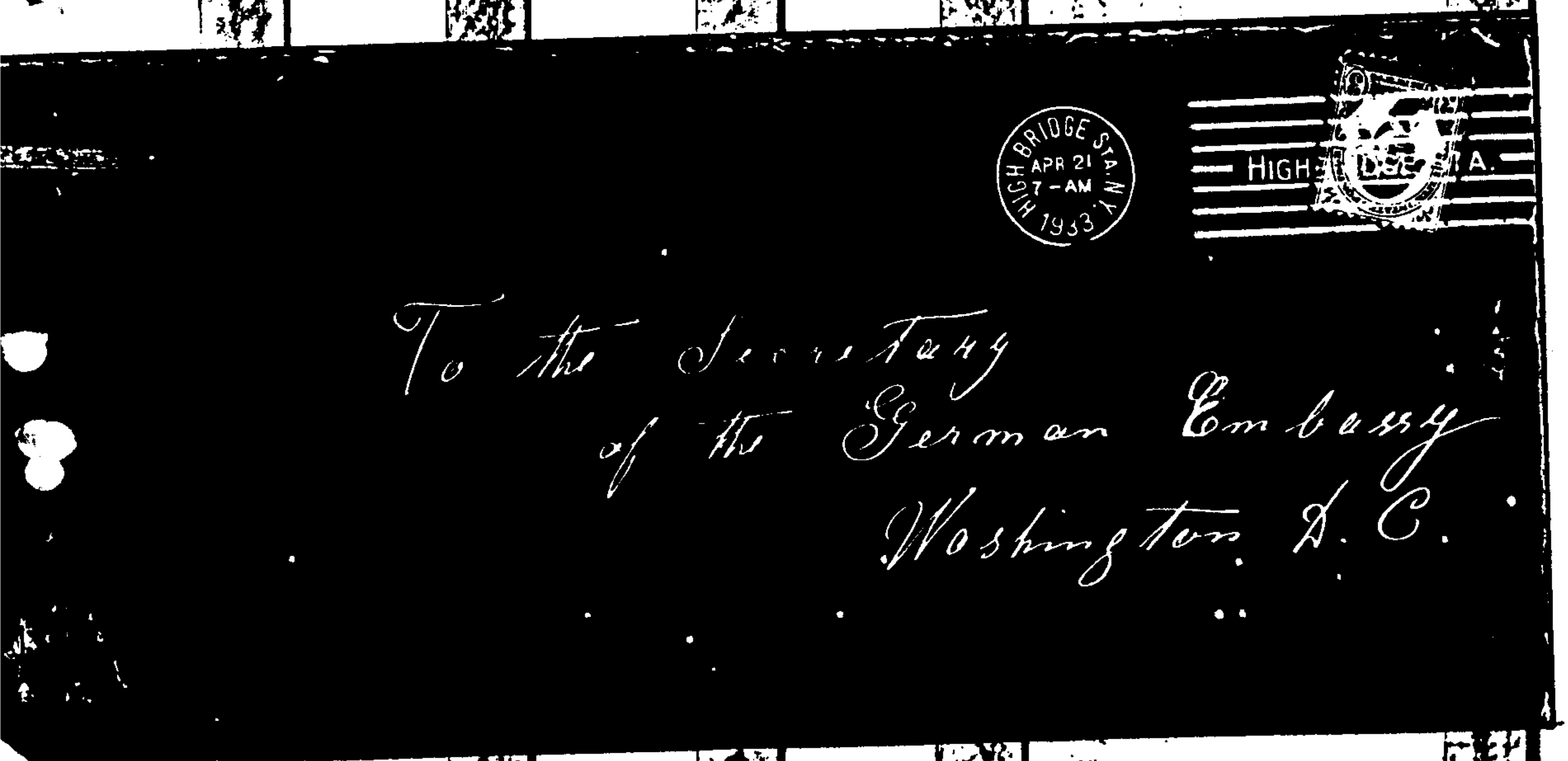
Geehrte Herrn.

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgendes Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Undersedung zwischen mehrere New York Juden zuhörend vernahm ich, dass ein plan underwegs ist, Reichskänzler Adolf Hittler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein junger americanischer Jude ausgewählt ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwesenden Juden waren freudevoll erregt über den plan.

Ich Teile dieses hiermit mit um womöglich schlimmes zuverhütten.

In voller
Hochachtung
C. Portugall.



HIGH BRIDGE STA. N.Y.
APR 21
7-AM
1933

HIGH ... A.

To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington D.C.

RECORDED

CAA:GJJ May 19, 1933.

~~62-6912-?~~
65-33615-X6

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Earley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case entitled DANIEL STERN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, there is transmitted herewith the original of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in Washington, April 22nd, signed [redacted]

Please give the matter appropriate attention in an effort to ascertain the truth of the allegations.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 332807.

418

DAA:GAJ
62-26493
RECORDED 65-5070-X?
MAY 22 1933

May 19 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

In accordance with your memorandum of May 10th, instructions have been issued to institute an investigation of allegations that a plan is under way to murder Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. This is being considered in connection with the investigation of the threat sent by Daniel Stern to the German Ambassador at Washington. Copies of reports will be furnished your Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

CAA:GAY
~~62-26759~~
RECORDED 65-3614-X7

May 27, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case of Daniel Stern, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, there is transmitted herewith a translation of a note of May 11, received through the State Department from the German Ambassador in Washington, together with a translation of its enclosure, a letter from a certain [redacted] regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

Please include this in the investigation being conducted by your office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 332573.

CAT:CAJ
~~62-26765-10~~
RECORDED 65-38215-X1

May 27, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

In reply to your memorandum of May 23, the additional complaint of [redacted] regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, has been transmitted to the local office with instructions to conduct an appropriate investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.

DIVISION OF FILES MAILED MAY 1933

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Room 1403, 370 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. dated April 21, 1933 and signed by [redacted] This letter was received by the German Embassy on April [illegible], 1933 in a plain white envelope, postmarked April 21, 1933 at 7 a.m. at the High Bridge Station in New York.

For your further information in connection with this matter, there are also transmitted copies of the reports of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Washington, D. C. April 12, 1933 and Special Agent [redacted] dated at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1933 in the case entitled DANIEL STERN - Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Because of the similarity of the information contained in both letters it is very probable that the threat by Daniel Stern is the one to which [redacted] referred. I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department to the Director dated March 31, 1933, in respect to the Daniel Stern matter:

> "While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

It is therefore suggested that you make an endeavor to locate [redacted] and through him obtain any information possible concerning the identity of Daniel Stern. If Stern is located, it is suggested that inquiry be made into his sanity and that the status of his citizenship be determined.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

TGM:JTM
62-2400
CC:Bureau
Encl.

65-53615-X8
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 3 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Four
422
FILE

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Permit me to call your attention to the following. Having overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York, I learned that there is a movement on foot to assassinate Chancellor Adolf Hitler and that a young American Jew has already been selected to commit this murder. The Jews present were joyfully enthused over this plan.

I communicate this to you in order that if possible any such act might be prevented.

With full esteem,

(signed) [redacted]

TRANSLATION.

CAA:LC
-62-28760-11
65-5-615-28

RECORDED

AUG 17 1933

August 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY.

In the case entitled DANIEL STEIN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

Special Agent	Office	Date
[redacted]	New York City	8-10-33.

Two copies of the above report are transmitted, one for transmittal to the Department of State if desired.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. # 668204

53 OCT 24 1945

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. N. Y. FILE NO. 62-3303 PS

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK CITY	8/10/33	7/18-23/33	[redacted]

TITLE: [illegible]

CHARACTER OF CASE: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] not listed in the telephone or city directories. Also unknown to Postal authorities of the Highbridge Post Office Station. [redacted] unknown to [redacted] Police Dept.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE: Letter from Washington Field Office, dated June 2, 1933.

DETAILS:

At the Highbridge Post Office Station, Agent interviewed [redacted] and he advised that their records failed to show any person living in his district who used the name of [redacted] or [illegible]. New York City directories and telephone directories fail to show any person named [redacted]

Agent interviewed [redacted] of the [redacted] Police Department, and he advised that his records showed one [redacted] This person was formerly a member of the Trade Executive Board of the [redacted] City, and has, as far as he knows, no given name. [redacted] further advised that it was his opinion that this person would not have warned the German Embassy if he had known of a plot to assassinate the German Chancellor, as he is a Jew. He further advised that his office did not have any further record of Portugal, except the one mentioned above, and that he was unknown to any of the members of his squad.

[redacted] is not now connected with the [redacted] and his whereabouts is unknown.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

65-53615-X9

RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 14 1933

UNITED STATES ... 1933

CHECKED OFF: AUG 17 1933

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

(3) Bureau

2 Wash. Field

2 New York

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROUTED TO:

U S
Division of Investigation,
311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

POSTAL

AUGUST 14 1933

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
619 FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

RE DANIEL STATE MISCELLANEOUS INTERVIEW [redacted]NGINEER OF MINES BOX [redacted] UCSON ARIZONA FOR DETAILS OF CONVERSATION ALLEGEDLY OVERHEARD BY HIM CONCERNING PURPORTED ATTEMPT ASSASSINATE CHANCELLOR HITLER SUBMIT REPORT IMMEDIATELY

STAPLETON ACTING

TNS:ps
Time sent: 3:30 P.M.

cc- Bureau

File 62-2450

INDEXED

65-53615-X8
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15 1933 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIV. ONE
FILE

311 [illegible]-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

August 14th
1 9 3 3

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
619 Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California.

RE: DANIEL [illegible]
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my wire of even date, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy, in Washington, D. C., [redacted] who gives his address as [redacted] Arizona. This letter was mailed from Phoenix, Arizona on the 24th of April, this year.

I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division, of the Department, to the Director, dated March 31, 1933, in response to this matter:

> "While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

As suggested by my wire, you should interview Colonel Steinmann for the details of the conversation which he overheard to ascertain the identity of the persons involved therein.

It is expected that a report will be received not later than August 21, 1933.

Very truly yours,

65-53615-X8

T. H. STAPLETON,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TMS:ps
Encl.
62-2450
cc-Director

[redacted]

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one [redacted] which was postmarked April 21, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also alleges that he overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York concerning a movement on foot to assassinate Hitler and that a young American Jew had already been selected to commit the murder. The New York City Office was unable to loca[redacted] for further questioning.

In connection with this matter, I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director dated March 31, 1933 with respect to the [redacted] matter:

> " While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated".

In the event that you are successful in locating [redacted] and the other individuals involved, it is suggested tha[redacted] inquiry be made into their sanity and that the status of their citizenship be determined. No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by this office and it will only be necessary for you to furnish necessary copies of reports to the Division for transmittal to the Department.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TG:JG
62-2450
Encl.
CC:Division ✓

428

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson

CAA:CSH
62-25760

August 14, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

[redacted] of the State Department, inquired with reference to the latest communication alleging a plot to assassinate the German Chancellor. This had been forwarded to the Washington local office, which is the office of origin in this case.

I talked with Special Agent Stapleton and an effort will be made to report on the interview with Steinman, who is believed to be in Arizona, this week so that the State Department may advise the German Ambassador.

Respectfully,

C. A. Appel.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 24 1933

53 OCT 24 1962

65-53615-X9

AUG 21 1933

Div. One

429

CAM:CEH
62-26760

August 15, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the Division's letter of May 27th and your letter of June 2nd addressed to the New York Office, concerning the allegation that there is a plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, and advise the status of this case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the New York Office and the Division desires that the matter be given immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

Director.

CC New York.

Adolf Hitler

65-53615-X10

AUG 16 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

54 OCT 22 1943

430

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

August 19th
1 9 3 3

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: DANIEL STERN -
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 15th requesting to be advised of the status of the above case.

Attention is called to the reports of [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated 5-3-33, a[redacted] New York City, dated 8-10-33. You will note from the report of Agent [redacted] that investigation at Philadelphia failed to locate Daniel Stern, and the report of Agent [redacted] reflects that investigation at New York City failed to locat[redacted] who had written a letter to the German Embassy with reference to a conversation he had overheard of a movement on foot to assassinate Chancellor Hitler.

A review of the file in this office reflects that under letter of May 27th you forwarded to this office a letter which had been written by [redacted] Tucson, Arizona, to the German Embassy, which stated in effect that he had overheard a conversation wherein an attempt was to be made to take the life of Chancellor Hitler. This case at that time was assigned to Agent [redacted] of this office, who was shortly thereafter called away on special assignment.

It seems that no action was taken by this office at that time to have [redacted] interviewed. However, a telegram was sent from this office on August 14th to the Los Angeles office requesting an interview to be had with [redacted]

RECORDED
COPIES DESTROYED AUG 22 1933
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63-3361 5-X

AUG 21 1933

54 (11)

431

instructions to submit a report immediately. This telegram was supplemented by a letter of even date.

This case has been reassigned and in the future will receive appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge

TMS:ps
62-2450

Los Angeles, California
August 18, 1933

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: DANIEL STERN
Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler
L. A. File 62-987

Upon receipt of your telegram of the 14th instant, relative the above captioned matter, Special Agent [redacted] of this office, who was then at Phoenix, Arizona, was instructed to contact [redacted] and to obtain from him complete details of the conversation overheard by him concerning a purported attempt to assassinate Chancellor Hitler.

I quote herewith the telegraphic report received at this office from Special Agent [redacted]

"[redacted] ADVISES THAT IN EARLY MAY THIS YEAR HE OVERHEARD TWO JEWS IN THE SANCARLOS HOTEL HERE (PHOENIX) NAMES UNREMEMBERED STATE THAT NEWYORKCITY JEWS WERE SENDING MAN TO GERMANY IN MAY ON NAMED GERMAN BOAT NOW UNREMEMBERED TO POISON OR SHOOT CHANCELLOR HITLER BETWEEN MAY AND SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR STOP [redacted] ADVISES HE IMMEDIATELY WROTE LETTER TO GERMAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON GIVING FULL DETAILS OF CONVERSATION OVERHEARD INCLUDING NAMES OF TALKERS AND BOAT ASSASSIN WAS TO EMBARK ON STOP [redacted] IS POLITICAL EXILE FROM MEXICO AND ITS CITIZEN STOP INDICATION IS THAT HE IS STRONGLY ANTIJEWISH IN CONVERSATION AND PROHITLER"

Special Agent [redacted] is returning to this station on the morning of the 19th instant from a road trip, and at that time he will be instructed to prepare a detailed report of his interview with [redacted] which report will be transmitted to you airmail.

Very truly yours,

J. F. B. DUNN,
Special Agent-in-Charge.

JFBD:AB

CC. Division

65-53615-X12

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Div. One

433

CAA:RG
62-26760-14
65-53615-X12

RECORDED

August 25, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY

Reference is made to your memorandum of August 21, 1933, and the statement of [redacted] regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office of this Division interviewed [redacted], who advised that in the early part of May, this year, he overheard two Jews in the San Carlos Hotel at Phoenix, Arizona, whose names were not remembered, state that New York City Jews were sending a man to Germany in May in order to poison or shoot Chancellor Hitler, between May and September, 1933. [redacted] advised that he immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, giving complete details of the conversation overheard, including the names of the parties and the boat the assassin was to embark on. It appears that [redacted] is a political exile from Mexico and is a citizen of that country. It seems that he is strongly pro-Hitler and anti-Jewish in his conversation.

A detailed report of this interview is being forwarded from the Los Angeles Office and will be transmitted to you upon receipt. There appears to be no further action which may be taken.

Very truly yours,

Director.

5 OCT 4 1941

CAA:HG
62-26960
65-33415-X13

August 30, 1933.

AUG 31 1933 MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL MACLEAN

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Los Angeles, California, dated August 21, 1933, in the case entitled DANIEL STERN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, for transmittal to the Department of State, if desired. This is the matter about which Mr. Schoenfeld of the State Department inquired. He desires to transmit this information to the German Embassy as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #660967.

58061
21

435

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington   L. A. FILE NO. 62-987

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Los Angeles	8-21-33	8/15-16-21/33	[redacted]

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
DANIEL STERN	THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] interviewed prior to receipt of reference letter. Advised that in May, 1933, in the San Carlos Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., he overheard two Jews say HITLER was to be assassinated between May and September, 1933, by an Agent of New York City Jews. [redacted] stated he believed one of hotel's bellboys said one of talkers was a rabbi. Bellboys of the San Carlos Hotel have no recollection of conversation with [redacted] Records of San Carlos Hotel do not list subject from April to June, 1933.

R. U. C.

REFERENCE: Telegram and letter from the Washington Field Office, both dated August 14, 1933, and Los Angeles Office letter dated August 18, 1933.

DETAILS: AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

It was learned at the Postoffice that [redacted] is now residing at Phoenix, Arizona.

DETAILS: AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

[redacted] was interviewed on August 16, 1933. He advised that he is a mining engineer by profession, as well as a soldier, and that he had spent 25 years in Mexico in both capacities; that he had been a colonel in the Mexican Army when General Porfirio Diaz was in power. He stated that he is now a citizen of Mexico but a political exile in this country.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES   INDEXED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]   SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

65-52615-X13

RECORDED AND INDEXED AUG 31 1933

CHECKED OFF AUG 31 1933

UNITED STATES AUG 26 1933 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Division 2
Washington 2
Los Angeles 2

ROUTED TO: FILE

He advised that in May, 1933, he was in a room at the San Carlos Hotel visiting a friend and that when the latter left the room for a few minutes and he was left there alone he chanced to overhear a conversation in Yiddish in an adjoining room. The two men he overheard were speaking about conditions in Germany and Chancellor Hitler and the latter's antipathy for the Jews. One of the talkers told the other that Hitler would not last long; that a number of Jews in New York City were sending a man to Germany to assissinate Hitler. They named the German boat on which the assassin was leaving sometime in May, 1933. The assassination was to take place between May and September, 1933. Hitler was either to be poisoned or shot.

[redacted] said he then went down to the lobby of the hotel to observe the talkers as they went out. He said they were both Jews about 50 years old and quite stout. He could give no other description of them. He stated as they went out he asked one of the bellboys who they were and that he furnished him their names. It is [redacted] recollection that the bellboy told him one of the Jews was a rabbi but he was not certain that he was told so.

[redacted] said he immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., advising them of the conversation he overheard and that in that letter he furnished the names of the talkers and the name of the boat the assassin was to sail on. However, when Agent talked to [redacted] he was unable to recall any of those details. Since the name DANIEL STERN was mentioned in the Division wire, [redacted] was asked if that were the name of one of the talkers. He said he did not remember and that he did not believe it was.

[redacted] was very reluctant to discuss this matter, saying that in his letter to the German Embassy he had requested it to never divulge his name. As Agent continued to talk with him he launched into a tirade against the Jews in this country, stating that it will have to take the same action against them within 10 years that Germany has taken.

He advised that he is attempting to patent and market an alloy of lead and copper to be used as bearings, but that the Jews in this country have prevented his financing of same.

With the assistance of [redacted] of the San Carlos Hotel, its register was searched from April to June, 1933, without finding any man by the name of STERN or STE[illegible] registered in. Agent casually contacted the hotel's bellboys. They all know [redacted] but could not recall ever having furnished him the names of any guests or their visitors.

[redacted] was interviewed prior to the receipt of the letter of reference and it is to be noted that his verbal statement conflicts considerably with the letter which he wrote to the German Embassy. No mention was made to Agent of Arthur Brisbane's newspaper columns. Neither was the name of the boat

upon which the assassin was to embark to Germany mentioned in [redacted] letter to the Embassy as he had verbally advised Agent.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

September 2, 1933.

The Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Daniel Stern--Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler

With reference to the above-entitled matter, please be advised that all outstanding leads have been completed without any definite information having been obtained as to the identity of the individual who allegedly made a threat to assassinate Adolph Hitler.

Accordingly this case is being closed at the Washington Field Office subject to being re-opened in the event further information is received by the German chancellor.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley

Dwight Brantley,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TGK:CEM
62-2450

INDEXED 65-53615-X14

SEP 6 1933

SEP 5 1933

54

437

62-[illegible]
65-[illegible]-X15

RECORDED

September 13, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case of DANIEL STERN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Pat Malloy and photostatic copies of the enclosures therein. While this apparently has no connection with Daniel Stern, the information is similar to that received from [redacted], Phoenix, Arizona.

It is suggested that the Detroit office be furnished with the information already obtained by your office, relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #675666

SEP 13

440

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.
September 25, 1933.

65-53615-X16

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

Re: [illegible] Stern,
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith, copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Pat Malloy and photostatic copies of enclosures therein for your attention at Detroit, Michigan. Although the matter contained in the attached memorandum apparently has no connection with the above entitled case, it is similar in nature to information previously received by the Washington Field Office and for that reason the Division has requested that your office be furnished the information now in the files of this office.

On March 25, 1933, the German Embassy received a letter postmarked at Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1933 from an individual signing his name as Daniel Stern, in which he advised that he had asked President Roosevelt to publicly remonstrate with the German Government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution. In the event that such a statement was not made, he notified the German Embassy that he intended to go to Germany to assassinate Hitler.

Investigation at Philadelphia failed to disclose the identity of the individual signing himself as Daniel Stern.

Subsequently an additional communication was received by the German Embassy from [redacted] Tucson, Arizona in which [redacted] states that he accidently overheard a conversation in Yiddish in the San Carlos Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona which had to do with a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor. Subsequent investigation at Tucson, Arizona failed to disclose any further information concerning the identity of

441

the individuals holding this conversation.

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one [redacted] which was postmarked April 21, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also alleges that he overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York concerning a movement on foot to assassinate Hitler and that a young American Jew had already been selected to commit the murder. The New York City Office was unable to locate Portugall for further questioning.

In connection with this matter, I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director dated March 31, 1933 with respect to the Daniel Storn matter:

> " While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated".

In the event that you are successful in locating [redacted]nd the other individuals involved, it is suggested that inquiry be made into their sanity and that the status of their citizenship be determined. No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by this office and it will only be necessary for you to furnish necessary copies of reports to the Division for transmittal to the Department.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TGH:JGM
62-2450
Encl.
CC:Division ✓

442

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

October 5, 1933.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

Re [redacted]
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the letter from the Washington Field Office, dated September 25, 1933, in the above entitled matter, please be advised that Special Agent [redacted] interviewed [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted] Detroit, Mich., [redacted] advised that he had absolutely no information whatever regarding a plot or movement to assassinate the German Chancellor, and that he at no time made any statements regarding this matter. He further stated that the only place he had heard any conversation regarding the German Chancellor was in the office of [redacted] during August 1933; that at this time while [redacted] was working on his teeth, the [redacted] stated that he had previously used German drills or burrs but that since Chancellor Hitler had been persecuting the Jews he along with numerous other [redacted] in the building, had boycotted all German made products. [redacted] made no replies to these remarks.

It is to be noted that [redacted] is a young Jewish boy, 19 years of age, and has the apperrance of a clean living and moral individual. He graduated from high school in June 1932 and is presently employed as a clerk by the [redacted]

[redacted] was also interviewed by [redacted] who apprised that during August, 1933, while he was doing [redacted] work for [redacted] he remarked that he was using German drills, to which [redacted] replied that he did not wish any German products used on him and some one "should bump Hitler off." [redacted] further advised that this statement was not made in a savage way and that he is of the opinion that [redacted] is not the -

[redacted]

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type of an individual who would be involved in such a plot. [redacted] stated that he is 55 years of age, was born and raised in the state of Michigan, and it was also noted that he is quite hard of hearing and is more or less of the gossiping type.

Very truly yours,

Wm Larson

WM. LARSON,
Special Agent in Charge

DLN-ICM
62-698

TNS:LL
62-26760-

RECORDED
OCT 24 1933

October 23, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK M. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 6, 1933, from former Assistant Attorney General Pat Malloy, Department File No. 235254, transmitting a photostatic copy of a translation of a note of August 24th from the German Ambassador, together with its inclosure, regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

In connection with this matter, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter from the Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office of this Division, dated October 5, 1933.

In the absence of a request from you, no further investigation will be conducted by this Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure No. 679654.

FILED
OCT
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OCT 21 1933

445

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.
October 21, 1933.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Locke

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At 3:15 P.M., October 20th [redacted] of the local police department called me on the phone and informed me that two weeks ago at Chicago a man giving the name of [redacted] had reported to the General Consul, of the German Embassy, stationed at Chicago, alleged plans whereby American Jews would send to Germany an emissary to assassinate Hitler. [redacted] wanted $1,000 for the information. He also demanded the payment of an additional $1,000.00 after verification.

He recently left Chicago and today arrived in Washington for the purpose of conference with the German Ambassador. The German Embassy got in touch with the State Department, which asked the Police Department to render the German Embassy here appropriate assistance. The second secretary to the Ambassador asked [redacted] of the local Police Department, to not only shadow this man around Washington, but to follow him to Chicago and vicinity for the purpose of determining his connections. [redacted] nd [redacted] old me that they, of course, could not leave the District of Columbia and wanted to know whether we would be willing to take up the surveillance at the Union Station upon departure of this individual for Chicago.

After a conference with Assistant Director Nathan, I informed [redacted] in the absence of [redacted] that it would not be proper for us to undertake this assignment unless a formal request to do so were forwarded from the Secretary of State to the Attorney General.

65-53615-X18

RECORDED Very truly yours,

23 1933 A.M.
U. S. JUSTICE

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge

JMK:ps

NATHAN

FILE

446

TGK:LL
62-26760
62-28615-X19

RECORDED

November 15, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN.

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated November 10, 1933, transmitting a translation of a note received by the Secretary of State from the German Ambassador, with regard to statements made by a certain [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, relative to a purported conspiracy to assassinate the German Chancellor.

I have instructed the Washington Field Office of this Division to make appropriate investigation in this matter, and you will be furnished with a copy of the report outlining the results of such investigation, upon completion of same.

Very truly yours,

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 15 1933 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

54001

447

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
DEC 2 1933

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions from the Division, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan dated November 10, 1933, and copies of the enclosure mentioned therein, together with copies of the letter from this office dated October 21, 1933, to the Division and letter from the Division to this office dated November 16, 1933, relative to [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, who furnished information to the German Consul of the German Embassy stationed at Chicago relative to alleged plans whereby American Jews would [illegible] to [illegible] an emissary to assassinate Chancellor Hitler, for which information he wanted $1,000, and also stated that payment of additional $1,000 should be made after verification.

It is requested that the Chicago office conduct the necessary additional investigation relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

[illegible] Oliver,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

CAW:[illegible]
62-2450
Encl.

cc Division

65-5361[illegible]
[illegible] 1933
U. S. [illegible]
FILE

448

TGK:LL
62-26760

November 16, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case of DANIEL STERN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan, dated November 10, 1933, and copies of the inclosure mentioned therein.

While the statements made by [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, have no direct connection with Daniel Stern, the information is similar to that previously received concerning this individual.

The information contained in the memorandum of the Assistant Attorney General, is apparently identical with that contained in your letter dated October 21, 1933, transmitting to the Division information previously received from [redacted] of the [redacted] concerning Mr. Kimball.

It is suggested that the Chicago Office be furnished with the information already obtained by your office, relative to this matter, with the request that the necessary additional investigation be performed.

Very truly yours,

65-53615-X22

Director.

NOV 16 1933
Inclosure No. 679303
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 17 1933
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

449

TNS:RCL

December 11, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a letter directed to your Office from the Washington Field Office dated November 29, 1933 relative to alleged plans to assassinate Chancellor Hitler.

You are requested to immediately conduct the necessary investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.

FILE SECTION
MAILED
★ DEC 12 1933
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

65-53615-X21
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 13 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
450

5400

DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LM:vj

August 20, 1943

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: ADOLF HITLER

[redacted]

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

65-53615-X

AUG 24 1943

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Category 2

Indefinite

7/30/77 451

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

1943

SECRET

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York 7, New York

SLD:VW
65-4309

April 28, 1944

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

The District Intelligence Office, Third Naval District, has given me what purports to be a copy of the birth certificate of Adolph Hitler. I am enclosing a photostatic copy of this certificate, which is reportedly reproduced from the original in the parish offices of Braunau-on-the-Inn on September 7, 1933. According to a representative of the District Intelligence Office this document records the fact that in the city and parish of Braunau-on-the-Inn, dioces of Linz, in the country of upper Austria, there was born on the 20th day of April, 1889, one Adolph Hitler, son of Alois Hitler, Imperial Customs Official, and Klara Pall of Spittal, lower Austria; and on the 22nd day of April, 1889, Adolph Hitler was baptised according to the Roman Catholic rites. Johann and Johanna Pienk, Vienna III, Lowingasse 28, served as baptismal sponsors.

The above is being submitted to you for your information and as of possible interest.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-53615-X2

10 MAY 1 1944

452



er FÜHRER am Hintersee (Berc esgaden)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please investigate, if possible without delay.

Adolph Hitler, leaving Germany possibly by Submarine for Sanctuary in Argentina S. A.

The Loyal American

RECORDED 65-53615-

6 AUG

AUG 16 1944

454

H[illegible]STON, TEX
JUL 31
3-PM
1944

Federal Bureau of Investig.
Washington D. C.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

62-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 4, 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

CAG:FCS

E A Tamm

MEMORANDUM FOR [illegible]

Re: Possible Flight of Adolph Hitler to Argentina

Many political observers have expressed the opinion that Adolph Hitler may seek refuge in Argentina after the collapse of Germany.

Political ramifications lend credence to this possibility when it is recalled that the duly appointed Argentine Consul Hellmuth, ostensibly assigned to a Consular post in Spain, had plans which included clandestine meetings with Hitler and Himmler for the arranging of importing arms and technicians into Argentina. Hellmuth, intercepted by the British at Trinidad, never completed his mission.

Argentina remains a mysterious maze of questionable characters. [redacted] who will be recalled for her notorious affair with the German diplomatic representative in New York, is presently residing in Buenos Aires. [redacted], former Austrian munitions king and ex-husband of [redacted] recently converted his bicycle factories into an Argentine plant for the manufacturing of munitions. Arnulfo Arias, pro-Axis ousted President of Panama, conducts a long range political campaign from Buenos Aires. [redacted] well known as the sweetheart of the American industrialist Vivien Kellems, still claims to be in Argentina as the postwar planner for the German cartel Metallgesellschaft.

A large wealthy German colony in Argentina affords tremendous possibilities for the providing of a refuge for Hitler and his henchmen. One of the members, Count Luxburg, has been mentioned as operating a ranch which would serve in providing a haven.

By the very nature of any plans formulated for the abandoning of Germany in its collapse, it is virtually impossible to substantiate any allegations with regard to Argentina's serving the Nazis after defeat; however some significance may be attached to the fact that Argentina remains silent despite all the accusations that she will serve as a terminus for Hitler after a non-stop flight of 7,376 miles from Berlin to Buenos Aires in an especially constructed plane or as a passenger in a long range submarine.

This matter continues to be the subject of a coordinated investigation by the Bureau representatives throughout the world. Information developed to date has, of course, been furnished to other interested governmental agencies.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

65-53615

SEP 6 1944

58 SEP 16 1944

456

[redacted]

HWC:WMJ

June 18, 1945

EX - 72

[redacted]

I have received your letter of June 11, 1945, and want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Haven Field Division which is located at 510 The Trust Company Building, New Haven 10, Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 2
JUN 18 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74 JUL 2 1945

Bristol ... 11 - 17 45

Dear Mr Hoover

ack file 6/18/45 HWC

I like to give you all the information I know about Hitler Adolf. Hee go from Germany to Argentina in Submarine with 3 other mans to Argentina when he get to the border. He destroy the 3 mans that navigate the sub and he put a time bomb in the sub and blow it to the bottom and get to the border by plane that was waiting for him. Hee have his face all fix up or lift up he don't look the same. And he give his name as Fritz Muller. That all I know about him. I don't know Argentina more then a dog. But I have that told to me by [redacted] in a operatialist meeting. If that will help I would like

65-53615-2X

File-5 pl

458

I feel very much that he have his medicine what he deserved.

Hoping that I put you in the right track to find him

Very Truly Yours

[redacted]

...ization. ... party de... ...oped ultimately into the Ger... National Socialist party, the ...nization forged by Hitler as ...instrument for the achievement ...ower.

...mong the men Hitler met when ...oined the German Labor party ... Dietrich Eckhart, a journalist, ... whom he obtained the basic ...ciples of the ideology later ...ted by the Nazis. Eckhart ...in 1923. Others whom Hitler ...as members of the German ...r party were Rudolph Hess, ...later became Deputy Fuehrer, ...who was named second by ...r in the line of succession to ...me power upon the outbreak ...ostilities with Poland in 1939. ... Alfred Rosenberg, another of ... who subsequently played a ...ing role in the Nazi regime as ...ogist and theoretician. Hess ... to England in 1941, presuma... on a "pe... ...," and re... ...ed there... ...ehm als... ...mber of the ...nization ... there ... only six ... German... ...r party bef... ...ed it. ...e half doze... Hitler ...e lead, ... at ...ared the ... ...e of our time ... ... force of eloquence, ruthless... ...ods and daring of ideas, Hitler ...ed ahead in the movement ...ded by the little band. He ... about making speeches bi... ...ing the wrongs done to Ger... ...y, appealing to audiences and ...ing them with the promise of

... ...the task of building his movement. Believing the mission of national and social regeneration was to ... realized by what he called a vigorous minority, a desperate élite, he gathered around him a group of intellectuals, officers, former officers, penurious students and ambitious youths without prospects in the Germany of that time.

All these were in the main men of humble origin who had gone through the war and found themselves socially shipwrecked when it was over. Like Hitler, they were ready for anything. They had nothing to lose and felt they had everything to gain if only they *could grasp the instruments of* power. Like Hitler, they were impelled in their thoughts and actions by a superiority complex, the satisfaction of which became the propelling ambition of their being. Like Hitler, they identified the regeneration of Germany with the realization of their dream.

They declared war on the republic, on the Versailles Treaty, on the Communists, whose methods of professional revolutionists, of propaganda and of force, they made their own. As Goebbels, who was to become Hitler's Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, explained it in later years, "Propaganda should not be decent—it should be effective," and "We fight with Marxist methods, but we shall do things better than the Marxists."

...force the extre... ...ents on the right and on the ... The armies of Hitlerism and com...ism grew to proportions that ...e it in*creasingly difficult for* the democratic republic to function. While professing uncompromising hostility to each other, the extreme Red and Brown elements cooperated in the Reichstag, the Prussian Diet and other provincial Legislatures in undermining the power and stability of republican institutions. In 1932 the Hitlerites and Communists worked together in staging a great transportation strike in Berlin.

After his electoral victory of 1930 Hitler moved to consolidate his position with the Reichswehr. Appearing as a witness at a trial of three Reichswehr officers for furthering a fascist plot in the army, Hitler made his famous declaration in which he flattered the army and promised that when his party attained power the "November criminals," those who *made the German revolution* and set up the Weimar Republic, would be exterminated, and that "heads would roll." In his testimony Hitler paid tribute to monarchist Germany, thus lulling the monarchists and their army generals into the belief that he planned to restore the old imperial order.

Meanwhile the government of Chancellor Heinrich Bruening, a Centrist leader, was fighting desperately to stem the tide of economic and political dissolution. For many months Bruening was ruling by decree based upon emergency laws hastily passed by the Reichstag. Social services were

the spring of 1932. In that ... paign he intensified his agitat... against the republic, the Versail... Treaty and the Government's f... fillment policy.

The whole world saw in ... campaign a life-and-death strug... between the Nazis and the republ... as, indeed, it was. Hindenbu... running for a third term, emerg... victorious, with 19,000,000 vo... against 13,000,000 for Hitler. At t... *same time, however, Hitler* reg... tered his greatest electoral t... umph from the point of view ... votes received. From then on ... was, indeed, a power not to ... ignored.

The Bruening Cabinet fell short... after the Presidential election a... in the consequent Reichstag el... tions of July 31, 1932, the Na... increased the number of th... seats to 229, becoming the larg... single political party. Twice bef... the end of the year Hitler ... manded the Chancellorship, a... each time Hindenburg refus... Hindenburg offered him a Cabin... post in a reconstituted Governme... but that was not enough for hi... He was biding his time for t... final blow at the republic. "T... Chancellorship or nothing!" ... demanded.

With the Reichstag unable ... form a new Government because ... the multiplicity of warring parti... and the impossibility of agreeing ... a coalition, it was again dissolv... and new elections were called f... Nov. 6, 1932. In that election t... Hitlerites lost 2,000,000 votes, a... it appeared as if the Nazi tide w... receding.

...unich Beer-Cellar Putsch of 1923 Failed; ...prisoned for Treason, He Is Soon Freed

...n line with this conception, ... was a distinct class element ...he organization Hitler set up ...ose early years of his activity. ... the officers and leaders were ...w the rank of major and cap... ... Army generals, active and ...ed, regarded him with suspi... because of his lowly origin and ...agogic appeals to the middle ...ses. They joined him openly ... after he had made an im...ssion and showed that his ...nces of success were not to be ...imized.

...t was this distinction that was ...narily responsible for the fail... of Hitler's first "Putsch" on ... 8 and 9, 1923, in Munich, ...own as "the beer-cellar Putsch." ...elieving his "Tag" had arrived, ...ler forced his way into an as...ibly of high-ranking Bavarian ...erals, Ministers, Government ...cials *and politicians in the* ...nakeller of the Munich City ...ll on the evening of Nov. 8 and, ...ndishing a revolver, fired a shot ... the air, announcing that his ...olution had begun. He called for ...march on Berlin and pleaded ...h those present to give him ...r blessing. They were taken ...ck by this sudden move, for ...e they had pretended to en...age Hitler they knew that the ... for action was not ripe and ... made him promise that he ... do nothing reckless and ... violence that might ... own positions.

... a violation of his ... men were outside, ... the importunities ...ff, who was ... with ...

agreement, the Bavarian militarists and reactionaries, headed by von Kahr, Minister-President, and General von Lossow, Chief of the Bavarian Army, pretended to give their assent. The army and State officials returned to their offices and promptly proclaimed Hitler a traitor to the State.

There followed a skirmish next day in the center of the city between several thousand of Hitler's followers and the police, backed by Lossow's troops. Hitler was leading his men, waving his revolver, with Ludendorff beside him. Confident that the police would not fire upon seeing Ludendorff, Hitler marched on. But the police fired nevertheless. The thousands of Nazis scattered in all directions, with Ludendorff alone marching forward defiantly. He was arrested. Goering, who was also in the van, was wounded, but escaped and later *fled the country. Hitler fell to the* ground.

Testimony at the trial that followed the affair was almost unanimous that Hitler was the first man to get up and run for cover. He dashed toward his automobile and fled. He was caught, however, and tried for treason. The sentence was five years' imprisonment in a fortress. He served only a few months and was paroled, returning to political activity.

Rebuilt Power After Defeat

After the fiasco of the Munich "Putsch" it seemed as if Hitler's cause was irretrievably lost. Throughout the country he was the butt of ridicule. The Government and its supporters felt he could no longer be a danger and that there was no use making a

Chancellorship Won by Series of Intrigues; Reichstag Fire Precedes Electio... Victo...

What followed was a series of intrigues behind the scenes that ultimately landed Hitler in the Chancellorship. Bruening resigned and Franz von Papen, a Catholic and a diplomat remembered in the United States for his espionage *and sabotage work during the* First World War, was appointed in his place. Von Papen's Ministry was known as "the Cabinet of monocles." It had no basis of support in the Reichstag or in the population and was obviously a stop-gap.

General von Schleicher, army chief, fearing a union of the Hitlerites and Communists, against whom the army would be unable to stand, forced von Papen's resignation and himself assumed the Chancellorship. Von Schleicher's was "the second Cabinet of monocles." Powerful elements in the army and around von Papen, bent on helping Hitler to the Chancellorship, refused to support von Schleicher, however, who thereupon demanded another dissolution of the Reichstag and a general elec*tion. Hindenburg* refused, and on the advice of his son, Oskar, and General von Blomberg, who subsequently became Minister of War in Hitler's government, called Hitler to Schleicher's place. This was on Jan. 30, 1933. Hitler's goal was attained.

*Upon calling Hitler to the Chan*cellorship, Hindenburg instructed him to form a coalition Government with other parties of the right. He was to observe the Constitution and rule only with the consent of the Reichstag. Hitler

accepted these terms, with the ... viso that new Reichstag electi... were to be called so he might o... more seek the approval of the e... torate. Hindenburg was pleased ... this ostensible desire of Hitler ... seek the support of the major... *In fact, he was delighted.*

The Reichstag was dissolved ... in the campaign that ensued ... Nazis unleashed a flood of pro... ganda eclipsing anything that ... gone before. With the machin... of Government in their hands ... in command of the National Tre... ury, with the prestige of author... behind them, the Nazis were ... to terrorize the electorate and ... cripple the campaign activities ... other parties as to command ... advantage.

In vain did the Nationali... headed by Hugenberg, who suspe... ed what was coming, object to ... dissolution of the Reichstag and ... calling of a new election. Hav... helped Hitler to power, they n... saw themselves completely o... maneuvered by the Nazi chieft...

The Burning of the Reichsta...

One of the most shocking eve... in the history of the Nazi reg... came on the evening of Feb. ... 1933, a week before the electi... On that evening the Reichs... building suddenly went up ... flames. Part of the building ... *lapsed. The fire, it was determi...* was of incendiary origin, fo... great deal of inflammable ma... was used to start the confla... tion. Hitler announced ...

Continued on Page ...

to power that the churches ... themselves at war with Hitler and his regime when they discovered that what he aimed at was no less than the substitution of a pagan German god for Christ.

Some brave representatives of the churches defied Hitler when all others had been broken. Of these Pastor Niemoeller was pre-eminent. In his prison cell Niemoeller became the symbol of Christianity struggling to maintain its truth and identity against the Nazi State.

Mass Unrest His Springboard

The social, political and economic conditions, as they developed in post-war Germany, smarting painfully under humiliation and defeat and struggling for nearly fifteen years with internal dissension and mass unemployment, supplied the springboard for Hitler's leap to power in 1933. Having become disappointed in all other parties, a sufficient number of Germans had accepted the Nazis when the latter, by means of force and propaganda ingeniously directed by Hitler, had maneuvered themselves into a position from which they could strike for seizure of the Government.

But an understanding of Hitler's conduct both before and after his advent to power has been sought by students of the man in study of his youth and family history.

One of the most striking contradictions was the discrepancy between the magnetism he exercised over millions and the unprepossessing appearance of this champion of Aryan race purity. Professor Max von Gruber, noted German authority on race hygiene, gave the following description of Hitler when he met him for the first time at a political trial in a German court in 1923:

"Face and head, bad—mongrel. Low, receding forehead, unhandsome nose, broad cheekbones, small eyes, dark hair. Expression of the face not that of one commanding full self-control, but of one instantly excited. At the end—the expression of happy complacency."

Many who watched Hitler from the time when he first made his appearance on the political scene noticed his megalomania, his gambler's readiness to take risks, his habit of wild exaggeration and inability to grasp the full implications of things he said and did. It was this failure to measure the significance of his words and deeds that was considered responsible for the coolness he displayed at critical moments after violent outbursts of thought and temper, although on occasions he was reported to fall into tears and hysterics.

Propaganda a Basic Weapon

At the same time, however, he possessed an uncanny shrewdness in his estimate of the conduct and psychology of masses and individuals, and developed to a fine degree the art of swaying their emotions. The success he achieved in this field enhanced his contempt for the people, whom he called a "flock of sheep and blockheads," a "mixture of stupidity and cowardice." He was convinced that well-directed propaganda by a determined minority, backed by force at the strategic moment, constituted a sure road to victory.

"By shrewd and constant appli-

...xistence as a paradise," he wrote in "Mein Kampf."

This contempt for the people and ... unbounded capacity for hatred, which found expression in his merciless treatment of opponents and persecution of the Jews, according to psychologists who have studied the man's career closely, emanated in Hitler from the poverty, wretchedness and frustrations of his youth.

Hitler was born in an inn at Branau, Austria, close to the German frontier, April 20, 1889. His father was Alois Schickelgruber, the illegitimate son of Alois Hitler. The future Fuehrer's parent was originally a peasant, but later entered the Austrian customs service. He was married three times, his third wife, who was also his niece and ward, being twenty years younger than her husband. She was the future dictator's mother.

Seven children were born of the three marriages contracted by Hitler's father, who died of pulmonary hemorrhage at the age of 66. His three wives died of weak chests. Two of Hitler's brothers and a sister died in childhood. A niece of the Fuehrer committed suicide. A half-brother had no progeny. The German dictator himself never married. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble. On his mother's side there were several eccentrics in the family. In general, the family showed definite tendencies to illness and mental instability.

German Adherent From Youth

Unlike his father, who was a fervent supporter of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and wanted his son to follow him in the Government service, Adolf Hitler was from early youth a strong adherent of Germany. He was convinced that it was the historic mission of the Germans to rule the Austrians and the complex of races inhabiting Franz Josef's land.

Hitler had no love for his father and resented his insistence that he prepare himself for the Government service. Not venturing to defy his father openly, he adopted a policy of passive resistance by idling away his time at school. At the age of 14, after his father's death, Hitler went to live with his mother at Linz. There he stayed until he was 19, pampered by his mother, who catered to his habit of idling.

Upon her death he found himself alone and friendless, without any means of earning a living and quite unprepared for the battle of life. He had been a failure at school and was unable to pass examinations. While his parents were still alive Hitler had gone for a short time to Munich, where he had taken some courses in drawing. With his mother's passing he betook himself to Vienna, where he applied for admission to the Academy of Arts. He thought of becoming an architect. The few drawings he presented to the director were so mediocre, however, that his application was denied for lack of qualification.

From 1909 to the outbreak of the First World War, Hitler led a wretched existence. For a while he lived in a Vienna "flophouse," among beggars and vagabonds. He spent nights on park benches, harassed by the police. He was an outcast among outcasts, eating at a monastery soup kitchen. This ...

...mass ... not worth considera-tion. We must build a master class from elements of a better race."

And it was ... who would build that master class and lead it! In addition to dividing mankind into

Destiny of German Rule Long His ...
His Anti-Semitism Built on Idea of ...

Long before he had dreamed of achieving power he had developed the principles that nations were destined to hate, oppose and destroy one another; that the law of history was the struggle for survival between peoples; that the Germans were chosen by destiny to rule over others, and that the great mass of the people were mediocrities immersed in a low materialism and destined to be dominated by a higher social type. The Jews he regarded as particularly inferior and a danger to all other peoples.

These, it may be said, were the only principles to which Hitler remained true, for he violated the basic principles of the Nazi economic and social program, threw overboard the principle, so often proclaimed by him as Nazi party leader and Fuehrer, that what he desired was the union of all Germans and not the incorporation of other races in the Reich, and abandoned, temporarily, as a tactical maneuver his repeatedly proclaimed unalterable opposition to bolshevism, with which he consummated a treaty of non-aggression in the midst of the Polish crisis of August, 1939.

Hitler left Vienna in 1913 for Munich, where he supported himself by doing odd jobs as a painter and barely managed to earn his keep. He shared a room with a Viennese engineer, but had no real friends and no contacts with women. Those who came in contact with him were struck by his passion for politics and political wrangles. He drifted, unable to find regular employment of the kind his father had wanted him to have. Hitler himself disclosed later his father's prediction that no good would ever come of his son. He was poor, miserable and hopeless.

War Came as a Deliverance

Then came the war. It lifted Hitler from obscurity into a state of exaltation.

"To me those hours were like a deliverance," Hitler wrote of the outbreak of the war in "Mein Kampf." "I am not ashamed to say that, overcome by a storm of enthusiasm, I fell on my knees and thanked Heaven from an overflowing heart."

A year before, in Salzburg, the Austrian doctors had rejected him for military service because of

inferior and superior ra... vided it also into inferi... perior human beings. H... in his classification as ... man.

physical weakness. He ... teered for the German ... when accepted, felt ... power and of great thin... At the front, where h... a dispatch carrier, he ... less. No one wrote t... one sent him parcels. ... were recognized by hi... however, and he wa... with the Iron Cross...

Regarded as an eccen... comrades, he replied ... will hear much of me ... Because his superiors ... him seriously he was n... beyond the rank of la... He was gassed, and th... war found him in a ... Passewalk, Pomerania ... with pain the collapse ... man Empire. His hour ... struck, but, enraged a... tion and the revolutio... at the Kaiser and F... von Hindenburg beca... failure to suppress th... he felt that his day w... His confidence in him... great as his sense o...

After the war Hitl... turn to civilian life... ficially demobilized, ... in the service of the ... His work was in the ... telligence division. T... the Reichswehr had s... to dream of revenge ... to the illegal groups ... side the Reichswehr ... the overthrow of the ... public and planning f... resurgence of the co... officers and former ... tached themselves t... spiratory "free cor... tions formed for poli... and the spreading of ...

Some of these ... helped stage revolts ... against the Governm... notable of which ... archist Kapp "Putsch" ... 1920, when the ... tured Berlin, but w... to yield by a gener... claimed by the Ebert ... These "free corps" ... were financed by ... ists, who likewise ... dermine the Gov... thwart the work ... allied Military Com... lished in Germany, t... armed, in accorda... provisions of the Ve...

A Spy for Conspirators Against ...
Joined 'German Labor Party' Ban...

Hitler acted as an intelligence officer or spy for these "free corps" bands. He established relations with influential military circles both inside and outside the Reichswehr. When the latter suppressed the Communist regime in Bavaria in 1919, Hitler furnished information that led to the execution of many Communists and Socialists. The activities of the militarist insurgents led among other

publican leaders, no... ings of Erzberger ...

In 1919 Hitler ... the task of keepi... little band calling ... man Labor party ... this group and w... thereafter by seve... ficers and former ... Ernst Roehm, at ... tain on the staff ... Governor of Bavar...

Hitler Fought Way to Power Unique in Modern History

Bent Most of Europe to His Will by Manipulating Chaos That Was Aftermath of the First World War

Adolf Hitler, one-time Austrian vagabond who rose to be the dictator of Germany, "augmenter of the Reich" and the scourge of Europe, was, like Lenin and Mussolini, a product of the First World War. The same general circumstances, born of the titanic conflict, that carried Lenin, a bookish professional revolutionist, to the pinnacle of power in the Empire of the Czars and cleared the road to mastery for Mussolini in the Rome of the Caesars also paved the way for Hitler's domination in the former mighty Germany of the Hohenzollerns.

Like Lenin and Mussolini, Hitler came out of the blood and chaos of 1914-18, but of the three he was the strangest phenomenon. Lenin, while not known to the general public, had for many years before the Russian Revolution occupied a prominent place as leader and theoretician of the Bolshevist party. Mussolini was a widely known Socialist editor, orator and politician before making his bid for power. Hitler was nothing, and from nothing he became everything to most Germans.

Lenin dreamed of world revolution. Mussolini thundered of the coming world victory of fascism. Hitler actually challenged the earth to combat by unleashing another war of nations. Emerging from the field in 1918 as an obscure lance corporal, he led Germany twenty-one years later as supreme Fuehrer and War Lord.

Subdued Many Nations

Before the climax of a career unparalleled in history, he had subdued nine nations, defied successfully and humiliated the greatest powers of Europe, and created a social and economic system founded upon the complete subjection of scores of millions to his will in all basic features of social, political, economic and cultural life.

Sixty-five million Germans yielded to the blandishments and magnetism of this slender man of medium height, with little black mustache and shock of dark hair, whose fervor and demagogy swept everything before him with outstretched arms as the savior and regenerator of the Fatherland.

Austria, with 7,000,000 inhabitants, succumbed helplessly to his invasion. More than 2,000,000 Germans in the Sudeten country were added to his domain when he threatened to invade Czechoslovakia, and 10,000,000 Czechs and Slovaks were tied to his chariot wheel, their nation stripped of its defenses, their State destroyed, while all of Central Europe trembled before what appeared to be the irresistible advance of the goose-stepping Nazi hordes of his adopted country.

For more than six years after his advent to power in January, 1933, there seemed to be no one who would dare to challenge Hitler's progress from victory to victory until he met resistance from Poland, backed by the Anglo-French alliance.

Shortly after his dismemberment and subjugation of Czechoslovakia Hitler was reported to have said, "My time is short." His blow against Poland and challenge to France and England less than a year later were taken as indications that he had determined deliberately to stake all he had achieved and all that he still yearned for—domination of Europe—upon one card, war, sensing, perhaps, that time was against him, that he had unleashed forces of hatred and opposition throughout the world that might eventually destroy him.

Series of Broken Promises

Those who had hoped that success at home and extension of his power abroad would make him more circumspect and reluctant to pursue the program of conquest he had outlined for himself in "Mein Kampf" and in his speeches had abandoned that hope when, in violation of his promise to respect the integrity of Czechoslovakia after Munich, he marched on Prague and reduced that nation to a German protectorate.

It was not the first promise he had broken. His whole course at home and abroad had been marked by broken promises and he did not hesitate to massacre many of his own closest adherents, as he did in the purge of June, 1934, when he personally directed the killing of Capt. Ernst Roehm and a group of leading Nazis who had ventured to interfere in his plans for a closer association of the Reichswehr with the regime and insisted upon fulfillment of the original Nazi party promises in the economic field.

The world-wide condemnation of his methods was fed by the system of terrorism he had established at home and in the countries he had conquered, the jailing of scores of thousands in prisons and concentration camps, the secret murder of opponents and those suspected of opposition, the ruthless destruction of the Jews and the persecution of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in his drive for nazification of the nation.



His mother

to earn a precarious living by painting picture postcards for tradesmen and doing minor carpenter work.

Nevertheless, he considered himself to be an artist of talent and hated the world for not according him recognition. He spent his leisure hours day-dreaming and brooding over his frustration. He himself admitted in his autobiography that up to his twenty-fifth year he was what is known as a good-for-nothing, a spoiled idler. Moved by a sensitive ego, a restless spirit and a quick mind, he yearned passionately to make an impression, to gain recognition, to attain to great achievements, to know everything, to attract attention, to master the world.

Politics His Ruling Passion

His greatest passion was for politics. A shy and beaten youth, Hitler would become transformed as soon as conversation turned on matters political. His tongue would loosen and a torrent of words would rush from his lips. In those days before the First World War Hitler never formed friendships, male or female. He never communicated with his family, who thought him dead. Jeered at by acquaintances, he wept.

The one thing that gave him hope and courage was the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which he foresaw, and evidences of which had become apparent to many long before the war. Considering himself a German, he felt superior to those around him. For the Slavs of the empire he felt contempt. For the Jews he felt hatred. As for the workers he believed them to be

THE SCH





:UBER FAMILY



as a child



His father



new power and greatness to come.

The extremism of his utterances and promises made little impression at first. The poor lance corporal was treated as a circus performer. People laughed at him and his dreams. Germany lay crushed and prostrate after her defeat in a four-year war. Poverty and misery were abroad in the land. It seemed as if many decades would have to pass before the nation could pull itself together on the basis of a new order. But Hitler persevered.

Strategy Formula Simple

His strategy was based on a simple principle: to obtain the support of powerful and influential elements in the army, industry and finance and to buttress that with support among the masses. He addressed himself first to the middle classes, ruined by inflation, and managed to obtain some assistance from elements among the workers disappointed in the revolution.

To the middle classes he promised relief from what he called the tyranny of big business, particularly the department stores, with which small tradesmen found it difficult to compete. He promised them that when in power he would dissolve the department stores and abolish all interest. To the workers he promised dissolution of the trusts. Neither of these promises was kept.

Added to his economic program, designed to appeal to the ruined middle-class elements, he put forward his slogans of extreme nationalism and racism—the union of all Germans on the basis of self-determination in a greater Germany. It was not until 1928 that he came forward with a program for the farmers who had become

martyr of him by keeping him in prison or taking special measures. For some time Hitler appeared to go into retirement. He was at work on "Mein Kampf," begun in prison, but at the same time continued quietly at the task of rebuilding his shattered group and developing the foundations for his mass movement.

Within the next seven years he obtained a huge following, which came to number 3,000,000. It was built along military lines, with army corps, regiments and companies. The men wore uniforms and were subject to strict military discipline. This army consisted of the Storm Troops, who wore brown shirts, and the Black Guards, representing more carefully picked formations, wearing black shirts. These troops acted as the Hitler police at public meetings and demonstrations, attacked Jews in the streets of Munich, broke up meetings of the opposition, staged street brawls with Communists and republicans, beat up leaders of other parties and, in general, conducted a reign of terror with which the authorities found it increasingly difficult to cope, in proportion as the political aspect of the Nazi movement gathered strength.

The nation was thrown into a state of veritable civil war. The Socialists and Democrats took counter-measures by forming their semi-military Reichsbanner, while the Communists, fighting the Socialists and the republicans, organized their Red-Front Fighters League. The authorities in Bavaria, Thuringia and other German States openly sided with the Hitlerites and facilitated their work. Soon the authorities in Prussia began to find it more and more difficult to cop[e] with them. Thus the movemen[t] gathered force as the final show[-] down was approaching.

Powerful Elements Allied

The same methods that Hitl[er] subsequently used against oth[er] nations—intimidation, violent an[d] abusive propaganda, coercion an[d] terror—were applied by the Nazi[s] to their political opponents in Ge[r-] many. With increased support fro[m] the army and industrialists, [a] gigantic propaganda machine w[as] set up, which, backed by millio[ns] of throats, blared wild accusatio[ns] in an unending stream against t[he] Government and leaders of oth[er] parties.

Men like Gustav Stresemann, [to] say nothing of Socialists and Dem[o-] crats were denounced as trait[ors] and held up to public ignomi[ny.] Their lives were in constant da[n-] ger. An atmosphere of disorder w[as] created with the intent of feedi[ng] popular demand for a "stro[ng] hand." All this was staged w[ith] tremendous dramatic effect by [an] able propaganda organization [di-] rected by Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

In the meantime, through C[ap-] tain Roehm, Hitler strengthe[ned] his ties with the Reichswehr, wh[ich] came to realize more and more t[hat] he could not be resisted without [of-] fending those millions of the po[pu-] lation upon whom the Reichsw[ehr] itself, seeking the rearmamen[t of] Germany, had to depend. Wi[th] positive genius for political stra[tegy] of the kind necessary for his [tri-] umph, Hitler cemented the str[uc-] ture of his movement by ama[lga-] mating the support of the [most] powerful elements, the army [and] industrialists, with the enthus[iastic] and blind approval of his mas[ses.]

Reich Army Generals Become His Captiv[es] His Political Power Increased After 19[30]

Already in those days, five years before his advent to power, the army generals had become his prisoners. Those who, like General von Schleicher, later attempted to withdraw to an independent policy, paid for it with their lives or with oblivion.

But great as were his successes in the years after the Munich putsch, it was not until 1930 that Hitler emerged definitely as a mighty political power in Germany. As late as 1928, in the Reichstag elections of that year, Hitler was able to obtain only twelve seats. But in the elections held in the fall of 1930 he received 6,000,000 votes and captured 107 seats.

It was one of the greatest upsets in the turbulent history of the struggling German Republic. By this time Hitler had become the veritable idol not only of the active Nazi party members but of the masses who cast their ballots for him.

The factor that gave his movement this great impetus was the economic crisis that broke over the world in 1929 and struck Germany with particular severity. Nearly 7,000,000 unemployed, added to the millions of impoverished middle-... ... and the hundreds of

radically curtailed, taxes ... raised to a degree never k[nown] before, and popular disconten[t con-] tinued to mount in ever ... threatening degree.

There was talk of Hitler's b[eing] taken into the Government, b[ut he] persistently refused, sayin[g he] would not rule unless he wa[s able] to command all authority. [At the] same time, however, he de[clared] that he would attain that pow[er by] "legal" means only, that he h[ad no] intention of carrying out a [coup] d'état.

In 1931 Hitler was receiv[ed by] President von Hindenburg f[or the] first time. Until that mome[nt the] aged President had steadfas[tly re-] fused to meet the man wh[om he] regarded as an "upstart." [Hitler] took good advantage of that [inter-] view. He appeared to have w[on the] President's confidence by sp[eaking] enthusiastically of the army [and ex-] pressing his profound inte[rest in] its welfare, while pledging [loyalty] to the aged executive. T[he "old] man" was moved and subse[quently] tried to bring about some ... unity between Hitler and ... ing, against whom the Na[zis had] been waging a vitriolic cam[paign.]

Hitler Against Hindenl[burg]

The situation became mo...

a [illegible]ring Poland, he added that [illegible] nonaggression pact with Warsaw would "bring about lasting and continuous pacification." In November he again stressed this idea, and in January, 1939, he praised the Pact of Warsaw in an address before the Reichstag. In that month Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland visited the Fuehrer at Berchtesgaden. It was reported that they had reached an agreement on various questions then under discussion between the two countries. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop returned Beck's visit by going to Warsaw. But the end of the idyll was approaching.

In March Hitler seized Bohemia and Moravia after reducing Slovakia to the role of a vassal of Berlin, and the campaign against Poland began.

Abuse of Germans Alleged

The "heat" was first turned on the Danzig issue. In accordance with the practice the Nazis had used so effectively in Austria and in the Sudeten region, they launched a campaign of propaganda charging mistreatment of Germans by Poles in territory held by Germany before 1918. At the same time a drive was inaugurated for the annexation of Danzig, the municipal administration of which had in the meantime come under Nazi rule, with Poland, however, still retaining the rights she held there under the Danzig statute. It became clear that Hitler was about to embark upon a new adventure, in violation of the statement he had made as late as Sept. 12, 1938, when he declared, referring to his treaty with Pilsudski:

"When in Poland a great statesman and patriot was ready to conclude a pact with us we immediately accepted the treaty recognizing our respective frontiers as inviolable. This treaty has done more for peace than all the chattering in Geneva put together."

Frontiers Became 'Unbearable'

In 1939 the frontiers, which Hitler had declared "inviolable" less than a year before, became "unbearable."

From March, 1939, the relations between Germany and Poland began to deteriorate rapidly. The situation in Danzig grew tense. The controlled German press set up a hue and cry about Polish "oppression." On April 28, 1939, Hitler addressed a memorandum to Warsaw announcing the abrupt abrogation of the 1934 nonaggression treaty. There was no provision in the pact for such unilateral action.

Soon Nazi armed bands began to seep into Danzig as preparations were begun by both sides for armed action. For five months Poland lived in a state of semi-mobilization, and by the time the crisis reached an acute stage in August millions of men had been mobilized on both sides. The German press intensified its campaign against Polish "atrocities," demanding the unconditional surrender of Danzig and of the Polish Corridor, where the inhabitants had for centuries been 90 per cent Polish.

The subsequent events that led to the advance of the German into Poland.

On Aug. 18 German troops occupied Slovakia, a move interpreted as part of the military plan for the encirclement of Poland.

On Aug. 19 mobilization of the Slovak Army was announced to be incorporated in the German forces.

On Aug. 20 came the announcement of the conclusion of a commercial pact between Germany and Soviet Russia.

On Aug. 21 Berlin sprang its great coup with the announcement that Germany and Soviet Russia had concluded a nonaggression treaty.

Poland Left Alone in East

On Aug. 23 Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow to sign the treaty. It was signed within twelve hours. Poland was left alone to fight her battle in the east. By the treaty Soviet Russia obligated herself not to come to the assistance of Poland in the event of war with Germany. Hitler intensified his pressure on Warsaw.

On Aug. 24 Hitler conferred in Berlin with Sir Nevile Henderson and "left no doubt in the mind of the British Ambassador that the obligations assumed by the British Government (to come to the defense of Poland) could not induce Germany to renounce the defense of her vital interests." Hitler let it be known that his army was ready for action. It was also reported, two days later, that Hitler had told Henderson that Britain must abandon her alliance with Poland.

On Aug. 25 Hitler took another step toward the annexation of Danzig by proclaiming Foerster his Staathalter. War seemed imminent.

On Aug. 27 Hitler addressed a "man-to-man" letter to Premier Edouard Daladier of France in which he assured the Premier of his love for peace but insisted upon his "minimum demands," Danzig and the Corridor. The same day Berlin announced the cancellation of the Nuremberg Nazi party "peace congress," set for early in September, and rushed completion of German mobilization.

On Aug. 28 Great Britain informed Hitler through Sir Nevile Henderson that she was determined to stand by her obligations to defend Poland, but at the same time urged direct negotiations between Warsaw and Berlin. France likewise reiterated her determination to defend Poland.

On Aug. 29 Hitler replied to London, insisting upon the satisfaction of Germany's "minimum demands" before any negotiations could take place.

Great Britain Stands Pat

On Aug. 30 Great Britain reiterated her position and again appealed for negotiations. Hitler's answer was an order setting up a council for the "defense of the realm."

On Aug. 31 Danzig announced its rejoining of the Reich. Ribbentrop summoned Henderson and read to him a sixteen-point program for settlement of the Polish dispute. The same day Warsaw disclosed that the program had never been submitted to the Polish Government.

On Sept. 1 German troops moved into Poland.



After the first real success of the National Socialist Party [...] members of his party, elected to the Reichstag, to outline their [...]

BROKEN PROMISES FILL HITLER RECORD

Pledges Repeatedly Flouted as Fuehrer Pursued His Career of Conquest

Hitler's record of broken promises stands out as one of the conspicuous features of his career.

When he first came into power the question of most immediate concern to Europe was that of the Saar Basin, the part of Germany held by France and administered by the League of Nations in accordance with the Versailles Treaty for fifteen years. After that period the people of the Saar were to vote on whether they desired to return to Germany, become part of France or remain under the League.

Speaking in the Reichstag on Jan. 30, 1934, on the Saar issue, which was becoming acute because of the approaching plebiscite, Hitler said:

"After the solution of this question, the German Government is willing and determined to accept in its innermost soul, as well as external formulation, the Pact of Locarno."

March Into Rhineland

On March 1, 1935, after the plebiscite, in which Germany received more than 90 per cent of the votes, sovereignty over the region was returned to Germany. One year later German troops marched into the Rhineland zone created by the Treaty of Versailles and guaranteed against remilitarization by the Locarno pact entered into voluntarily by Ge[...] in 1925.

To reassure Europe as [...] purpose in marching int[...] Rhineland, Hitler declared: [...]

"I have removed the ques[...] the everlasting European r[...] of frontiers from the atmo[...] of public discussion in Ger[...]

He gave this assurance [...] speech in the Reichstag: [...] three years I believe I can [...] regard the struggle for G[...] equality as over. We ha[...] territorial demands to ma[...] Europe."

Speaking again in the Rei[...] this time on the Austrian qu[...] on May 21, 1935, Hitler sa[...]

"Germany has neither th[...] nor the intention to mix in i[...] Austrian affairs or to an[...] unite with Austria."

On Jan. 30, 1937, he but[...] this promise by saying: "Wi[...] declaration I wish to announ[...] the era of so-called surpris[...] been concluded."

Within a little more than [...] after these declarations [...] marched into Austria and [...] porated the country in the G[...] Reich.

A week after German troo[...] driven into Austria Hitler de[...] "The eternal dream of the G[...] people has been fulfilled. Ge[...] wants only peace. She do[...] want to add to the sorrows o[...] nations."

Conquest After Conque[...]

The conquest of Austr[...] barely two months old when [...] raised the question of C[...] slovakia by mobilizing and [...] ening to invade her. On t[...] casion the Czechs counter[...] their own mobilization, and [...] appeared to hold back hi[...] But in September, 1938, h[...] the question of the annex[...] the Sudeten country to G[...] after instigating, as he had [...] tria, a state of civil war [...]

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1930. Hitler meets the 107 ...uture."

as an excuse for interven-

crisis ended in the Munich f Sept. 30, 1938, by which ny obtained the Sudeten and German regions of Czecho-ia...

rring to a speech made by in Berlin after he had gone him at Berchtesgaden, the hat led to the Munich pact, Minister Neville Chamber-id:

told me privately, and last he repeated publicly, that the Sudeten German question iled, that is the end of Ger-s territorial claims in Eu-

s than six months after these were spoken, Hitler marched ops into Czechoslovakia and d the entire country to a in protectorate.

Jan. 26, 1934, Hitler concluded -year non-aggression treaty Poland. Under that pact war bsolutely excluded as a means ving any questions that might between the two countries both nations pledged them-to maintain the status quo tween the two.

April 28, 1939, following an ss foreshadowing the action, r sent a note to Poland abro-g the treaty and making de-s that led on Sept. 1, 1939, to arch of German troops into d and the unleashing of the d World War.

the time of the abrogation of reaty with Poland Hitler also med Great Britain that the treaty he had concluded with n June 13, 1935, limiting the an navy to 35 per cent of the sh, was null and void. The y provided for no such uni-al action. Hitler's sudden in-n of Russia in June, 1941, in tion of his pact with Stalin, another breach of faith, one cost him dearly.

Celibat and Vegetarian, He Neither Smoked Tobacco Nor Drank Liquor

Adolf Hitler was an ascetic, a celibate and a vegetarian and he neither smoked nor drank. From his early youth he was an eccentric. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble and his passionate ambition to become a great historic figure impelled him to take good care of himself. Careful diet was his deliberately chosen method.

He led a simple life even after he had attained to the dizzy heights of Fuehrer and Chancellor. He had three residences: the official residence in the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin, a modest apartment in Munich and his chalet near Berchtesgaden.

In Berlin he maintained only five servants, carefully chosen from among old party comrades. One of these, Brigadier Schreck, was his chauffeur. The others included his chef, picked for the post because he knew how to cook Hitler's favorite vegetarian dishes and could be relied upon to guard against poisoning; his major-domo and aide-de-camp.

The Fuehrer liked to drive fast in an open automobile and was an aviation enthusiast. When driving he preferred to sit in front with the chauffeur.

Had a Passion for Neatness

His favorite costume consisted of black trousers, khaki coat and neat tie. His only decoration was the Iron Cross he won in the First World War. He disliked jewelry but had a passion for being neat.

Hitler never went shopping and had all the things he wanted to purchase sent to him at the Chancellery.

He suffered from insomnia, and for this reason had no regular hours for going to bed or rising. Luncheon was always promptly at 2 P. M., however. He entertained modestly, the guests usually being party officials and leaders from the provinces. He did not expect his guests to eat his vegetarian food, however, and served their favorite meat and fish dishes. Hitler disliked festive banquets but enjoyed eating out frequently, particularly when in Munich, where he had several haunts. He loved onion soup, prepared according to his own recipe.

When in Nuremberg, attending the spectacular Nazi party congresses, he stayed in a modest apartment at the Deutscher Hof, a second-rate hostelry. He shrewdly eschewed personal extravagance as politically unwise.

He was fond of films and liked to give private showings of favorite screen productions before guests at the Chancellery after dinner. He enjoyed looking at newsreels of himself and entertained his guests also with some foreign films. On such occasion he would seat himself on the floor in the dark and appeared to be having a good time.

Although he became the idol of many millions he had no talent for real friendship or intimacy. He had few women friends. His feminine associates, too, were chosen for political purposes. His only passion was politics.

Women of the people did not rally to him until after he had achieved a large degree of prominence. He never became a hero to his valet because he did not have any. Long before housemaids flocked to his support, his feminine supporters were women of the upper class. But he could be very charming to women when he chose and, after achieving power, even learned the art of kissing their hands in the salon manner. He was not without humor but of a rather heavy sort.

Although he had acquired considerable poise, he was violent in argument.

Hitler made what may be called his social debut in the earlier days of his career in the drawing room of Frau Katherine Hanfstaengl in Munich, but his greatest woman friend was Frau Victoria von Dirksen, widow of a millionaire who built the Berlin subway. She spent a large portion of her husband's fortune in helping to finance Hitler's propaganda. Although in later years she fell out with the party, he continued to regard her as a favorite and for a long time regularly took tea with her at her Berlin home every fortnight.

As a youth Hitler developed a passion for Wagnerian music. In Munich, where he laid the foundations of his movement, he met Frau Winifred Wagner, widow of Siegfried Wagner, the composer's son. Frau Wagner became an enthusiastic Hitlerite and this, together with Hitler's devotion to Wagner, made them fast friends. At one time there were reports that they would marry, but these were denied. Perhaps because of these reports Hitler drew away from her. To Frau Wagner, however, he owed much of his early financial aid. She was not wealthy, but because of her social position she was able to raise considerable sums for the Nazi movement when Hitler most needed money.

Another woman who had his favor was Leni Riefenstahl, a former movie actress, whom he entrusted with the task of editing the propaganda film "The Triumph of Will," the photographing of the 1935 Olympic Games in Berlin and various Nazi meetings and spectacles.

English Women His Friends

There were also two English women who were his friends, the daughters of Lord Redesdale—the Hon. Diana Freeman-Mitford, a supporter of Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts in England, and the Hon. Unity Freeman-Mitford. The latter was Hitler's favorite and they often lunched together in Munich.

Frau Viorica Ursuleac, a member of the Berlin Opera, also enjoyed Hitler's friendship.

Hitler liked well-dressed women and admired French styles. On one occasion he scotched a movement launched by Frau Joseph Goebbels, wife of the Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, for a boycott on French dress models.

Hitler detested evening clothes and wore full dress only on rare visits to the opera.

Though merciless to political opponents, he was kind to animals. A militarist, he was sickened by the sight of blood. A Wagnerian mystic, he loved spectacles of heroics and death. He was simple, Spartan and vain to the point of megalomania. While he took good care of his loyal lieutenants he had no real loyalty to anyone, and in his party he knew how to thwart opposition by setting friends against one another. His enemies he suppressed ruthlessly.

While endowed with vast energy, he was a procrastinator in minor matters and was given to hasty decisions on important things. He talked with great rapidity. An interviewer usually found that it was himself who was being interviewed. While pretending to listen to advice, Hitler always made his own decisions.

He read little, although he possessed a library of 6,000 volumes. His outbursts of furious energy would be preceded by long periods of indolence. When roused to anger he became dangerous, even for his close associates. He brooked no contradiction. His neurasthenia frequently drove him to tears and hysterics.

Hitler was truly devoted to music not only as an art but as a tonic for his nerves. His favorites were Schubert, Beethoven and Wagner.

One of the many disappointments of his youth was his rejection by the Vienna Academy when he applied for admittance to study art and architecture. He found satisfaction for this rebuff as leader of the Nazi party when he supervised the plans for the Brown House in Munich, party headquarters. He also interfered much in the designing of new museums and Government buildings. To show his appreciation of things beautiful he liked to make gifts of expensively bound books and objects of art.

When the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin was being redecorated for him he superintended the work in several modernistic rooms and paid special attention to the installation of Nordic mythological tapestries depicting Wotan creating the world.

Munich His Favorite City

His Munich flat, which he redecorated in 1935 in his favorite baroque blue, white and gold, was in an unfashionable section of the Prinzregentenstrasse. To this flat he would retire when he wanted privacy. Munich was his favorite city, not only because of its architectural beauty but because it was there that his career was launched. The apartment was run by a half sister, Frau Angella Raubal, who until her marriage to a Professor Martin Hammizch, also supervised Haus Wachenfeld, Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden, overlooking a magnificent vista in the Bavarian Alps, at a point from which the Fuehrer could look across into his native Austria.

Hitler the Spellbinder

The New York ...

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A PICTURE STORY OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER,



With his press agent-in-chief, Dr. Paul Goebbels.

The New York Times



Reading the funeral ora

Polish Invasion Climax of 6 Months Of German Bullying and Threats

Browbeating Over Corridor and Danzig Began in March, 1939, Followed by Charges of 'Oppression' of Reich Nationals

The Polish crisis, which served as the immediate prelude to the second World War, began to manifest itself not long after Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia, following the annexation of the Sudeten territory in September, 1938.

The Poles had a non-aggression treaty with Hitler, concluded by the Fuehrer with Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish dictator, on Jan. 26, 1934, under which both nations were obligated not to go to war over any dispute that might arise between them. The treaty was for ten years.

The signing of this treaty brought a cooling in the relations between Poland and her old ally,

troops into Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, and the ensuing declarations of war by England and France against Germany in defense of Poland and, as later events showed, also in defense of Russia, developed as follows:

On Aug. 8 Hitler summoned to Berchtesgaden Albert Foerster, Danzig Nazi leader, for final instructions.

On Aug. 11 Italian Foreign Minister Ciano met Hitler at Berchtesgaden, where, it is believed, the Fuehrer informed him of his determination to march on Poland if she remained unyielding.

On Aug. 15 officials in Berlin let



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

GJS:RA December 5, 1938

[redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: [redacted]
GENERAL

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover accompanied by a copy of this letter there are being forwarded to the Bureau the following described books:

CAPITALISM IN CRISIS by James Harvey Rogers, published by the Yale University Press. Professor Rogers is described as being the Sterling Professor of Political Economy at Yale University and was from 1933 to 1937 one of President Roosevelt's informal advisers on monetary matters.

MY BATTLE (MEIN KAMPF) by Adolf Hitler published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, in 1933.

Both of these books were requested in Bureau letter of November 8, 1938.

With reference to the book by Hitler, it is understood that there exists no complete translation thereof into the English language and that there is some difference of opinion as to which of the various editions or translations is the most complete. The book itself in the original German version is apparently subject to change when conditions make this desirable and so the NEW YORK TIMES of December 5, 1938, page 15, column 6, states that page 699 of Hitler's book is to undergo "a historical correction" on Tuesday, December 6, 1938, at which time page 699 of the unabridged German edition will be altered or suppressed.

FACISM FOR WHOM (?) by Max Ascoli and Arthur Feiler. This is the book requested by the Bureau in letter of November 16, 1938.

61-150

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RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 8 1938

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Letter to Director
61-507
Bur. file 61-7559

December 5, 1938

The two authors, one an Italian and the other a German are both apparently refugees and members of the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research. There is presented in the book an account of two fascisms, one German and one Italian. The authors analyze the international character of fascism and its threat to world peace and American democracy. The book has a very complete index.

LORDS OF THE PRESS by George Seldes, published by Julian Messner, Inc., 1938. The book is directed to The American Newspaper Guild and others interested in a free press. It is noted that there is a brief chapter on Moses L. Annenberg on pages 240 to 241. The book has a good index and appears to contain a good volumn of information regarding persons prominent in the newspaper world. Seldes is attempting in his book to show the extent to which the public press is free, bought, yellow, vicious or scared and to what extent those who run the press are servants of "the lords" who control it.

IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK by Max Lerner. This book has a subtitle "THE NEED FOR A MILITANT DEMOCRACY. Lerner is described as being a graduate of Yale and until recently was the editor of THE NATION from which position he resigned to accept a professorship at Williams College. This is his first book. The point of Lerner's book is that our democracies are being attacked by fascism, communism, and various other types of Government which seek to destroy them and that while it is not yet too late, "it is later than you think."

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

Hitler Again Orders Nazis Here To Quit Bund and All Such Groups

German Ambassador Informs Hull of Demand Sent to Nationals in America—Upward of 400,000 Affected

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Hans Dieckhoff, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary Hull at the State Department today and informed him that the German Government had again warned its nationals resident in this country against membership in the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or any "possible substitute organizations of that kind."

The government's announcement, made originally through the German News Bureau at Berlin, climaxed a series of disturbances precipitated by speeches to the Nazi meetings in New York and elsewhere by Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader. The order calling on German citizens to resign from both the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund as well as the Prospective Citizens League read:

"On account of numerous inquiries being received from German citizens living in the United States the German Government reiterates that German citizens must not belong to the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or to possible substitute organizations of that kind.

"German citizens who in ignorance of this standing order have become members of the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or the so-called Prospective *Citizens League* must resign from these organizations at once."

The Bund is called a German-American Nazi organization, which has been attacked due to the activities of Kuhn. A recent meeting of a branch of the organization at Buffalo ended in a near-riot when *American Legion* members heckled Kuhn from the floor and offered more physical evidence of their resentment if he would leave the speaker's platform.

The instructions contained in the government's announcement affect about 400,000 German citizens living in the United States, although only a minority of the total are believed to be members of the Volksbund. The exact number of Bund members is not known but a majority of them are believed to be American citizens.

The announcement of the German Government's order was received with gratification at the State De-

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Nazi

Clipping from
NEW YORK TIMES

Dated MAR 1 1939

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION
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partment, but officials withheld comment. However, Secretary Hull already had given this government's attitude toward participation in the Bund or other Nazi organizations here of German-Americans having become citizens of this country.

Hull Explained Our Oath

Mr. Hull covered the matter earlier this month in the following statement:

"I desire to stress that all persons of foreign birth who acquire United States citizenship by naturalization declare on oath in open court that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that they absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty and particularly by name to the Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty of which they were before citizens or subjects; that they will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

"It is thus clear that with their new allegiance their undivided duty is the support of our Constitution, our laws and our flag."

What effect the German Government's announcement today might have on pending proposals for a Congressional investigation of the Bund was problematical. Several such proposals are pending in the House and Senate, notably one introduced by Representative Dickstein of New York.

While the order against membership of German nationals in American Nazi organizations might prove effective on its own citizens, it could have no effect on American citizens now having such membership. In any event, however, the proposals such as sponsored by Mr. Dickstein are not expected to win the approval of the House or the Senate.

Order Given Here In 1935

The order to German nationals to keep out of politically active organizations in America was first published here in October, 1935.

Disciples of Nazism in the Friends of the New Germany showed such a disposition to temporize with this order, however, that it was addressed to them in peremptory fashion two months later by direct communication from Hitler's right hand man, Rudolf Hess Dec. 31, 1935, was set by Berlin as the deadline for the resignation or expulsion of all nonnaturalized German subjects from German-American organizations here.

The membership of the Friends of the New Germany thereupon shrank from 10,000 to 7,000 and Fritz Kuhn, its self-styled American Fuehrer, changed the name of the organization to the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund, or German-American League, as it is now called. Its avowed purpose is to spread the Nazi philosophy in America, "for the good of this country."

The nonnaturalized German subjects, on the other hand, are expected to remain loyal to the Nazi philosophy for the good of the Fatherland.

Berlin Views as to Clubs

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Volksbund, it is explained here, is a purely American organization that has frequently engaged in violent controversy with other organizations, such as the American Legion, on both ideological and political issues. For that reason, it is emphasized here, Reich German citizens have no business to belong to it, nor has the Volksbund the right to display the German flag.

Germany, it is said, has been charged with "Nazi propaganda" in the United States on both counts, but is determined to avoid everything that might lend support to that charge.

The character of the Prospective Citizen League is unknown here, but if its name properly describes its aims, the prohibition of membership in it for German citizens must be presumed to be in line with the efforts of the National Socialist regime to end any further assimilation or naturalization of its citizens by other countries.

According to instructions issued by Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Foreign Office head of the National Socialist party's foreign organization, Reich citizens abroad are supposed to join local branches of its organization and no others.

But, according to information at the Foreign Office, there are no branches of Herr Bohle's organization in the United States. For that reason, it is stated, German citizens living in the United States are free to form their own clubs or vereins, provided such organizations are non-political.

The warning, however, does not affect the relations of the League for Germanism Abroad with American organizations, inasmuch as that league was specifically created for such cooperation with organizations of Germans of foreign citizenship in other countries.

The general question of German-American relations involved in this issue has long received special attention from the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Prentiss Gilbert.

Chicago, Illinois

October 5, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir[redacted]

Approximately one month ago, according to Mr. [redacted] visited the book store operated by Mr. [redacted] in an effort to contact him, but as he was not in at the time [redacted] informed his wife that he was still working for the Department of Justice and the Department desired to secure certain information regarding a postal card alleged to be signed by ADOLPH HITLER which was in the possession of Mr. [redacted] Some time ago [redacted] left a sheet of paper with Mrs. [redacted] on which was written his name and the telephone number [redacted] Upon checking it was found that this is an unpublished number.

Mr. [redacted] explained that the postal card in question is one which he received from a Mr [redacted] who formerly lived at his house but whose present address he does not know. How this card came into the possession of Mr. [redacted] he could not explain. The card bore the signature "ADOLPH HITLER" and was addressed to "The Fascist Party of the United States." The contents of this card indicated that HITLER wished to congratulate the individual who had part in the formation of the Fascist Party in the United States. At the present time this card, according to Mr. [redacted] is in the possession of Mr. [redacted], Attorney at Law, [redacted]

This ... de-indexed 7-31-58

INDEXED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT ... 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 6049
ON 7/22/72

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Director (Re: [redacted]

Investigation. He did not cal[redacted]and does not intend to take any further action regardin[redacted] request.

Mr. [redacted] had in his possession when he visited this Office two newspaper clippings, one from the Chicago Daily Tribune and the other from the Chicago Daily News. Both of these clippings were taken from the Real Estate Wanted sections of the papers and contained ads worded as follows: "German family wants home. MR. Sch. Can pay cash." Mr. [redacted] stated that he has noticed similar ads running in the Chicago papers over the past two years and stated that it is his opinion these ads are connected in some way with the operation of the Nazi Party in this country. He also stated he believed some action should be taken to pass legislation forbidding such activities as those conducted by the Nazi Party in this country.

Mr. [redacted] will keep in his possession the slip of paper which was written at his store b[redacted]

[redacted]

Very truly yours

EJG:LJM

D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

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The Dictatorial Complex

A noted psychologist analyzes the mental patterns of Europe's strongest strong men

By JOSEPH JASTROW

If Adolph Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin had been, or even now could be examined as cases X, Y and Z in a psychiatric clinic, would we have a better understanding of their personalities, views and behavior? I think so. Such an analysis, if candid and cooperative, would be free of the footlight glamor which colors journalistic interviews of Europe's strongest but not otherwise notable men in power. As clinical revelation is out of the question, however, a speculative long-distance analysis, documented merely by the dictators' public utterances and political actions, is the only substitute offered us. It is possible that, even so handicapped, we may approach an authentic psychological interpretation.

Adolf Hitler is commonly referred to as the madman of Europe. This designation is apt, for no sane man could exhibit the composite characteristics of the German Fuehrer. Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin, too, have been described as mad by some observers. How far do these dictators qualify for a fair degree of sanity? How far do they approach the psychopathic?

The case of Hitler is by far the most clear-cut. The clue to his mental condition lies in paranoia, which has been described by Dr. F. A. Moss as "a constitutional, and so far incurable, mental disorder—causes unknown. Owing to their lack of deterioration and to their untiring energy, paranoiacs are often able to accomplish unusual things in life; they are often good organizers."

Paranoia is formal Greek for informal American "off one's base." The typical paranoiac is an individualist, a man who "goes it alone." With rare exceptions, paranoiacs are disturbing and undesirable citizens. The world can assimilate a fair number of them without constant dread of their upsetting the organized schedule of the human scene.

The man possessing a partial and tempered paranoiac make-up is called a *paranoid* by psychologists. Many varieties of minds fall into this category. The paranoid may be an aggressive individual, with an absorbing, compulsive, unbalanced desire to impress his personality upon his fellowmen regardless of means, reckless of consequence. Or he may be withdrawing and secretive of nature, beset by delusions, yet relatively innocent and socially inconsequent.

In a full-fledged paranoiac, the psychologist often finds present all three factors of the paranoid complex. The first factor is hypertrophy of the ego—in Greek, *megalomania*, in American, "swelled head." Unlike the delusions of grandeur that appear in other mental disorders and develop imperial Napoleons and royal Victorias resigned to menial tasks, the aggressive paranoiac has the urge to translate his self-inflation into practice, and may become violent if balked.

A second factor is a *grievance*, some rankling hurt which keeps the ego irritated, making it feel wronged. Delusions of persecution may readily develop. According to Alfred Adler, the compensation for a blasting sense of inferiority induces the assumption of exceptional superiority.

The third factor is a *scheme of reform*, which may take one of as many forms as there are interests in life. Crack-brained cultists, including occultists, wild redeemers, social panaceists, even perpetual motion machine inventors, are of the paranoid family or persuasion—most of them of a harmless type. When a person with a paranoid complex becomes dominated by the desire to master, and makes the political world the scene of his activities, the result is the dictator.

The psychologist does not have to search far to find the grievance complex in Hitler's mental make-up. It rides him like a fury. Beginning possibly as an under-dog frustration in a youthful rebellion for recognition, it is now expressed as a blind rage, a ruthless onslaught, as if the only form of expression open to his paranoid mind were hate. His complex has led him, now that he is in power, to persecute Jews, burn books, torture objectors in concentration camps. His distorted ego disregards history, banishes learning, makes women servile racebearers for his cause, dispossesses religion, reviles all other nations and ideals with fish-wife scurrility, purges and suppresses all opposition. The edicts which Hitler has issued while in power would serve as protocols of paranoia.

Hitler lives in a paranoid world not unlike the dream of many a patient in an asylum, but which has come into existence for causes over which historians will debate long after the *Hitlerian catastrophe* has gone the way of all delusion. To me it seems that without the background of armed force, the unwisdom of Versailles, the collapse of deliberation at the League of Nations, the paranoid world of Hitler would have been impossible. To exist, dictatorship must destroy freedom and build up fear and force.

It is only by an accident of history that the "Aryan" myth and Nordic nonsense was inherited from pre-War Germany. The delusions of Teutonic superiority were developed in preparation for *Der Tag* of 1914. They grew out of a thesis advanced by an eccentric French literateur, Gobineau. In *The Inequality of Human Races*, Gobineau set forth the notion that the Teuton was the supreme race. The greatness of Leonardo, Michelangelo and a host of others he declared was due to the fact that Teutonic blood flowed in their veins. The "Aryan" cult was further developed by a renegade Englishman, Houston Chamberlain, son-in-law of Richard Wagner. And this literature of "political anthropology" flourished from 1910 to 1918, years during which learning was highly regarded in Germany.

The popularity of the work of Gobineau and Chamberlain and others illustrates the ideological gullibility of the German people. More realistic

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"Adolf Hitler is commonly referred to as the madman of Europe. This designation is apt . . ."

historians declare that it shows a lack of desire for or appreciation of true civic freedom, a liking for a land plastered with *Verboten* signs, and a craving for goose-step regimentation.

MUSSOLINI and Stalin are not in quite the same psychological class as Hitler. Yet if the Italian and Russian dictators had been more normal men, more loyal to the accredited standards of sanity, the history of the world certainly would have been far different. As a psychologist I am inclined to agree with John Gunther's conclusion that "all dictators are abnormal; this may be accepted as an axiom," for "the vanity of the normal male is not capacious enough to accept such extreme responsibility."

Except for his megalomania—which is a gigantic exception, indeed—Mussolini is normal enough a human for most careers. Certainly he possesses an abundance of normalizing, extraverted compensations. If early in life he had been induced to wear an orthopedic device which inflicted a reminding sting whenever he strutted, the Caesar pose might have been nipped in the bud. Yet his personal record is fairly damaging, and the price the world has had to pay to satisfy his over-gorged ego is far too high.

It is quite likely, in view of the fact that he is well versed in history, that Il Duce early in life deliberately adopted the principles of Machiavelli. There is nothing psychopathic in deciding that politics is a gangster's game to be played according to gangster's rules, with a few regards for the urbanites, for there are many gangsters who are not psychopathic cases.

Mussolini told Emil Ludwig what a dictator learns from history is to shoot first. "I want to make my mark on history with my will, like a lion with his claw." His crowning satisfaction is in conquest and the applause of bombastic oratory. He has had to go far to find an outlet for his desire for glory. The son of the modern Caesar, sharing his father's precepts, records that he found mowing down innocent Abyssinians from the air to be glorious sport, and his victim's consternation in finding themselves, family and shelter suddenly exterminated most amusing.

Mussolini once told Nicholas Murray Butler that freedom was not only moribund but dead. Between the benefits of human freedom and the ego satisfaction of one man he has made his choice.



"Mussolini's crowning satisfaction is in conquest and the applause of bombastic oratory."

Of contemporary dictators, Joseph Stalin is certainly the most normal. In personal demeanor he is serene, and he has a sense of humor. He is a man of ability, with an appreciation of historical forces. His personality in many ways is an enigma.

In contrast with Hitler and Mussolini, Stalin did not create the political state which he dominates. With the passing of Lenin, who warned his party against Stalin's methods as crude, violent and menacing, the contest for control of the U.S.S.R. split the state into warring factions. Stalin fought his way to power by indefatigable energy and command of organizing detail in what was inevitably a difficult revolutionary situation. He used drastic, inhuman methods to win his cause, as is shown by his past records and amplified by his present record of purges. He resorts freely to terrorist methods, apparently without a twinge.

Stalin's make-up suggests a suspicious, withdrawal trend. He rarely sees diplomats or journalists, and even in attending a gala celebration of the Moscow Art Theater, remains screened behind a curtain in a box.

Despite the apparent ovations of their following, the lives of the dictators are as constantly threatened as those of autocratic tsars, thus causing them to have phobias quite similar to psychopathics. Stalin leaves the Kremlin in a cavalcade of three fast-moving cars. He lives in a guarded country house surrounded by high walls. Mussolini's cars have one-way glass so that he can see but not be seen. Hitler has a bomb-proof cellar under his closely guarded mountain retreat, with a charged barbed wire enclosing the estate. The strongest men and, according to their followers, the most adored men in Europe are in constant fear for their lives, which hardly adds to the sanity of their state of mind.

The dictator's following is recruited among a population in despair, and is reinforced by propaganda. Once under way, the dictator imposes his will upon the masses by ruthless compulsion and the silencing of opposition. Dictatorship and freedom, no more than sanity and insanity, can live under the same roof.



"Stalin is serene and he has a sense of humor. His personality in many ways is an enigma."

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

GJS:FMcV
61-520

January 23, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: NAZI ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES

There is forwarded herewith for inclusion in the Bureau Library, a pamphlet printed and published by the German Government Printing Office at Berlin in 1934, and being an ADDRESS BEFORE THE GERMAN REICHSTAG BY CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER, Berlin, January 30, 1934.

[redacted]

[redacted] that he did not recall where this pamphlet originated so far as he was concerned, but it had probably been given to him by someone with whom he came in contact in the course of his daily activities.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

One enclosure

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KRM

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wish to come to a true conciliation and to bury the tra- hatchet for ever, will gain more and more strength in tions and will finally prevail.

c succeed in bringing this about, then the time will hen Germany's unrelenting demand for equality of will no longer be regarded in France as a menace to the of the French nation, but as the self-evident right of people with whom one does not only live in political hip, but with whom one has also many economic inter- common.

Germany and Great Britain

are highly appreciative of the fact that the British ment is endeavouring to lend its assistance to the initi- of such friendly relations. The draft of a new disarma- scheme which the British Ambassador handed to me day will be studied by us with the best of intentions and spirit which, as explained in my address of last May, governing principle of our foreign policy. If the German nment, during this last year, found it necessary to leave sarmament Conference and to withdraw from the League tions, it was only for the following reason: Germany is deeply concerned in obtaining a true and practical equal- rights in an international regulation of armaments. But evelopments in that question took a course which was utely incompatible with what I had to lay down in May r unalterable cardinal demand, not only for the sake of national safety of Germany, but also for the national r of the German people.

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Germany Desires Peace

And in this moment I can only repeat, within the hearing of the world, that no threat and no force will ever induce the German nation again to renounce those fundamental rights which no sovereign nation can be denied. But I can also give the assurance that this sovereign nation knows no other wish than to apply its political, moral, and economic energies not only to the healing of the wounds which the past has inflicted upon human society, but also to helpful cooperation with those civilized nations which, according to the true word of an English statesman, make life in this world beautiful and worth living through their works of intellectual and physical labor.

This first year of the national-socialist revolution has made the German state and the German people inwardly and outwardly more fit to assume that share of responsibility, for the prosperity and happiness of all peoples, which Providence has assigned to so great a nation and which therefore human beings cannot dispute.

Our readiness to fulfill this truly international duty cannot be symbolized more fittingly than by the figure of the aged marshal who, as an officer and victorious commander in wars and battles, fought for our people's greatness, and who today, as President of Germany, is the most venerable sponsor of the work for peace in which we all are engaged.

pponents, but whose mutual esteem, based on a recognition ıch other's bravery, might become a bridge into the future ıto a future which must never see a repetition, in one form nother of past sufferings, because otherwise Europe would ·ed be brought to the verge of ruin.

'rance fears for her security.

Nobody in Germany intends to menace it, and we are ready lo whatever is possible to substantiate this.

Germany demands that she be accorded the same rights as er nations. Nobody in the world has the authority to deny reat nation such equality of rights, and nobody will be verful enough to permanently prevent it. But we who are living witnesses of the horrors of the great war, feel that re is nothing farther from our minds than the thought that se fears and demands, so comprehensible on either side, ould ever lead to a desire to see the two peoples again ısure their strength on the field of battle—an undertaking consequences of which would infallibly result in interional chaos.

Prompted by such convictions, and striving for the much eded cooperation of the two peoples, I have tried to promote, n now, the solution of those issues which otherwise are ble to inflame the passions again.

My proposal that Germany and France should right away empt to come to an agreement as to the Saar issue, sprang om the following considerations:

1. This is the only question pertaining to territory which ill remains unsettled between the two countries. As soon as is issue is settled, the German government will be ready and solved to assent truly and sincerely to the formal provisions of the Locarno Pact because then, in the German government's opinion, there will be no territorial question left between France and Germany.

2. Although the plebiscite will doubtless result in an enormous majority in favor of Germany, the German government is afraid that, in the course of the preparation for the plebiscite, there will be a renewed incitement of national passions, augmented by the agitation of irresponsible emigrant circles. Such new stirring up of the passions would be all the more deplorable as it seems absolutely unnecessary and useless because there can be no doubt as to the final outcome of the plebiscite.

3. No matter how the voting may turn out, it is bound to create in one of the two nations the feeling of defeat. While we hope that then the bonfires of jubilation will burn in Germany, we would for the sake of conciliation much prefer it if, without a final plebiscite, there could have been found a solution equally satisfactory to both countries.

4. We are convinced that, if France and Germany had anticipated the solution by jointly preparing the draft of an agreement, the entire population, of the Saar would, by an overwhelming majority ballot, have expressed its joyous consent to such a regulation, and thus the Saar population's right to self-determination would have been fulfilled without either of the two interested nations having cause to regard the outcome as victory or defeat, and without giving propaganda another chance to interrupt the mutual understanding which has begun to spring up between the German and French peoples.

I am sorry that the French thought it impossible to adopt the idea. But I will not abandon the hope that, in spite of it

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›vernment will endure in the long run by relying exclusively ı force. And so the national-socialist government of Ger-ıany will also in the future make it a rule to ascertain again ıd again to what extent the will of the nation is personified in ıe government at its head. And in this sense, I think, that we savages," after all, are the better democrats.

Understanding with Austria

Finally I, who with joyous pride calls the Austrian brother ›untry his and his ancestors' homeland, must protest against ıe idea that the German sentiment of the Austrian people is ı need of any kind of incitement coming from Germany. I ıink I know my homeland and its population well enough, ›en to-day, to know that the pulse-beat of the sixty-six mil-ons of the Germans in Germany, throbs also in their hearts nd senses.

May fate grant that at last and in spite of every thing, a way e found which will lead out of these calamitous conditions to real concilation and settlement. Germany, fully respecting ıe independent will of the German people in Austria, stands ›ady at any time to join hands with Austria in a real under-›anding.

German-Italian Friendship

I cannot in these remarks on our foreign relations refrain 'rom expressing my joyous satisfaction that, during this year, ›ew and abundant confirmation has been given to our traditional friendship with fascist Italy, so highly cherished by national-socialism, and to the high esteem in which the great leader of that nation is held also among us. The German people gratefully appreciate the statesmanlike and objective justice of which present-day Italy has given so many proofs during the Geneva negotiations and thereafter. The visit which the Italian secretary of state, Mr. Suvich, paid to Berlin afforded us the first opportunity to give expression here, however inadequate, to our feelings for the Italian people, whose outlook upon the world and life is so closely related to ours, and our feelings for the superior Italian statesman.

Franco-German Relations

Just as the national-socialist government during the past twelve months laboured to come to an understanding with Poland, just so have we honestly endeavoured to mitigate the conflicting interests between France and Germany and, if possible, by a general settlement of issues come to a final understanding. The German struggle for equality of rights, which we regard as a struggle for the honour and inalienable right of our people and which we will therefore never abandon, can in my opinion best be brought to an end by a reconciliation between the two great nations who so often during the last centuries have spilled the blood of their best sons on the fields of battle without essentially changing thereby the underlying final facts. I also believe that this problem should not be viewed merely through the spectacles of cool professional politicians and diplomats, but that its final solution can be effected only through a warm-hearted resolve on the part of those who once faced each other

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ıny, no more than the rest of the world has hitherto been le to check the active interference of German emigrants road with German developments here at home. If the Austri- government complains of a political propaganda which is eged to be carried on from Germany against Austria, then German government might with much more right complain the anti-German propaganda carried on by the political igrants living in other countries. The fact that the German ss is printed in the German language and can thus be read o by the Austrian government may be a bit awkward for the sent Austrian administration, but cannot very well be chang- by the government of Germany. But when in non-German- aking countries German newspapers are printed in millions copies and then shipped into Germany, then the German vernment might see in this a real reason for protest, for it es not seem very plausible why certain Berlin papers, for tance, should be published in Prague or Paris.

Emigrants in Foreign Countries

How difficult it is to check the influence of political emigrants on their homeland, is shown by the fact that even the League Nations, in a district where it manages public affairs under own authority, seems powerless to prevent emigrants from erfering with matters in their former homeland. It was only ew days ago that the German political police on the border- e of the Saar District had again to arrest sixteen com- nists who tried to smuggle large quantities of hostile and versive propaganda material into Germany. If such things possible even under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, then it would be unjust to blame Germany for alleged occurrances of a similar nature.

Consequently the German government refrains from lodging further complaints with neighboring states on account of the anti-German emigrant propaganda tolerated there, even when that goes to the length of conducting a mock-trial calculated to ridicule the highest German tribunal, or as to-day when it finds expression in vile agitation for an economic boycott against Germany. The German government can afford to do without such a formal complaint because it feels itself to be the impregnable representative and trusted executor of the German nation's will. It obtained this inner security because it did not fail, for its own satisfaction and for the enlightment of the world, to appeal several times within a single year to the electorate among the people and to have this confidence reconfirmed by popular vote although it was under no obligation to do so. The attacks against the present Austrian administration could at once be disposed of if the latter would bring itself to appeal likewise to the German people in Austria in order to ascertain before all the world whether the will of the people is identical with the intentions of the government.

I don't believe that the government of Switzerland, for example, which also has millions of citizens of German race, could complain of any attempts by German circles at meddling with its internal affairs. The explanation, it seems to me, is this that the government of Switzerland is evidently supported by the confidence of the Swiss population and therefore need not account for internal difficulties by blaming foreign interference. Without wishing in the least to get mixed up in the internal affairs of other countries, I must say at least this: No

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ıtegrating part of the German Empire for many centuries, se capital city, in fact, enjoyed during five long centuries honor of being the residence of the German emperors, and se soldiers, no longer ago than in the recent world war, ched side by side with the German regiments and divisions. s fact, even without such considerations, cannot be suring to anyone who remembers that practically all the ideas conceptions in Europe, which were of an intellectually revtionizing character, have regularly become effective even beıd the boundaries of the countries in which they originated. us the ideas of the French revolution spread throughout rope without regard to the political frontiers of states, and it is not to be wondered at if to-day the ideas of nationalialism are, in a manner most comprehensible, taken up by German population of Austria owing to its intellectual and ıotional kindship with the entire German race.

If the present Austrian administration deems it necessary suppress this movement by the use of extreme public meares, then this is most certainly its own business. But then must also take the personal responsibility for the consetences of its own policy and must answer for them. It was ot until the course of action which was adopted by the ustrian administration affected German citizens domiciled in ustria, or passing through it as transients, that the German overnment had to draw the necessary conclusions. The Geran government cannot be expected to permit its nationals to nter as guests into a country whose administration has made t unmistakably clear that it regards every national-socialist s an undesirable element. Just as we here in Germany certainly ould not count upon any tourist traffic from America or Eng-

land if travellers from those countries were violently robbed of their national badges and flags while in German territory; but for the same reason and with the same right the German government must resent it if that sort of humiliating treatment is meted out to German citizens who go as tourists or guests into another country which, moreover, is itself really a German country. The national-socialist emblem and the swastika flag are acknowledged symbols of the present German nation. Excepting the so-called "Emigrants", all the Germans that nowadays travel to foreign countries are national-socialists, every one of them.

If the Austrian government is displeased because Germany prevents her citizens from entering a country whose government shows such hostility, even to individual representatives of the view of life now prevalent here, it ought to consider that an omission of the precautionary measures taken on our part would necessarily lead to situations which would actually prove unbearable and extremely dangerous. The present-day citizen of Germany has too much pride and self-respect to allow his national badge of honour to be torn off his body without offering resistance, and so there is no way out of the difficulty but to spare such a country the importunity of our visits.

As to the other claim of the Austrian government saying that Germany is attempting, or even as much as contemplating, some sort of aggression against the Austrian state, I must most decidedly repudiate such an idea. If the tens of thousands of political fugitives from Austria, who are in Germany to-day, take an ardent interest in the doings in their homeland, such a state of affairs may have a deplorable effect now and then, but it cannot be prevented by any measures on the part of Ger-

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conformity with these intentions the German govern- has been striving to establish new and better relations the Polish State.

hen I took over the government, on the thirtieth of ary, the relations between the two countries seemed to be than unsatisfactory. There was the danger that an ty might develop out of doubtlessly existing differences h had their causes in the territorial stipulations of the iilles Treaty and in a mutual nervousness resulting there- . It was to be feared that a prolongation of such a state fairs could assume for both sides the character of a tradi- l burden in external politics.

ch a development would hinder the beneficial cooperation e two nations for the whole future, irrespective of im- nt latent dangers. Germans and Poles will have to get ciled with the fact of the existence of the two nations. therefore, more appropriate to change a state of affairs h a thousand previous years could not eliminate and h a thousand years to come will not eliminate either; it is to change this condition in such a way that the highest ble advantage will accrue to both nations from it. It ed imperative to me to point out, by a concrete example, really existing differences must not prohibit that form ternational intercourse which is more useful for peace, ience for the welfare of the two nations, than the political ultimately the economic paralysis which must necessarily w from permanent mutual suspicion. Furthermore, it ed to be wise to treat the problems of the two countries in a free and open discussion directly rather than to entrust a third or a fourth party with this task. No matter what the differences between the two countries may be in the future, the attempt to settle them by war would lead to a catastrophe out of proportion to any possible gain! Therefore, the German government, happy to find the leader of the Polish State, Marshal Pilsudski, equally broad-minded, embodied this mutual recognition in a treaty which will not only be equally useful to the Polish and the German peoples but will also substantially contribute to the maintenance of general peace. Following the spirit of this treaty, the German government is willing to promote also the economic relations with Poland so that a state of unproductive restraint can be followed by a period of useful cooperation. It is a matter of particular satisfaction that within this same year the national-socialist government of Danzig was able to come to a similar clarification of its relations with the neighboring state of Poland.

Austrian Relations

Much to the regret of the German national government the relations of Germany to the present administration in Austria are not satisfactory. This, however, is no fault of ours. The allegation that Germany intended to do violence to the Austrian state is absurd and cannot possibly be substantiated or proved by anything. On the other hand, it is nothing but plausible and natural that an idea which has taken hold of the entire German people, agitating it to the very core of its being, will not stop short at the boundary-posts of a country whose history shows it to have been, under the name of "the German Eastern March",

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e ruin of not merely the German trade, but also to a large tent of the world trade that a treaty put an end to a pro- lure which was already impossible because of Germany's mplete destitution.

When the new German government took up the struggle r German equality of rights, it was convinced that it was ing its share also in the political sphere to establish sound onomic relations throughout the world.

For it is obvious that without taking the venom out of the litical relations of nations, and from the political atmos- iere in general, no economic cooperation, which always quires confidence, is possible.

Such cooperation will be necessary if the great economic oblems are to be tackled seriously in coming years. These sks result, on one hand, from changes in the markets of the orld and, on the other, from the fact that it remains a cessity for certain nations to export.

Feeling Toward Other Countries

As a matter of principle it is immaterial to the German overnment, in its relations with other countries, what form f constitution and government those countries have chosen. t is most decidedly each nation's own affair to determine its ternal life according to its own judgment. It is, therefore, lso the German nation's own affair to determine, according o its own judgment, the spiritual content and the outer form f its state organization and government.

Much to our regret we must state that for many months the difference between our conception of things and that of other nations, has been made the reason for accusing the German people and the German nation not only of numerous unjustifiable acts but also for treating Germany with unjustifiable suspicion.

We have not followed this course. It has been our sincere aim, during the past months, to foster, in a spirit of reconciliation and understanding, the relations between the German nation and all other states, even when there were great, and maybe unbridgeable differences between the ideas of those states and ours. Whether we had to deal with democratic states or with others of an anti-democratic character, it has always been our aim to find ways and means for international cooperation and for adjusting differences. Thus, it was quite comprehensible and possible that, in spite of great differences in their philosophies of life, the German nation should have endeavoured, during this year, to promote friendly relations with Russia. When Mr. Stalin in his last great speech expressed a fear that there might be anti-Soviet forces at work in Germany, I must immediately correct such an opinion by saying that: no more than a German national-socialist tendency would be tolerated in Russia, will we tolerate a communistic tendency or propaganda in Germany! The more clearly this obvious fact is recognized by both states, the more natural will be the fostering of the common interests of the two countries. We, therefore, welcome the endeavor to stabilize conditions in the East by a system of pacts, as long as the leading principles of these pacts shall not serve political tactics but rather the strengthening of peace.

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›day all the ministers of that cabinet are still in office, ·t one who left of his own free will. I am glad to see his genuine German patriot, who was included in our ; candidates, has been elected to the Reichstag. Thus, the appointed to the government in January 1933, have up to what they demanded from the whole German n, namely, to set aside all former differences and to work lly for the rebirth of our nation and for the honor and y of our state.

e struggle for the inner reorganization of the German e and the German state, although it has found its highest ssion in the amalgamation of the party and state, and · people and the nation, is not yet terminated. Faithful e proclamation which we made when we took over the ·nment, a year ago, we shall carry on the struggle. In this the aims of our inner-political intentions and actions are mined for the future. They are, first—the strengthening ·rmany by the consolidation of all forces into one organ- vhich will at last make up for what has been neglected ve hundred years on account of egoism and inefficiency, econdly—the promotion of the welfare of our nation, spheres of life and culture.

e German Reichstag, within these very hours, will have ss a new law in order to authorize the government legally ·ry on the national-socialist revolution.

Honor and Equal Rights

hen, on the thirtieth of January, I was entrusted with ·ew government by the President of Germany, I as well as the members of the cabinet and the whole German nation, were moved by one fervent wish: May God Almighty make us the tool to restore to the German people, honor and equal rights in the world. As honest adherents of a sincere policy of reconciliation, we thought that this was the best we could do for real peace among nations. We have made this idea the guiding principle of all our actions in regard to foreign politics.

The new Germany, in dealing with all peoples and all nations, had only one wish,—to live with them in peace and friendship. We were convinced that it must be again possible in this world to talk about differences in internationl life, without always thinking of brute force. One of the worst results of the Peace Treaty of Versailles is that it perpetuated the conception of victor and vanquished. Thus, it necessarily brought about the danger of perpetuating the idea that differences of opinions and interests in international life must either not be voiced by the weaker party at all, or must be answered with brute force by the stronger party. The idea, that by means of sanctions one may have the right to heap new injustices upon the outlawed nations, cannot but lead to an abhorrent moral chaos in international life. Experience proves that humble servility on the part of the vanquished tends less to mollify the victor than to spur him on to new encroachments.

For fourteen years the German nation tried, by pursuing a policy of fulfillment to the point of suicide, to reconcile irreconcilable enemies and to contribute its share to the erection of a new European union of states. The results were very sad. The fact that concessions were made regarding reparations does not prove the contrary. It was only after

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public welfare would dangerously approach the number of those who could still support the community. It is not the churches that feed the armies of these unfortunate ones, but the people must do it. If the churches should be ready to take care of these people inflicted with hereditary disease we would be only too glad to give up their sterilization. As long as the state is obliged to take from the citizens yearly increasing enormous sums of money—surpassing the sum of three hundred and fifty millions per year in Germany today—in order to support these pitiful diseased people, it is forced to remedy conditions. The state must see to it that such undeserved suffering is not transmitted from generation to generation. and that millions of healthy people must not be deprived of the necessities of life in order to support millions of diseased people.

Revolution Without Bloodshed

Men of the German Reichstag! However great the results of the year of the national-socialist revolution and of its government are, the fact is still more remarkable that this great revolution in our nation could take place like lightening and almost without any bloodshed.

It is the fate of the majority of all revolutions that rushing forward, they lose sight of realities and are finally wrecked on hard facts.

We have been able to lead this national revolution. on the whole, in an exemplary fashion such as has hardly ever been done before, except in the case of the fascist revolution in Italy. The reason is that not a people driven to despair, raised

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the banner of revolution and put the torch to the existing state, but instead, the battle was fought by a splendidly organized movement possessing highly disciplined adherents. This is the lasting merit of the national-socialist party and its organizations. It is the merit of the brown guard. The party has prepared the German revolution and has carried it out and terminated it almost without bloodshed and according to schedule.

Besides, this wonder was possible only with the voluntary and unconditional consent of those who, as leaders of similar organizations, strove for the same aim or who, as officers, represented the German army.

It is a unique historical event that there existed such sincere cooperation between the forces of the revolution and the responsible leaders of a very disciplined army—a cooperation between the national-socialist party, myself as its leader, and the officers and soldiers of the German army and the German navy,—a cooperation dedicated to the service of the nation.

While the Steel Helmets have been approaching national-socialism these twelve months, and crowned this fraternization most beautifully by complete amalgamation, the army and its leaders supported the new state in unconditional loyalty and, as history will record, made possible the success of our work. The only thing that could save Germany was not civil war, but the unanimous concentration of all those who, even in the worst years, had not lost their belief in the German people and in Germany. At the end of this year of a most intensive internal revolution, I would like to point to a special evidence of the great unifying force of our ideal. Although there were only three national-socialists in the cabinet in January 1933,

ing sound, and only what is unsound inspires their interest nd their support.

And among these enemies of the new government I would ke to count also the clique of those incorrigible diehards who onsider nations nothing else but scattered commercial stations ithout masters, and who are waiting for a ruler to insure their nly possible happiness by his claims to divine right.

And, finally, I count among them that insignificant little roup of ultra-nationalistic idealogists who believe that the eople of Germany can only be made happy by eradicating e experiences and results of a history of two thousand years, nd wandering forth anew in imaginary bearskins.

All these opponents in Germany comprise together less than wo-and-a-half millions in comparison with more than forty illions acknowledging the new state and its government. hese two millions cannot be considered as opposition as they onstitute a chaotic conglomeration of the most diverse opinons and conceptions totally incapable to pursue a common ositive aim, and only united in a common negation of the tate of today.

But there are two categories of people more dangerous than iese groups just mentioned, who must be considered as a real ability of the state today and of the future.

We have, first of all, those political migration-birds who ways appear at harvest-time. They are fellows weak in haracter, but out and out opportunists, who rush into every ccessful movement to forestall or to answer questions about eir previous activity by boisterous clamor and by posing as undred-and-ten per cent adherents. They are dangerous

because covered by the mask of the new government they are trying to satisfy their purely personal egoistic interests. Thus, they become a real liability of a movement for which millions of decent people have sacrificed everything for years and years without ever having thought that they might be rewarded for their sufferings and privations. It will be a very important task of the future to cleanse the state and the party of these obtrusive parasites. There are many people, decent at heart, who could not join the movement for very comprehensive, even cogent, reasons. They will, then, find their way to the party without risking to be taken for such obscure elements.

On Sterilization

And another heavy burden is the army of those who, diseased by heridity, constitute a negation of national life.

The state will have to take truly revolutionary measures. It is a great merit of the national-socialist movement that already in the past year it attacked this danger of slow decay of the nation by erstwhile legislation.

If there is opposition against this legislation—especially from the churches—I have to reply:—

It would have been more appropriate, more honest, and, above all more Christian, to have opposed in past decades those who intentionally annihilated healthy life, instead of carrying on a mutiny against those who wanted to do away with disease. The laissez-faire in this sphere is not only a cruelty against the individual innocent victims but also a cruelty against the whole of the nation. If the development should go on as in the past hundred years the number of those under

The primitive formula that instead of the people not serving business and business capital, but rather that capital must serve business and business the people, has already in this year been the supreme guiding principle of the government.

And due to this more than anything else it has been possible to continue intelligently and enthusiastically the great practical and effective work of the government. Thus it was possible by the medium of removing taxes and prudently applying state subsidies, to stimulate national production to an extent which most of our critics considered quite out of the question twelve months ago.

Many of the measures thereby introduced will be only fully appreciated in the future, especially the furthering of the motorization of German traffic in connection with the building of state motor-roads. The old rivalry between the railway and the motorcar has found a solution which one day will be of great profit to the whole German nation.

We were convinced that, to set our economic life in motion, it was primarily necessary during this year, to provide first a primitive form of employment, in order to increase the consuming power of the great masses, as a first step towards making possible the increased production of the higher class goods.

At the same time efforts were made to put in order the completely disorganized financial life of the nation, states and communes, on the one hand by large-scale measures and on the other by most brutal economy.

The extent of the economic revival is shown most clearly by the very substantial reduction in the number of our unemployed, and by the none the less important increase in the total income of the nation.

Because of the prime necessity of setting in motion our national production and reducing the number of unemployed, many otherwise desirable tasks had to be renounced.

Attacked on All Sides

Naturally, our activities this year, in spite of everything, have been attacked by numberless enemies. We have borne this burden and shall also be able to bear it in the future. If degenerate exiles, most of whom more for criminal than for political reasons, left the country, which as the scene of their former activities had became too dangerous, now try to mobilize a credulous world with the skill of true rogues and a criminal lack of conscience, their lies will be increasingly exposed, as tens of thousands of respectable and honourable men and women in growing numbers come to Germany and are able personally to compare the accounts of these international "persecuted persons" with the actual reality.

Furthermore we shall take little heed of those communist ideologists who consider it their duty to turn back the wheel of history, and serve a sub-human species which confuses the idea of political freedom with the letting loose of criminal instincts. We mastered these elements when they were in power, and ourselves in opposition. We shall master them with greater certainty in the future, now that they are in opposition and we in power.

Some of our bourgeois intellectuals also believe themselves unable to face hard facts. However, it is certainly more expedient to regard these rootless intellectuals as enemies rather than to count them as adherents. They turn away from every-

ıring the last twelve months, truly amounts to an histori-
volution.

e transformation and coordination of numerous organi-
ıs of public life was a definite part of this revolution.
·s with one basic aim: to uphold and strengthen our na-
ıity. Fundamental changes in the administration were
ıs necessary as judiciary reform. The cleansing of our
ed public life lead to a reform of the press, the film,
he theatre world. In every way it has been endeavored
ve a deeper meaning to public life, to recover art for the
ıan people, and to adapt science and education to the new

Economic Problems

ı incorporate the principles of the national-socialist move-
in the economic sphere has been more difficult, because,
ıe first place, three very pressing problems had to be
·diately considered:

It proved necessary, in order to rescue the farmers from
·diate and complete ruin, to come to their aid and issue
regulations concerning commercial and price policy, and
·w laws to provide them with a strong and indestructible
ve.

The spread of general corruption made it necessary to
·diately and thoroughly cleanse our economic life of the
ponsible influence of speculators and freebooters.

The task of obtaining work for 6½ millions of un-
oyed forbade the dwelling on theories which were too
tiful to be real and thus useless for the present task. At
ime when the national-socialist revolution took over the

government, there was one unemployed to every two employed. If this number of unemployed, as was not only dreaded, but even expected, had further increased, in a short time this position would have been reversed and thus become hopeless.

The needs of these 6½ millions of unemployed could not be satisfied by the mere show of beautiful marxist theories, but only by actually supplying them with work.

Thus this year we have already directed the first general attack against unemployment. In a quarter of the time which I requested before the March election, a third of the total unemployed were again placed in useful employment. Success was achieved only because the problem was attacked concentrically from all sides. In reviewing the past year to-day, equipped with the experience which we have had, we are preparing to renew our attack against this social evil. The cooperation of state incentive, private initiative and energy, has however been possible only because of the renewed confidence of the nation in its leadership, and in the secure stability of a certain kind of economic and legal order. Many opponents think to belittle the fame of our work by saying that of course the whole nation helped us. Yes, that is the deepest pride with which we can be filled, that we have really succeeded in uniting the whole nation and putting it into the service of its own regeneration. For only in this way we have been able to master problems on which so many previous governments have stumbled, something which they could not fail but do because they lacked this confidence.

And, ultimately, this was the only possible way to bring into unison our gigantic practical work, part of which was begun on the spur of the moment, with the principles of our ideals.

does not have both good and bad qualities, so likewise instance it is also possible to find meritorious pages even histories of the worst dynasties.

ch organizations cannot be judged only by single acts they might bring forward to justify themselves, but the ive question is, what damage, taken as a whole, did they the German nation and its history, and in this respect most important to point out that these organizations were the outcome of a desire to contribute to Germany's greatbut were almost exclusively the product of an egoistic reckless policy to further family power. When, thanks to y interventions of fate this policy did not succeed in ly destroying Germany as a nation, it was not due to the porters of this policy, but almost entirely due to those who riously and unconsciously, as tools of providence, proned and defended the eternal rights of the nation against artificial organizations. Even if this family power policy le use of slumbering racial characteristics, it did not ener the importance of those races in the eyes of the world nrich their capacities to live, but rather condemned them eneral to an undignified insignificance.

Against these principles of a purely selfish dynastic policy, ional-socialism proclaims those of the maintenance and lerment of the German people, of those millions of farmers, kers and citizens who equally share the blessings and ies of a common fate.

At this point, therefore, I wish to protest against the view, t has recently been again put forward, that Germany can ly be happy once more under the reign of her hereditary nces.

No,—we are one nation, and we want to live in one country. And those who in former German history so often sinned against this principle, could not assert that they owed their position to the will of God, but as history unfortunately only too often shows, to the opportune grace and backing of our worst enemies.

Therefore we have in this year deliberately asserted the authority of the state and of the Government against those, who as weak descendants and heirs of the past policy, thought they could also establish their traditional opposition to the national-socialist state.

It was one of the happiest moments of my life when it became evident that the whole German people approved of this policy which exclusively represented their own interests.

With a full appreciation of the merits of monarchy and with all due respect for the really great emperors and kings of German history, to-day the question of the final form of the German government is beyond discussion. However, no matter to what decision the nation and its leaders may come in the future, there is one thing which they must never forget: Whoever is at the head of German affairs, is there by appointment of the German nation, to whom alone he is exclusively responsible.

I, personally, only consider myself empowered by the nation to execute those reforms which may enable the nation some day to make the final decision as to the ultimate form of government in Germany.

This stupendous undertaking of forming and creating our new nation will also be in the future the foremost aim of the national-socialist government. The preparatory work, carried

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ll speaks the final word and his will is considered as the l decision above the egoistic tendency of the individual.

Ve national-socialists, clearly foreseeing this unique devel- ıent, built up through years of hard work our working organizations, which served as the preliminary organi- on to prevent the armies of German working-men from ›ming a leaderless, disorganized mob when the old system ; destroyed, and which served to lead them with a firm ıd in a compact body, into a world of new facts. And we . at the same time, convinced that this mighty work of rcoming political and economic class organizations is by means concluded, but will afford us a living task in future rs, just as in the last twelve months. Only one fact is ·hangeable:

Vhat has been, will never return.

Attitude Toward Church and Monarchy

Vo less fundamentally decisive is the new relationship be- ·en the state and both Christian confessions. Filled with the ire to secure for the German people the great religious, ical and moral values which are anchored in the two Chris- ı confessions, we have abolished political organizations and so doing strengthened religious institutions. For, an agree- nt with the powerful national-socialist state is more valuable ı church than conflict between confessional political socie- ı, which in their coalition-conditioned policy of compromise, ·ays must barter personal advantages for members of their ·ty at the cost of sacrificing the ideals of inner religious feel-

ing and national consolidation. At the same time we are hoping that the uniting of the various national evangelical churches to a uniform Evangelical Church of Germany will satisfy the longing of those who, because of the uncertainty of evangelical life, feared a weakening of the evangelical faith.

Thus the national-socialist state has shown its respect for the Christian confessions during this year and expects the confessions to equally respect the strength of the national-socialist state.

The historical achievement of combining peasants, workers and bourgeois into one national community would be meaningless if the actions of this community were governed by dictates of a different political origin and nature or from the past. The strength of the national-socialist party lies in the fact that, even during its inner construction, it never forgot the roots of its existence. It was not founded for individual states with their individual populations, but for the German nation and the German people. From the very beginning, therefore, the construction of the party was guided by the conditions arising, objectively, from the needs of the German nation. Under no circumstances, therefore, can it acknowledge to-day past dynastic interests or the political results of these interests or recognize them as obligations which must always be respected by the German nation in organizing the life of the state. The German states are the sacred foundation stones of our nation. They are a part of its substance and will therefore exist as long as there is a German nation. But the political constructions of the individual states resulted from partly good and partly very bad activities of the past. They were human creations and therefore transitory. Just as there is nothing on this earth

en of the German Reichstag!

›r over seventy years these parties have been a living part ıe German nation, and even if they underwent changes in :l, in essence they seemed to be immortal. Indeed they grew ·asingly important. Since 1918, the constitution of the ›n rested on them and proclaimed them (although in reality fermented the decomposition of the state) to be the foun- ›n stones of the life of the state. For seventy years they inually increased their importance in the state and in the bartered and exchanged power, one with the other, as the object of their desire and interest. From their own point iew, they dominated German legislation. This resulted in gradation of the Nation to being the executor of their ·ests. And even when Germany lost a war, this fact ly affected the parties. And when the German nation its freedom, the parties insisted on their rights all the :. And when at last the German nation was confronted hopeless misery, even destruction, the parties more than completely tyrannized public life.

After One Year of National Socialism

ow, my men of the German Reichstag!

'ithin one year of the national-socialist revolution we · overthrown the parties. Not only have we broken their er, but we have abolished them and eliminated them ı our German nation. Whether they revolved as satellites nd the second and third internationals, whether they rep- ıted the middle classes, the interests of catholicism, the ·rams of an evangelical socialism, the ambitions of a finan- autocracy, even to the contemptible representation of our rootless intellectualism, they have all gone. The strength of our national life during this year rose victoriously above the ruins of a sunken world.

What are all the legislative measures of decades in comparison with the power which this single fact represented?

In past days new governments were formed, but in the last year we have formed a new people.

And just as we have overcome the symptoms of the political disintegration of our nation, so have we this year already begun to fight against the symptoms of economic disintegration.

When I gave the order on the 24th of April, that the party organizations on May 2nd, the day after the National Labor celebration, should occupy the buildings of the trade unions and should convert these strongholds of international class madness into bulwarks of national work, this was not done for the purpose of robbing the German workman of a valuable organization but, only for the sake of the whole German people, to smooth the way for peaceful work which, in the future, would benefit everyone. For, at the same time, with this measure we struck from the hands of the other side the weapon of economic class war. With one year's legislation, conceived on a large scale, we have now definitely laid the foundations for a state of affairs in which the creative interests of the community will be decisively supreme, instead of only the right of might of the economically more powerful. Because it is quite clear to us that the gigantic tasks which not only the economic distress of the present indicates but which are also evident when critically contemplating the future, can only be accomplished when the representative of the interests

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work. It has a million men and women of high intellectual and manual ability and skill.

Furthermore millions of its population desire the higher treasures of life and culture.

And, ultimately, it has in its soil the possibility of increasing its food supply, and in its natural resources the possibility of increasing its material production.

It is thus a problem of intelligence, energy, and determination to bring into harmony this cry for goods and the possibility of producing them. When the authority of a government and the confidence of a whole nation unite in determined action, they will be able to solve this most difficult problem, because they must solve it.

And we are determined not to give in to this task which has to be accomplished, but to grapple with it.

Hitler Appointed Chancellor

When on January 30th, a year ago, our General Field Marshal, our highly esteemed President of the Nation, by means of a decision, truly magnanimous in view of everything that had happened and preceded it, entrusted me with the formation and leadership of the government of Germany, the national-socialist party shouldered a responsibility the greatness of which did not seem to correspond to its influence or to the part it had previously played. At that time, with only two ministers, I entered a cabinet which then held a reserved opinion of the movement and of me personally, and I gave before the nation my promise to tackle the tasks imposed upon us by history and providence, and to seek for them a comprehensive solution.

In that hour I considered myself to be only a representat of and a fighter for my people. I was convinced that even at that moment, a countless multitude inevitably lacked understanding of the true meaning of the mission which movement had to perform, nevertheless in a short time actual deeds would meet with the intuitive assent of the nat Thus from that historical hour, I have never conceived mission to be other than one of the whole German nation, e if consciously or unconsciously millions of men then did realize this fact or possibly did not want to believe it.

I have never seen in purely outward power any pos substitute for the confidence of the nation, but have alv honestly striven to convert the power of authority into strength of confidence. I can, therefore, admit with pride just as the national-socialist party had its roots exclusivel the people, so we as a government have never had any tho than that which did not originate in the people, with people, and for the people.

And only out of this deeply inward alliance with the Ger nation, there grew up within us the power to fight an overcome the conditions which we had to consider not m as external burdens, but in the long run, as factors leadi the ultimate destruction of our nation.

When, during the fourteen long years of our struggl power, I again and again proclaimed as a preliminary nec for the reascent of the German nation the destruction wi compromise of all the middle class and marxist parties, thi appeared to the majority of my political opponents to b hallucination of an insane visionary, to be sheer madness

New Social Order Arises

The body of the nation, threatened by decay, had to be ·ovided with a new social order as a basis for the formation a new solidarity. The fundamental theses of this order, ›wever, could only be found in those eternal laws which ›vern the basis of constructive life. The prominence, over l things immaterial, of the basic foundation of the nation ;elf and its preservation, had to be established with im- ·essive clarity. It was furthermore quite clear that the very ;ture of this foundation contained all those elements which, conformity with our mode of life, both promoted and were ;eful to its preservation or on the other hand were detri- cntal to it. The will to preserve this substance, however, ıd to find an expression which, in a manner conforming to ;e peculiarity of the people, made that will distinctly evident ıd lead to its practical realization. The conception of democ- cy underwent therewith a thorough investigation and clari- :ation. From this point of view the new state leadership gnifies no more than a better expression of the will of the ·ople than that which is afforded under time worn parlia- :entary democracy. Thus and in that sense the new state is ıturally bound to the task to fulfill all necessary conditions ›r the further preservation of the nation.

Freeing the nation from all purely formal and customary ›nceptions of republicanism and democracy it will now be lead y the people themselves and this leadership of the people, by ıe very form of the inner national conditions, will constitute ıc real government of the state. Political, cultural, and eco- ›mic tasks can, therefore, be approached only in this sense and

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can be solved only from a uniform point of view. This national conception will then lead not only to the overbridging of all hitherto existing class extremes, although these extremes vary, in contrast to the eternity of radical foundations and are therefore unimportant because not permanent, but also to a clarification of the attitude towards the problems of foreign policy.

The national-socialist racial conception and the science underlying it does not lead to a lack of appreciation or of respect for other nations, but rather to a recognition of our assigned task, namely to practically preserve and continue the life of our own nation. This thought inevitably leads to a natural respect of the life and character of other peoples. It frees foreign political activities from any attempt to dominate foreigners in order to rule them or even to incorporate them as a mere numerical mass in one's own nation by forcing them to speak that nation's language. This new conception compels a great and fanatical devotion to the life and thus to the honour and freedom of one's own people, and in like manner a respect for the honour and freedom of other nations. This thought can therefore provide an essentially better basis for the effort toward a true pacification of the world than the sorting of the nations, from mere considerations of strength, into victorious and defeated groups, into groups of those which are justified and into those who have been subdued and possess no rights.

But one result of such an inner revolutionizing of the thought of the nation can be the attaining of authoritative determination and firm instinctive confidence, both preliminaries for the abolition of economic distress.

The following is clear: The German nation has a million of its best men and women unemployed, all of whom want to

...n, therefore, accepted the belief that its laying down of ... meant not only the end of the war but also the prevention of any similar misery for all humanly perceivable future ...

..., for once, hate had not blinded reason, the ghastly experience just gone through ought to have had a salutary effect ...ll concerned, in teaching them to avoid by mutual cooper... a repetition of a similar experience. And ultimately, for ...reason alone, the incalculable sacrifices of this most fright... of all wars would have been, at least for later generations, ...ssing.

...he Peace Treaty of Versailles destroyed completely and ...ally these hopes.

...hrough its attempt to make the balance of power existing ...he end of the war, the basis of a system of international ...ce, it perpetuated hatred on the one hand and exasperated ...erness on the other. By disregarding former human experience and the warning protests of wise counsellors, it was ...ght to better serve the future by burdening it with the ...e of the past.

...rom this point of view alone can it be understood that, by ...on of such a peace treaty, this hardest lesson which man... has ever experienced did not bring about true peace but ... served to increase discord.

...he insane political and economic burdens which this treaty ...osed had thoroughly shattered the confidence of the Ger... nation in the ultimate justice of the world.

...t was inevitable that fuel should be added to the feelings of ...red of millions of people against a world-order, which order ...de possible permanent defamation of and discrimination against a great nation simply because that nation had had the misfortune, after heroic resistance, to lose a war which had been forced upon it.

The wire-pullers of the communistic revolution immediately realized the unheard of possibilities which resulted out of this treaty, and saw how it showed a practical way to revolutionize the German people. In making themselves the banner-bearers of the fight against Versailles, the communists succeeded in mobilizing men and women who in desperation believed that chaos alone afforded a way out. The world, however, did not seem to notice that, while insisting in a state of blindness on the literal fulfillment of inconceivable, even downright mad, impossibilities, there was taking place a development in Germany which, as a first stage to a communistic world-revolution, would have, within a short time, presented the victorious powers with a plague-infected bearer of germs instead of with a profit-bearing slave to the treaty.

Therefore, the national-socialist movement had not only rendered a service to the German people but also to Europe and the world outside of Europe by preventing, through its victory, a development which would have given the deathblow to the last hopes of salvation from the sufferings of our time.

In the face of the fact that a complete break-down was threatening, tasks of truly historical greatness presented themselves. Not any of the customary changes of government could save the nation from plunging into an abyss but only an inner reformation of the greatest magnitude and of the deepest conception. Not outward political or economic problems, but, ranging far above these, problems of the soul and of the nation were to be solved.

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integration. The positive forces of self-preservation began to relax and fall asunder and only the negative forces of destruction in their general attack on the last relics of what remained melted into a frightful unity. The atomizing of the political and cultural life, the ever more rapid decomposition of the organic structure of the nation, the paralyzing of its functions, all led to a shattering of confidence in the suitability and with it in the authority of those who undertook to lead the nation. From the general decay of all basic conceptions about the most important conditions making up our national and social community, there came about a decline in confidence and at the same time inevitably less faith in a possibly still better future. In these circumstances the economic clash had to follow the political and cultural decay. The fact that this economic decay with its frightful pauperization of the masses, did not result in the hastening of the political catastrophe, but instead led to a gathering together of the conscious fighters for a new, constructive, and hereby really positive, philosophy of life, is a unique achievement which can be put exclusively to the credit of the national-socialist movement.

Thus, since 1930, only two things have been possible: Either, as a logical continuation of the way which had been prepared for it, victory would fall to the share of communism, with all its unforeseeable consequences, not only for Germany, but for the whole world, or national-socialism would succeed, at the eleventh hour, in beating its international opponent. The lack of understanding among the middle classes of the meaning of this fight, which imperiously demanded a clear decision, was proved by the fact that in Germany, up to twelve months before, they seriously believed that, as silent neutrals, they would ultimately be the victors in the struggle between these two philosophies of life, each philosophy being filled with a desire for the complete destruction of the other.

The demands made upon our movement by this fight were terrific. Just as much proud courage is necessary to stand ridicule and mockery, as heroism and bravery is necessary to defend oneself against daily calumnies and attacks. Ten thousand national-socialist fighters were wounded during this time, and many were killed. Great numbers were imprisoned, hundreds of thousands had to leave their positions or otherwise lost their means of livelihood. But out of these fights there was born the unshakeable guard of the national-socialist revolution, the immense host of the political organization of the party, the S. A. and the S. S. It is to them alone that the German nation owes thanks for its liberation from a mania which, had it triumphed, would not only have kept seven millions workless but would have soon condemned thirty millions to starvation.

Previous Foreign Relations

Concerning foreign policy,—when the German nation in November 1918, stirred and encouraged by the assurances given it by President Wilson in the Agreement of Compiègne, laid down its arms, it held, just as it does today, the deep, unshakeable conviction that it was guiltless of the outbreak of the war. Even the signature, to a so-called German confession of guilt, forced from weak men against their better knowledge, does not at all alter this fact. The vast majority of the German

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extortions all of which helped to bring about a state of chaos in Germany.

This situation resulted in the following: Innerpolitically,—the November-revolt of 1918 wiped out with one stroke the so-called state authority which consisted of a compromise between bourgeoisdom and legitimism.

This surrender, miserable without parallel, of the responsible bearers of authority, in face of the international-marxistic insurrection of runaway soldiers, shook the nation's devotion, (until then certainly more than 90 per cent secure), to the old system of government and its representatives.

After the nation had recovered from this monstruous event, it began, having been educated from times immemorial to obedience in some form, to feel towards the new bearers of power at least a certain obligation for passive tolerance. The weakness of the new regime in numbers as well as in substance lead to that unique combination between marxist theories and capitalist practices, which combination, in the course of events, necessarily had to impress the political as well as the economical life with the intrinsic characteristics of that extraordinarily corrupt mesalliance.

By medium of the centre party the bourgeois democracy, more or less in a nationalistic make-up, joined forces with the undisguised marxistic internationalism and then produced those parliamentary governments which, following each other in ever decreasing intervals, sold and squandered the accumulated economical and political capital of the nation. For fourteen years Germany thus passed through a period of decay unparalleled in history.

A reversion of all conceptions set in.

Reversion of Conceptions

What had been good was now evil and what had been evil became good. The hero fell into contempt and the coward was honoured. The honest man was punished and the lazy one rewarded. The decent man was sneered at, the depraved one lauded. Strength was looked down upon, weakness glorified. Values as such did not count. They were replaced by mere numbers resulting in inferiority and worthlessness. The historical past was just as disgracefully vilified as the historical future was recklessly disavowed. The belief in the nation and in its right was attacked with shameless impudence; it was ridiculed and degraded. The cult of beauty gave way to consciously cultivating inferiority and ugliness. All that was healthy ceased to be the guiding star for human endeavour, and unnaturalness, disease, and depravity became the center of a so-called new culture. All supporting pillars of the nation's existence were undermined and overthrown. And while the millions of people representing the middle class and farmer elements were consciously thrown into ruin, an easy-going thoughtless bourgeoisie was only too eager to assist as a political helper in the accomplishment of the last and final overthrow. Who can seriously believe that a nation could be forever kept in a state of such decay, without this situation some day resulting in the last and most extreme consequences? No.—This unvariably had to lead to communistic chaos.

Because just to the degree that the leadership of the nation consciously deviated from all canons and laws of reason and subscribed to marxistic insanity, so the community of the people inevitably experienced a continuously increasing dis-

ınd breaking out of conflagrations and tempests, all seeking ıtions consonant with the inner limitations of every in- idual nation. Also the period of an outward general wel- e, which seemed to impress the world with a token of a mingly contented satiety, since the dying away of the ırish of trumpets of the revolutionary Marseillaise until the ginning of our century, was pregnant with incessant indi- ions of an inner nervous uncertainty, with a restless longing r more satisfactory foundations for peoples inner lives. 'hat mankind has known formerly in the way of revolu- ınary events, leaving out of consideration the struggles of a ligious nature, had merely been the ever changing play of rces fighting for outward power: the fighting for rulership side of states or at the utmost for expansion of such ruler- ıip beyond individual boundaries.

However, since the religious struggles had lost their stir- ing, spellbinding and fascinating power, perhaps due to the anishing of a truly alive, pushing force of the creeds, there egan the search for new conceptions and ideas,—ones adapted o the times and giving to mankind new aspects of life. And while the common mass of people was still looking upon materialistic things as the only factors governing all events in human life, men arose who in the depth of their souls were not satisfied with such conceptions, who were looking out for a deeper aspect of life and, who in the very age of highest mass prosperity and comfort, began to pervade the world with the most violent struggles for these new conceptions. The in- consistency of the economical and political ideals of bourgeois- democracy called automatically the consistent theories of marxism into the arena of those forces. Thus it came about,

while the nations were still living on the fruits of a bourgeois and literal individualism, that the prophets of the new doctrine preached politically the equality of all values. The parliamen- tary democracy, however, was automatically bound to get into a deadly struggle with individualism even on the very field of economics.

It could only be a question of time until the ruthless agres- sive doctrine of marxistic equalization would have finally over-run the last of the bourgeois political strongholds which protected the economic system; the end would have been the definite overthrow of the political and economic ideology of the bourgeoisie age.

This development would have taken place even without the world war. But this war undoubtedly materially accelerated the course of events.

Background of Present Situation

In order to understand what happened this year in Germany it is essential to take two factors into consideration. First, the terrible war undermined the solidity of the authoritative ruler- ship of the old regime and lead, by way of its elimination, not only to an internal but also to an external breakdown. Marxism was the active bearer of this development, but the bourgeois- democracy, by its passiveness, shared responsibility.

Second, the dictate of Versailles destroyed the independence and the freedom of the nation in its foreign relations by dissolv- ing and disintegrating all power and capacity of resistance. The result was an endless sequence of political and economical

Representatives! Members of the German Reichstag!

If, looking back today, we call the year of 1933 the year of the national-socialist revolution, then, in the future, an unbiassed judgment of its events and happenings will embody this designation into the history of our nation as a correct one. In doing that, not the moderate outward form of that revolution, but the inner magnitude of the transformation which this one year has given to the German nation in all fields and in all directions of its life, will be considered decisive. In scarcely twelve months a whole world of conceptions and institutions was abolished and a new world was put in its place. What has happened within this short space of time before the eyes of all of us,—would have been thought and designated even on the eve of the memorable 30th of January 1933,—by the doubtlessly overwhelming majority of our people and certainly by the bearers, spokesmen and representatives of the former regime, to be a fantastic utopia.

It is true that such an historical phenomenon would have been quite unthinkable, if it had owed the command for its happening merely to the flash of thought of a whimsical human mind or even to the play of chance.

Instead,— the conditions precedent for what has happened had formed themselves and were the automatic results of the developments of many years. A terrible distress cried out to be alleviated. In fact the hour was merely waiting until a will was ready and prepared to execute the historical mandate.

The force of this statement is augmented by the fact that similar tensions have been pervading almost the entire world for decades and have found discharge in the continuous flaring

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ADDRESS

BEFORE

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG

BY

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

BERLIN, JANUARY 30, 1934

BERLIN
1934

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Kuhn (Like Hitler) Names His Successor With Trial Nearing

By John Martin and Grace Robinson.

With a gesture in imitation of Adolf Hitler, who named his successors in power before he went to the Polish wars, Fritz Kuhn, American fuehrer, has nominated his "heir" as a prelude to his grand larceny trial.

An investigating agent revealed yesterday that at an enthusiastic Bund meeting held Tuesday night,



Wilhelm Kunze
Picked to succeed Kuhn.

Kuhn proclaimed that the mantle of his leadership would fall on Wilhelm Kunze, who has been in the Bund spotlight from time to time as a national organizer.

Secret Meeting.

The meeting of 500 Bundsmen, brought together in strictest secrecy, was held at Ebling's Casino, 156th St. and St. Ann's Ave., Bronx, the investigator declared. The call, passed by word of mouth, went out immediately after Kuhn returned from his stormy session before the Dies committee, in Washington. To avert suspicion, the members appeared without regalia and admitted no one who could not be identified. The investigator got in as a Storm Trooper in civilian garb.

Kuhn, he said, received the Nazi salute when he entered the hall. He returned the salute and benignly exclaimed: "Ruehrt-euch" (Be at ease). Then he addressed the meeting. Anticipating Nov. 9, when he is set for trial on a charge of lifting Bund funds, the flushed Fuehrer climaxed his address:

"Whether I go to jail—or whatever happens to me—I now name my successor, who is to carry on. He is Wilhelm Kunze——"

Cheers of "Sieg Heil" (Victory, Hail) rent the air. Then Kuhn laid his arm across the Bundmen's shoulders saying in German: "Hail the Conqueror." He did not mention Hitler by name, the agent said.

During his speech, the investigator reported, Kuhn called Martin Dies and his Congressional investigating committee "ridiculous" and declared they had brought out "lies" about him and the Bund. "We are also being charged with organizing against the Government and with trying to get into munitions factories," continued the fuehrer. "It's all just Jewish propaganda."

Coincident with revelations about the Bund get-together, James Wheeler Hill, the organization's secretary, denied that the unit in Seattle, Wash., was closing up, as had been reported. Far from losing strength in the West, he said, a new unit was being opened in Tacoma, Wash., next week.

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Reich to Mark Munich Putsch Tomorrow

Hitler Curtails Celebration of Beer Cellar Uprising

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Germany today began preparations for the anniversary celebration of Fuehrer Hitler's Munich beer cellar putsch of 1923.

It has been traditional for Hitler to speak off the record on the night of each November 8 in Munich's Buergrebrau Hall to the survivors of the old guard who assembled there the night before the unsuccessful march to conquer Germany was staged.

This part of the program is to be retained Wednesday, but the traditional ceremony on November 9, consisting of a solemn parade to two "temples" containing the remains of the men who fell in the putsch, has been canceled.

Holiday Called Off

Munich, usually enjoying a holiday on that date, will work as usual Thursday and exercises will be limited to a simple ceremony of depositing wreaths on tombs of Nazidom's heroes.

(The revolt was quashed and Hitler, in April, 1924, was sentenced to five years in prison. He was released in December, however.)

Orders creating "offices of trusteeship" in Poland were issued today by Marshal Goering as chairman of the council for national defense, indicating that some form of government for German-occupied Polish territories was being organized.

The orders' immediate purposes were to "administer assets of the Polish state, regulate currency and credit systems and initiate economic measures."

(that the Krakau regional office would have the authority of general government over those areas which it said remain to be "definitely fixed."

Criticism of the neutrality action of the United States Congress continued in Berlin's afternoon papers, but the general line shifted to that of Propaganda Minister Goebbels' Der Angriff, which said:

"Checkbook determines foreign policy."

Against Wall Street and profiteers desiring to make money out of munitions Der Angriff pitted the American working man who, the paper said, was unwilling to fight on France's battlefields for causes foreign to him.

"Revision (of the neutrality law) thus becomes a decayed limb on which America's fate is tremblingly perched," the newspaper said.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt comments, "The repeal is a deep bow before the men who rule Wall Street and new proof that it is impossible for any democratic government to place the interests of its people above the interests of the ruling financial caste."

Doubt U. S. Neutrality

The Boersen Zeitung declares that "compared with the importance of the repeal itself, clauses such as cash and carry, prohibition of American ships to enter belligerent waters, and others, do not appear to strengthen neutrality but rather give the impression that they were designed to counteract the dangers incurred by offering ones self as a neutral state as an arms factory to the western powers."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung describes as the "backstairs joke of history, that the same President who wanted to introduce a new order to America now, himself, lets loose the old powers, once more."

The Lokalanzeiger states the "fools' gold which holds thousands of Americans enchanted, as Roosevelt once said, is now introduced in a law against which their fathers eloquently warned," while the Zwoelfuhrblatt writes, "President Wilson, too, once promised the American Nation peace and prosperity."

Adolph Hitler

[redacted]

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VOTES CAST PISCATAWAY

Hitler Gets Two Ballots From North Stelton For Presidency

NEW MARKET, May 22.—Although there were no local contests in the primaries yesterday a comparatively large vote was cast in Piscataway Township with 703 Republicans and 450 Democrats turning out to the polls. There are 4,089 registered voters in the township.

Republicans turned out to support Mrs. Thera Holzwarth of Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of Plainsboro, candidates for reelection to the state committee. The Republicans gave Mrs. Holzwarth 516 votes and her opponent, Mrs. Etta Filskov, 96, while Jeffers received 453 and Thomas A. Garretson, his opponent, 146. Mrs. Daniel C. Luna, who is a township resident, and the only wo- history of Middlesex county, was man campaign manager in the pleased with the township's vote for Mrs. Holzwarth. Republicans also gave Harold G. Hoffman, gubernatorial nominee aspirant, a majority vote of 434 while Robert C. Hendrickson, his opponent, received 219. Mrs. Ethel Kirkpatrick was favored for the state committee by the Democrats receiving 241 votes while her opponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, received 123.

Scattered votes for the presidency included two written in for Adolph Hitler and two for Roosevelt on the Republican ticket, both received in the North Stelton section, while the Democrats gave Roosevelt 88 votes. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh also received two votes for thhe presidency here, one Democratic and the other Republican. Wendell Willkie, also an aspirant for the nomination for president, received 53 Republican votes and Taft received four. Dewey, whose name was on the ballot, however, received 509.

Election boards returned the ballot boxes and official papers to Township Clerk Wallace M. Graves fairly early with the exception of District 4, River road, who came trailing in at 4 a. m.

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FBI Ear Test Shows Hitler Has Double

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Thursday) (C.T.P.S.)—Checking one of the latest "Hitler" photographs against an incontestable one of the German Fuehrer, an eminent London surgeon has determined that Nazi leaders have been using a double to impersonate Hitler since the attempt to kill him July 20.

This morning's Daily Express asserts its proof was obtained by the surgeon's application of the ear identification test method used by the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation in "typing" criminals.

The main features of the difference in the pictures, according to the doctor, are the length of the ears, whereas the ear of the authenticated Hitler picture is stubby, that of one of the latest Fuehrer photo is elongated.

The Daily Express concludes that the Nazis' use of a fake Hitler lends color to the parade of reports lately that he is ill, seriously injured, insane or dead.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

INDEXED 62-17754-A

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87 NOV 30 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 11/23/44

50 DEC 9 - 1944

RECORDED 62-60950-11-32

MCS:AB

October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

As of possible interest to you, I am attaching hereto a memorandum of information received from a confidential source, to the effect that Chancellor Hitler of Germany has designated three Army officers to succeed him in power in the event of his sudden death.

I have also furnished this information to Major General Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, The White House; Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State; Brigadier General Sherman Miles, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department; Captain T. S. Wilkinson, Director, Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; and Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, Apex Building, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 1145A
DATE 10-20
BY B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 OCT 25 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CH-22

506

MCS:AB

MEMORANDUM

October 17, 1941

From a confidential source information has been received to the effect that wide-spread reports have been circulating in Germany that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has changed his former plans for his successors and now in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders will succeed him: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, General Heinz Guderian and Field Marshal Karl von Ruddstedt. It is said that these three Army officers will continue to rule Germany for a period of five years after the peace in Europe has been established.

It will be recalled that Hitler first designated Marshal Hermann Goering and Rudolph Hess as his successors. However, Hess is now a prisoner in England and it is said that Hitler is likely to outlive Goering.

News of this change of the designated heirs to Hitler's power is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It has been suggested that this is a logical arrangement, inasmuch as the Nazis now realize that the war may last a long time and even though there is a German victory in Europe, the victor will have to cope with disorders and military problems for some time.

RECORDED

62-60950-11-32

OCT [illegible] 1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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40 OCT 28 1964

RECORDED 2-60950-11-32

MCS:AB October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I thought you might be interested in the attached copy of a memorandum of information which I have received from a confidential source to the effect that Hitler has designated three Army officers to succeed him as ruler of the Nazis in the event Hitler meets sudden death.

Sincerely yours,
26570

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 20 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MCS:AB October 17, 1941

[redacted]

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you, I am submitting herewith a memorandum of information received from a confidential source to the effect that Hitler has designated three Army officers to succeed him as ruler of Germany in the event of his sudden death.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

26564

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 20 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Letter to Whi
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memo to A C

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A-10/3

Widespread reports have been circulating in Germany that Adolph Hitler changed his testament and named as his heir, in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders. These three high officers have been: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, General Heinz Guderian Field Marshal Karl von Ruddstedt.

This military triumvirate is to rule Germany for 5 years after the peace in Europe will have been re-established.

As we know Hitler in his first will designated Marshal Goering and Rudolph Hess as his successors. Hess however is now an English prisoner and it is more likely that Hitler will outlive Goering than vice-versa.

The news of the new regulation is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It would be the most logical and sensible arrangement as the Nazis now realize that the war may last long and even a Europe based on German victory will have to cope with vast disorders and military problems.

Ken Maple [illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

facturers have not a

Ken

THE LAUGH'S ON HITLER



This Flüsterwitze may yet result in Hitler's downfall

There is one press that can't be suppressed in Germany, a press constantly busy contributing to a history of Hitlerism more complete, colorful and trenchant than a learned treatise because its ed-

centipede with seven-league boots.
Despite scores of arrests and sentences to concentration camps for passing on a quip or *bon mot*, the *Flüsterwitze* making the rounds in Germany continue to multiply each day. It is from these jokes—and it must be emphasized that they come from within the Reich—that the temper of the German people may be discerned. Some of the most pungent of the gags, due to the fact that German idiom often has no precise English counterpart, are lost to the American reader.

One extraordinary aspect of the *Flüsterwitze* is that, placed in their proper chapters, they can lead a historian through the development of an epoch. A capsule history of Nazi Germany in the past five years may thus be traced entirely from the fund of jokes that has sprung up.

Start with the Reichstag fire. All but the naïve knew the Nazis were behind it, had thrust the blame upon the progressive political groups. People referred to it as "the burning secret." A story typical of hundreds concerns an adjutant who rushes excitedly into General Goering's room.

"Your Excellency! The Reichstag is burning!"

Goering, somewhat surprised, looks at his watch. "What, already?"

Perhaps not so funny to those of unscorched by the event, but it is

the Goebbels' family dinner table.

Goebbels, Jr.: Father, what is this fascism I'm always hearing about?

Goebbels: Shut up, and do what you're told!

In similar vein is the story of Creation, when the Lord endowed the German people with three qualities: Honesty, Intelligence and a Capacity for National Socialism (Nazism). Only two of the three, however, came together in one individual. Either a German was intelligent and a Nazi, in which case he was not honest; or he was honest and a Nazi, and was not intelligent; or, finally, if he was both intelligent and honest, then he was not a Nazi.

With a few forceful personalities dominating the Germany of today, it is natural that many a slingshot has been aimed at Der Fuehrer and other Nazi leaders. Hitler's mustache, Goering's medals, Goebbels' incessant speeches, the Goering-Goebbels feud, have presented bull's-eyes for literally thousands of jokes. Often they're all-inclusive, such as the satirical "Model German" who is described as "blond as Hitler, tall and strong as Goebbels, manly as Roehm and modest as Goering."

A sheaf of barbs is likewise released in the story of Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and Finance Minister Schacht who, the tale goes, decided one day to mingle with the masses. They went

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BY THEODORE IRWIN & DR. S. HOFFMAN

An elderly physician, beaten by holdup men on a street in Berlin one night, yelled "Help! Murder!"

Dashing up, a policeman quieted the victim: "Sh! You must not discuss politics so loudly!"

That story has spread to every corner of Germany. In a whisper over a beer at a café, hand over lips in a shop, muffled voice behind closed doors at home, even among minor Nazi officials and in the barracks of the army and the Storm Troops. The grin is masked, the snicker is throttled. Many merely nod grimly. But the story moves on till it covers the nation, crosses the borders.

It's the *Flüsterwitze*—"wit that is whispered." Tales and gags, poems and satirical prayers, riddles and epigrams, fables and allegories, many thousands of them lashing at the Nazi regime through the most effective of propaganda media—the mouth and ear of the German people. Perhaps the strongest weapon of protest and attack open to opponents of Hitler today, the jokes for the most part have risen spontaneously from the people themselves. They are born out of real situations: a new law is passed, a new bulletin issued—the government offers itself as a target. Each of the *Flüsterwitze* has a significance, aimed at the Achilles' heels in the Third Reich. Many a Nazi bubble has thus been burst.

The power of the gag has been quickly recognized by the underground movement in Germany as well as by the government. The forces fighting Nazism have picked up the jokes and disseminated them like leaflets in the wind.

At the same time, the government, finding the vitriol of ridicule eating away at the foundations of the system, has counterattacked. In 1934, a law was passed providing for penalties of one to ten years in prison for the crime of twitting members of the government or functionaries of the Nazi party. Propaganda Minister Goebbels and other Nazi leaders have made repeated violent speeches against those who "use jokes to undermine public opinion."

They would, if they could, arrest and behead the gag itself but each is as invisible as a wraith, mobile as a

burg and Hitler, he could...

twins apart easily—the one who slept all day was Paul, the one who yelled all day was Ad[illegible]. More popular was the tale of Hitler's visit to Hindenburg a few months after the Nazi leader came to power. Hindenburg had become more of a figurehead than ever. Walking with Hitler in the garden, he dropped his handkerchief. Hitler scooped it up, asked to have it as a memento. Hindenburg, however, refused. "Please, Herr Hitler, let me keep my handkerchief. It's the only thing left I can stick my nose into."

Another important chapter centers on the great purge of June 30, 1934, in which dissatisfied Nazis under the leadership of S. A. Commander Ernst Roehm were liquidated on alleged grounds of "immorality." Countless jokes arose, but the event is perhaps most succinctly recorded by one widely quoted line: "Captain Roehm's chauffeur has applied for a widow's pension."

While major incidents and crises inevitably produce in their wake considerable waggery, the *Flüster* propaganda is more often aimed, with deadly accuracy, at the core of Nazism—what has been called "the spirit of the system." An illustration is the incisive gag concerning the young son of Goebbels, who is at the age of interminable questioning. The scene is

ably every man and woman in Germany has heard the following:

"Why does Hitler sit in the first row every time he goes to the theatre?

"At least there's one place he has the people behind him."

Some of the Hitler stories have become classics; they crop up again and again, year after year. Widely told is the one about Der Fuehrer's visit to an insane asylum. Pausing before a group of inmates, he asked, "Do you know who I am?" He was met with blank stares; a few shook their heads. Hitler drew himself up. "Don't you know that I am Adolf Hitler? I possess all the power in Germany. I am almost as great as God!" At which one of the lunatics snickered: "Yes, yes, my boy, that's the way it started with all of us."

Next to taking a verbal poke at Hitler, Germans take greatest delight in digs at Field Marshal Goering and Propaganda Minister Goebbels. Even their ardent followers like to tell of the pair as they arrive in Purgatory. Their punishment, it seems, is horrible. Goering is handed 1,000 uniforms—and no mirror! Goebbels is presented with 1,000 powerful broadcasting stations—and no microphone!

The choice bit about Goering is that his latest uniform is made of

cellophane—so that you can see the one he wears underneath.

Perhaps because his activities and appearance lend themselves to it, Goebbels, more than any other Nazi official, has acquired a long list of nicknames—enough almost to fill a small telephone directory. Most common of them all is "Mahatma Propagandi," with "Wotan's Mickey Mouse" a close second. His continual harangues and the Joe E. Brown manner of delivery gave rise to the legend that once, at a speech in the Sportspalast, he opened his mouth so wide that he bit his ear!

No prop of the Nazi system escapes the spiked wit of the concocters of *Flüsterwitze*. The "Heil Hitler" greeting, winter relief, high taxes, low wages, the neuter gender of certain officials, corruption of government employees, the rearmament program, the Strength Through Joy movement—all get their share of the barrage. Perhaps the chief—and only—satisfaction left to opponents of Hitler today is derived from this pecking away at the institutions established by the Third Reich. One of the most ridiculed of these is the S. A.—the Storm Troops.

A popular yarn concerns Müller who, with many others, had joined the S. A. merely for protection. A friend, meeting him on the street, is astonished at seeing him in uniform.

"What, you an old communist—in the S. A.?"

Another quip: "The German people are now divided into two sections—those who march and those who sit." And another, concerning a citizen of Berlin recently sent to a concentration camp: "What!" says a neighbor. "Such an honest young man?" "Precisely," is the answer, "that's why he was arrested."

There's pathos in the "Prayer of the Third Reich":

"Dear Lord, make me dumb,
So that I may not go to a concentration camp.
Dear Lord, make me blind,
So that I may find everything marvelous.
Dear Lord, make me deaf,
So that I may believe in the Huge Fraud.
Make me blind, deaf and dumb
So that I may fit into the Third Reich."

Volumes could be filled with the jokes about that cornerstone of Nazism, Aryanism. One might think that the Jews in Germany would be the last to tell them, but they seem to originate from among the Jews themselves.

There's the one about the incredulous American visitor who asks if the rabbis in Germany are still permitted to be Jews. And about the Englishman who wonders if non-Aryans, deprived of all rights, are still allowed to pay taxes. Countless stories come under the category referred to as "The Jews are Blamed for Every-



In that. I'm on the [illegible] the two or three the men. As far as the two or three Nazis in the company are concerned, I have nothing to do with them."

Grim is the humor surrounding the most hated and feared of Nazi insti- tutions—the concentration camp. One is struck with amazement at the abil- ity of the German people to joke about brutalities they themselves suf- fer. It is the masochistic humor of a condemned man in the moment be- fore he reaches the electric chair. It is the laughter of despair and despera- tion, of a marooned people hopelessly awaiting rescue.

Even within the concentration camps, *Flüsterwitze* are passed around. This one comes from Dachau, most notorious of them all. Dachau, it seems, was getting overcrowded and officials were forced to weed out a dozen inmates. Only the converted—those cured of anti-Nazism—were to be selected. The commandant and an aide look over the list.

"Well, what do you think of Schmidt?" asks the commandant.

"He's been in the hospital these past five weeks."

"What for?"

"Injuries to his head, kidneys and spine."

"What's his condition?"

"He's worse every day."

"Fine. Then we can consider him converted."

The concentration camps, so the saying goes, "are camps in which is concentrated the Better Germany."

[illegible] until the authorities decided to offer a reward to anyone who shot the ti- ger. Two Jews read the notice. One, alarmed, whispered: "I think we'd better escape before we're shot."

"But why escape? You're no tiger and I'm no tiger."

"Of course we're not. But can we prove it to them?"

Directed at Hitler's pose as a Mes- siah of the Teutons is this conun- drum: "A gypsy haircomb, a French mustache, an English uniform and a Russian idea. What is it?" No an- swer is expected.

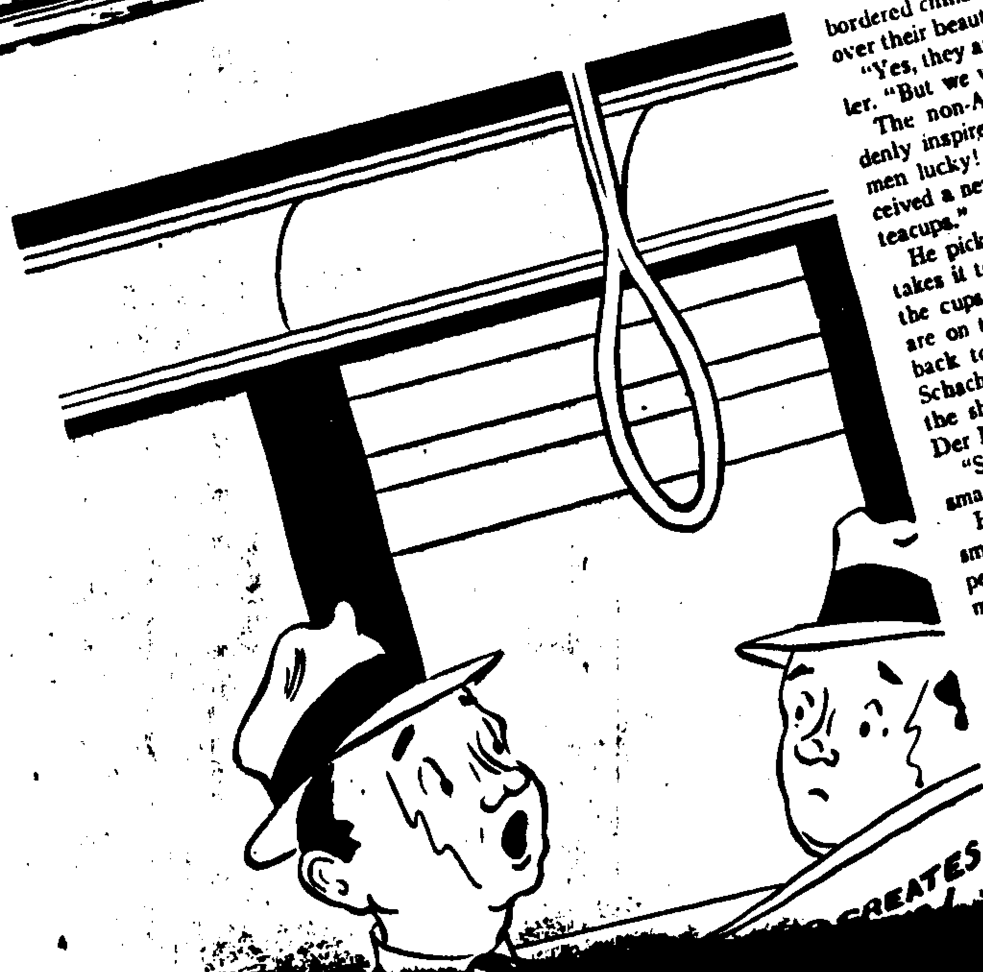
It's the stories about non-Aryans which, more than others, manage to get out of Germany and make the rounds in the United States. Rec- ognizable, particularly among New Yorkers, is the tale of the left-handed teacups. Finance Minister Schacht ar- gues with Hitler: Der Fuehrer is mak- ing a serious mistake in putting all Jews out of business; Jews are the smartest businessmen in Germany. Hitler scoffs. Schacht offers to dem- onstrate.

They walk into an Aryan-owned shop and ask to see a set of left- handed teacups. The proprietor is puz- zled; he's never heard of left-handed teacups. Out go Hitler and Schacht and into another Aryan shop. They're met with the same bewilderment. Fin- ally, they step into a shop owned by a Jew. Asked for left-handed teacups, the merchant brings out a set of gold-



Midwinter Auction Sale

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bordered chinaware, goes into ecstasy over their beauty.

"Yes, they are beautiful," says Hitler. "But we want left-handed ones."

The non-Aryan merchant is suddenly inspired. "Oh, are you gentlemen lucky! Just this morning I received a new shipment of left-handed teacups."

He picks up the gold-bordered set, takes it to the rear of his shop, turns the cups around so that the handles are on the left side and brings them back to his customers. Triumphant, Schacht buys the set and they leave the shop. Outside, Schacht turns to Der Fuehrer.

"See, didn't I tell you the Jews are smarter businessmen?"

Hitler sniffs. "What do you mean smarter. He's just lucky. It just happened that he got in a special shipment this morning."

Like the *Flüsterwitze* about concentration camps, broadsides aimed at German justice are what the people have come to term "Jokes Not to Laugh At." The tragic implications behind the humor cannot be entirely suppressed. One such story concerns the judge who metes out only a mild two-year sentence "because there was no proof the defendants were guilty." Then there's this bit of dialogue:

aside, whispers, "Better be careful, pal, someone will hear you." Again *Ersatz!* By this time our would-be suicide has become hungry and the desire to live has returned. Entering a restaurant, he orders a tenderloin steak and gets set for a huge meal. An hour later, he is dead. The meal was *Ersatz!*

Flüsterwitze about foreign relations and war generally have Hitler as the protagonist. Here's one example:

"War is in the air."

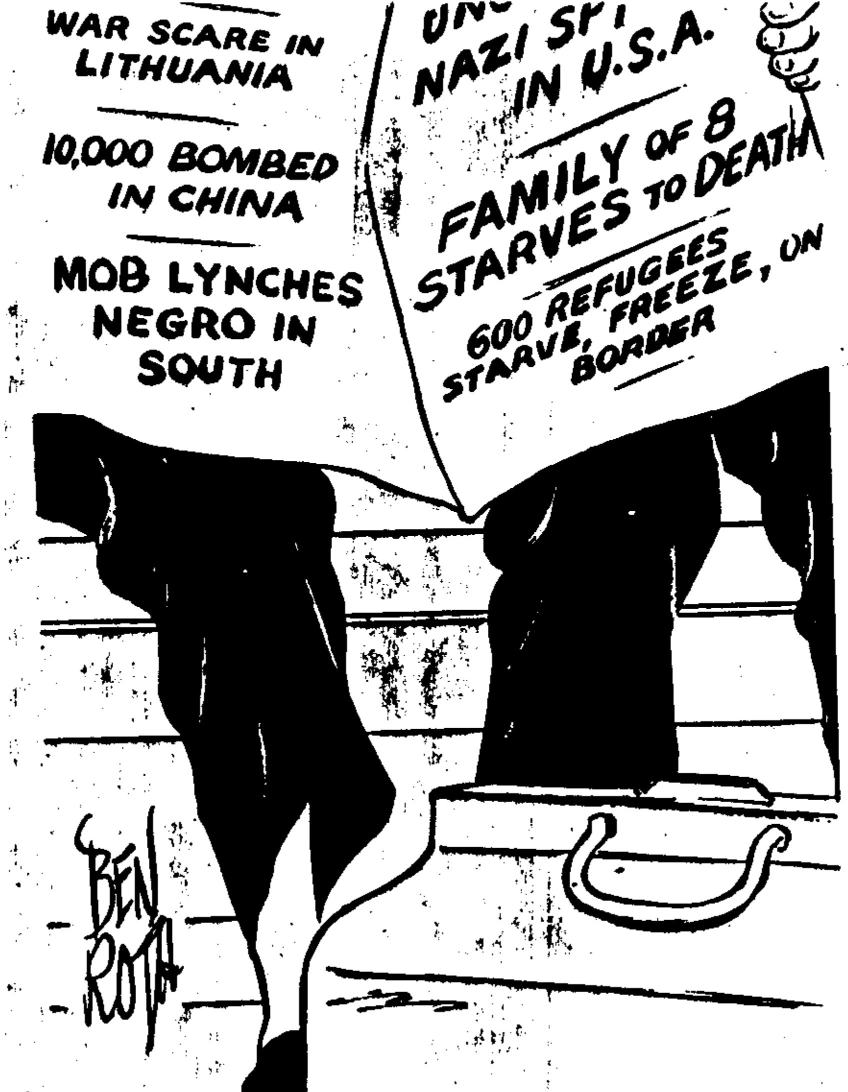
"What makes you say that?"

"Hitler's made another speech about peace."

The tragic decline of the arts in present-day Germany is hardly overlooked by the wits. An ex-comedian started the gag that in the theatres of Berlin, placards have been posted reading: "YAWNING IS FORBIDDEN UNDER PENALTY OF DEATH." There's also the story of a staff physician at a Berlin theatre who is asked if he i[s] kept busy. "Not at all," is his reply. "I've no patients. I'm the only p[erson] in the audience."

About radio, most sallies are [di]rected at the incessant official br[oad]casts. "Joseph's Fairy Tale H[our]" referring to Goebbels' propag[anda] speeches, is a well-used phrase. [A one-]line gag describes the attitude [of the] people.

"How do you feel?"



"What with the football season over, and the baseball season months away, there's not a thing in the paper"

Biting ridicule is embodied in the story of a defendant at a special trial in Munich. Charged with having insulted the government, he persists in pleading his innocence. The prosecutor, annoyed, bursts out: "The accused is a dirty liar! Gentlemen of the jury, I ask you, what else but our government could the defendant have referred to when he used the words 'incendiaries, thieves and murderers'?"

Thrusts at the economics of the Third Reich are often stiletto-sharp. According to one alleged rumor, "the kangaroo will soon replace the black eagle on the German insignia—because the kangaroo is the only animal able to go far on an empty pocket." Many a gag centers on the citizen who has his breakfast by pulling in another notch on his belt. Particularly devastating are those aimed at *Ersatz*, the German program of manufacturing substitute or synthetic products, made necessary by increasing war preparations.

A resident of Cologne, the tale goes, is fed up with life in the Third Reich and attempts to commit suicide. He buys a box of rat poison, swallows the contents. But he doesn't die. *Ersatz!* He gets a rope, tries to hang himself. The rope breaks. *Ersatz!* Finally, he hits on the brilliant idea of getting himself arrested; surely he'll be tortured to death. Approaching an S. A. man on the street, he yells, "Down with Hitler!" But the S. A. man, frightened, takes him

... Germany. One night he stole a visit to Oranienburg, concentration camp near Berlin, where many intellectuals are imprisoned. Creeping up to the barbed-wire fence, he whispered to a group of inmates: "Listen, gentlemen, do any of you by chance have a few scenarios for me?"

Jocular assault and battery upon the newspapers of Germany is committed daily. Retold again and again is the story of the Hungarian dog-trainer visiting Leipzig whose star canine died mysteriously one morning. A veterinarian, called in to determine the cause of death, learned that the dog had eaten a bit of sausage which had been wrapped in a newspaper. When he found that it had been *Der Stürmer* (notorious anti-Semitic sheet), the vet nodded understandingly. "That explains it. A paper like that, not even a dog can stomach."

Criticism of a more general nature pounds away at the bedrock of the Hitler regime with a variety of *Flüsterwitze*. The rumor is spread, for instance, that all the dentists in Germany are idle because no one is allowed to open his mouth. Or an ancient American wheeze is adapted: man waiting for a trolley, questioned by a suspicious Nazi, replies, "Believe it or not, I'm waiting for National Socialism to come to Germany."

Effectiveness of the stories is usually graded by the underground movement according to the punishment e

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pected if and when the narrator is caught. "That story is good for six months in a concentration camp" or "this one will land you in Dachau for at least a year." Here's a fable said to be good for two years.

A cow, a dog and a jackass were clever enough to escape from Germany with the advent of Hitler. After a few years in Antwerp, the refugees became nostalgic, longed for their Fatherland. They decided to go back—if it were possible. First to try was the cow. Three days in Berlin and she was back with her friends, haggard and worn. "They're too much for me, those Nazis," moaned the cow. "They want to milk you every half-hour." The dog, however, was not to be frightened off, and back he went to Frankfurt. Four days later he returned, tail between his legs, tongue hanging out. "A dog can't live in Germany today," he panted. "No matter what you do, you get kicked around." Despite the bad tidings, the jackass decided to try it too; he had confidence in his tough skin. Weeks passed and the jackass failed to return. Anxious, his friends went to look for him. In the south of Germany, they met a cat. "The jackass?" the cat exclaimed, in response to their queries. "Why, he's very well off in the Third Reich. All he had to do was to bob his head as usual and bray 'Ja—ah!' Hitler has just made him governor of a new province!"

With freedom of the press extinct, the whispers take the place of opposi-

Germans meet, the whispers pepper away at Hitler. Told once, the effect of a gag is of course wholly insignificant. Told a thousand times—and a million times—a single joke takes on tremendous importance. Multiply this by the countless *Flüsterwitze* in the wind and the slow and steady undermining of the Nazi system becomes apparent. To the forces fighting Hitler within Germany, the barrages of ridicule constitute a primary siege, paving the way for the major conflict to come.

How the volume of *Flüsterwitze* has swelled in recent years is illustrated by the story of a waggish lawyer arrested one night for being the life of a party. The S. A. commandant sentenced him to a concentration camp until he had finished telling all the known jokes about Hitler. That was three months ago. He is still in the concentration camp. ●

[redacted]

icals. It was this [illegible] porting through jokes some of the suppressed news about Spain, which forced German newspapers to print some facts about German soldiers fighting in Spain. In the recent Czech crisis, it was the *Flüsterwitse* which carried the true facts and caused many German soldiers to flee over the Swiss border. Favorite organ of the masses, the spoken press is held to be far more interesting than the 3,000 newspapers controlled by the Propaganda Ministry. Space in it is unlimited. It cannot be corrupted. Bans are ineffective. Contributors are the subscribers. Circulation is no problem; in a few days all Germany knows the latest story. The style in which the stuff is "written" is popular, vigorous, crisp; a single sentence crystallizes an idea, sheds light upon the darkest and most complicated issue. Every current joke is an editorial upon a Nazi government action.

If they do nothing else, the political gags do a good job of counterbalancing the powerful and suggestive government propaganda, educating and disillusioning the people, unmasking the Nazi idols and the hypocrisy, fallibilities and cannibalistic spirit of the regime. They constitute a weapon of self-defense, the potency of which is indicated by the spreading of *Flüsterwitse* by the Nazis themselves, who play with the poisoned weapon of the enemy.

Unceasing, at every hour of the day, everywhere that two or more

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EAT:DS

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE:

FROM : Edw. A. Tamm August 25, 1945

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson, Mr. E. A. Tamm, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Coffey, Mr. Glavin, Mr. Ladd, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Rosen, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carson, Mr. Hendon, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Jones, Mr. Quinn Tamm, Tele. Room, Mr. Nease, Miss Beahm, Miss Gandy

[redacted] called at my office, accompanied by a Major, otherwise unidentified. [redacted] and the Major are working on the War Crimes Commission. [redacted] stated that he had talked to his Commanding General and had proposed that the War Department refer to us for "evaluation" all information indicating that any of the war criminals were hiding in the Latin American countries. I told [redacted] that the Bureau would not evaluate any information of this kind -- that the Bureau was an investigative agency and that we would conduct investigations of such matters as the War Department referred to us which were within our investigative jurisdiction, but that we positively would not attempt to "evaluate" information which was not the subject of investigation by the Bureau. [redacted] stated that there was a variety of information appearing from various sources alleging that Hitler and many of his associates were hiding out in the Argentine and the War Department needed someone to evaluate it. I told [redacted] that the Military Attache at Buenos Aires, General Lang, had established himself as the supreme authority upon all mundane matters; that he recognized no delimitation agreement and that consequently the War Department might consider calling upon him for such evaluation.

[redacted] wanted to know whether the Bureau had any "probable cause" for believing that Hitler or any of his associates were hiding in the Argentine and I stated that the Bureau had no tangible evidence of any such hiding but that General Lang had withheld considerable information from us, over a period more than a year, concerning an alleged hacienda in the Argentine which was reported to be a hideout for German subversives allegedly coming to the Argentine by clandestine means, particularly submarine.

[redacted] also wanted to know whether the Bureau would distribute for the War Crimes Commission through the Bureau's international exchange, circulars printed for the apprehension of wanted persons whose apprehension was sought by the War Crimes Commission. I inquired of [redacted] whether fingerprints would be available upon these people and he stated they would not, but in some instances they might have photographs of the wanted persons. I advised [redacted] that I would refer this question to you for your consideration. I recommend

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against utilization of the Bureau facilities for distributing such circulars, first, because they will not contain fingerprints and the other identifying data will probably be vague and inadequate, second, because the legality of many of these proceedings is subject to considerable doubt, including the question of means of extradition, and, third, because I don't think we should lend the prestige of the Bureau's name and reputation to the War Crimes Commission and by the association of the Bureau's name with the circulars give the impression to the public generally that the Bureau is attempting to apprehend these war criminals, most of whom I think will never be apprehended.

I agree. H.

Respectfully,

EW

Edw. A. Tamm

62-99537

RECORDED - 113

May 13, 1953

[redacted]

SE 42

Dear [redacted]

I have your letter postmarked May 6, 1953, and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

While I would like to be of service, I am unable, as a matter of policy, to comment on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York, with copy of incoming.
ATTENTION SAC: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. You are instructed to make a search of your indices regarding correspondent's contact with your office and advise the Bureau of the details, in order that the Bureau can determine how any future letters he might submit should be handled. Sulet results of your check by June 1, 1953, under the caption [redacted]

~~Follow-up made for June 3, 1953.~~

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

LT:amk

MAILED
MAY 14 1953
COMM - FBI

MAY 20 1953

522

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
att: Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On March 31st 1952 I contacted your local agent here at [redacted] N.Y. [redacted] and reported to him some of the facts I had collected on two person whose name are [redacted] and [redacted] who at that time were living at [redacted]

Later, I contacted another of your agent in the New York city office and gave him some of the facts on these [redacted] same persons. This person was a [redacted]

The facts concerning these people which I have varified in every way at my disposal, have convinced me that they are no less than —

adolph Hitler
Eva Braun

99557
MAY 15 1953
RECORDED - 113
INDEXED - 113

I am aware that it is widely believed that these persons are dead. However, I have checked this matter over with the man who was appointe

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by the U.S. Army to investigate the circumstances of Hitler's death and I have his word that he does not believe Hitler comitted suicide. The person I reffer to was a [redacted] now a company representative in Washington D.C. He told me personally that this was stated in his final rep

I have seen the woman I bel to be Eva Braun at a distance of about five feet. I have not seen the man but I have a great many facts given to me by a person who had many contacts with him in his home. These facts I have che and found them to tally in every respect.

Recently a new photograph of Eva Braun has been published showing her as an older woman than did the one in my possession [redacted] The at the time I saw recent picture is the exact image of the person I saw in Phenix Arizona last year.

And what is the purpose of this letter? It is this: I would like a statement from you that the matter has been investigated to your satisfaction. I do not

expect you to Tell me the results of your investigation. Until I receive such a statement I will continue to feel that I have an obligation in this matter.

Yours Truly,

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB -6 1941

TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Williams
J. Little

FBI NEW YORK CITY 2-6-41 2-50 AM JJM

DIRECTOR AND SACS LOS ANGELES AND ST. LOUIS

[redacted] SUBJECT A GERMAN ACTRESS WHO IS A SPECIAL FRIEND OF DOCTOR PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND ADOLPH HITLER ALSO REPORTED FREQUENTLY IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] SAN FRANCISCO. LEAVING NEW YORK FEBRUARY FIFTH, FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM EST ON THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS OCCUPYING APARTMENT DUPLEX [redacted] CAR [redacted] FOR MEXICO CITY VIA ST LOUIS AND LOS ANGELES. WILL ARRIVE ST LOUIS ONE FIFTEEN PM CST FEBRUARY SIXTH. WHILE IN NEW YORK SUBJECT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY [redacted] FORTUNE. [redacted] LEFT NEW YORK CITY JANUARY THIRTIETH FOR ST. LOUIS AND IS STAYING AT THE PARK PLAZA HOTEL ST. LOUIS. IT IS BELIEVED [redacted] WILL CONTACT [redacted] AT ST. LOUIS. [redacted] DESCRIBED FIVE FEET, SIX INCHES, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY POUNDS, AGE THIRTY, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, FAIR COMPLEXION, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. [redacted] DESCRIBED, THIRTYFIVE YEARS OLD, FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, TYPICALLY GER [redacted] DRESSED. ST. LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ASCER STOPS IN ST. LOUIS AND MAKE A SPOT CHECK OF ACTIVITIES WHILE THERE. WHEN SUBJECT LEAVES

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEB 20 1941

TOLSON TAMM FIVE

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LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ADVISE THE FIELD OFFICE COVERING THE PORT OF DEPARTURE OF SUBJECT FROM THE US IN ORDER THAT HER BAGGAGE MAY BE SEARCHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU SPECIFIC REQUEST TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE IS CARRYING ANY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS TO MEXICO. INFORMATION RECEIVED [redacted] IS IN US ON A MEXICAN VISA.

SACKETT

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WASH OK FBI WASH DC STB

LOS ANG OK FBI LOS ANGE U

ST LOUIS OK FBI ST LOUIS AWR

ALL DISCONNECT

5a)

September 18, 1940

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: KARL HENRY VON WIEGAND

Karl Von Wiegand advised he has known Chancellor Adolph Hitler of Germany for many years. He stated he wrote articles on Hitler for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he claims were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler and which were not looked upon favorably by Der Fuehrer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 10, 1940, had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

Von Wiegand stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified in his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even Von Ribbentrop was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to Von Ribbentrop for censorship, he was afraid to authorize its release until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was agreeable.

Von Wiegand claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated were necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purposes of his interview it was necessary to continually interrupt him, which was all right with Der Fuehrer.

Von Wiegand says that Hitler has an amazing vocabulary, and a phenomenal memory; that he never forgets. He has been known to recall statements in reports which were written months before by officials, and has reminded them of their inconsistencies at later dates.

Von Wiegand described Hitler as an abnormal person, a transmedium; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them - even those closest to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindliness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

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Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to Von Wiegand, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appears to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, Von Wiegand claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler expressed himself that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that while if the United States came into the war as an ally of England it would no doubt delay the outcome, it would not change the final result in any manner. Hitler was very much irritated and impatient in response to an inquiry on the Nazis' coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the United States - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" Von Wiegand replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy--" Hitler interrupted stating, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

Von Wiegand stated he then asked Hitler about the Fifth Column in the United States, and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to Von Wiegand, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (Von Wiegand agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition, not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. Von Wiegand said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told Von Wiegand, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obsolete and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and furthermore, we don't want anything over there anyway." Von Wiegand stated that he added very pointedly, "That goes for South America too.".

Von Wiegand then said that he queried Hitler about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that "if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?" - referring to themselves.

Von Wiegand was asked, "Who is behind Hitler?" and he replied that no one is behind Hitler - that Hitler is the power of the Nazi regime. Von Wiegand stated that Hitler has a demoniacal energy and an incredible human tenacity to hold to a course. Von Wiegand stated he does not think it has been equalled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. Von Wiegand claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to whether Hitler had patterned himself after Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, and he replied that Hitler is humble in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, Von Wiegand said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets streaks when he thinks out loud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

Von Wiegand advised that Herr Hewell who replaced Captain Fritz Wiedemann, presently German Consul General at San Francisco, California, as liaison between Von Ribbentrop and Hitler told him that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in Berchtesgarten, and cried, "I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England." Von Wiegand explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races in the world.

Von Wiegand was asked who was behind Hitler in view of their financial efforts and the strategic moves in handling money, and he advised that Herr Schacht was the real brains behind the financing of the Nazi scheme until he came into contact with the radical wing of the Nazi Party.

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Von Wiegand claims that Hitler leans to the Communistic side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by Goering.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the manner followed in guarding Hitler and he stated he was unable to give any details except that when he met Hitler in Belgium for his interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several apparently personal guards in evidence.

Von Wiegand was asked what would happen when Hitler was gone and he stated that it is accepted that Goering will be the successor. He explained that Goering is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is Hess who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of tuberculosis of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after Hess was gone.

Discussing Goering for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of Goering as Goering appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why Goering is so subservient; that he takes abuses that one would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by the scratch of a pen.

Hitler is a prima donna. You cannot suggest anything to him, whereas Goering is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the United States. It is Goering's view that friendship with the United States must exist; that reconstruction of Europe cannot be accomplished without the aid of the United States. Von Wiegand claims that Goering is sound morally; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with Balbo in Italy, who was fond of Goering, he believes that Goering is a big man.

Von Wiegand stated that Goering told him that the German Government is willing to negotiate for peace since it has accomplished getting England off the continent, which it wanted to do. Von Wiegand stated Goering indicated that the terms of peace as far as Germany is concerned would be a "status quo with England giving back Germany's African colonies".

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Von Wiegand advised that early in the war he had been told that upon its conquest of France, the German Government would "literally dismember her". However, just before his recent return to the United States he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competent government, except possibly the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, and "even then he might consider a plebiscite". Von Wiegand declared this information is checked by the fact that Hitler precluded Mussolini from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. He advised that there was a non-military corridor established which indicates in his mind that Hitler did not want to dismember France at the present time.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler is most desirous of having a competent government in France which will prevent revolution which is one of the things Hitler fears most, because then they can have no control over their conquered areas. He added that Hitler has a fear of driving the British Government to Canada. If that were true, they would have no English Government to deal with in Great Britain, and it might cause a merger of the British Empire with the United States.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, Von Wiegand stated that ninety per cent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

Von Wiegand advised that Communism has "grown very strong"; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communistic threat but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

A discussion followed concerning the strength of the German armed forces. In this connection, Von Wiegand stated the Germans have a strong army. He advised that there are eighteen million men from eighteen to fifty years of age, and the "losses have been unbelievably light". He advised that he talked to people in Belgium

privately and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due a great deal to the excellent equipment furnished the men. He stated that he has "been in ten wars" and has never seen an army equivalent to that of the present German army. He advised that the physical limitations of the German army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He stated that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirits; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage, including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies. Von Wiegand pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet, a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

Von Wiegand claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses with respect to the German forces but stated "they may show up later".

Von Wiegand said that in talking to Goering, it is Goering's belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corps. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Von Wiegand advised that the food supplied the army is good and that clothing is ample.

Von Wiegand was unable to give any further information concerning the German armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway, to such an extent that he had actually

set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he did not even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even Goering opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned Von Wiegand claims that the military men wanted this and Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning the Nazi espionage system and he claimed that the articles written in the United States on German espionage are inaccurate since he believes that the writers do not know what they are talking about. He has advised that he has noticed that one Nicoli has been pointed out as the head of German intelligence. He stated that Nicoli has no influence and definitely is not the chief of the German intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the German Intelligence Service is one Admiral Canaris.

Von Wiegand claims that he has avoided Herr Himler and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

Von Wiegand was asked whether German sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, to which he replied that he did not know. Von Wiegand could not furnish any information concerning how the German Government selected its agents, whether it used exchange students, refugees, representatives of travel bureaus, or whether it had any alliance with criminals in the United States or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people in the United States.

Von Wiegand did not know how the German agents were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the Gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr Feldmann, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

Von Wiegand advised there is no formal official censorship in Germany, but that the Government "takes the risk of what is sent out".

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With reference to German propaganda, Von Wiegand stated that all Europe has been propagandised by the German Government. He stated that he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasized.

Von Wiegand stated that it was his impression that the German Government is limiting its propaganda activities in the United States to attempting to influence the United States that it should stay out of the present European conflict.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning the purported German plans to be followed when a country is taken over and particularly whether the stories that certain groups of people in each of the countries would be liquidated is true. Von Wiegand said that, of course, was a story from Poland but that he "hadn't been there and didn't know".

Von Wiegand was asked how the German Government selected its puppets and he replied that he did not know of any puppets presently but that it had men selected who were ready to take over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called "industrial slavery" Von Wiegand stated he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

Von Wiegand was then asked how the populace was controlled, other than by military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control; that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Von Wiegand stated that little attention is paid to the churches in occupied countries.

Von Wiegand was asked about "atrocities" and he stated that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czechoslovakians are doing very well - that they are prosperous.

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He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler was "offish" about discussing Japan and would not talk about it. He stated that he believes that it "goes along with Hitler's idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world". Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the Far East - that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.

As far as Italy is concerned Von Wiegand stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini - that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to Von Wiegand's statement, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is Von Wiegand's view that Spain should be watched in South America instead of Germany - that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning German intentions with reference to Iceland and Greenland and he stated that Goering laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

Von Wiegand was unable to give any details about internal conditions in Germany but did state that there is no organized criticism of Hitler. He advised there is, however, a feeling among the people that they would like to be informed when the war will be over. He stated that generally the people appear to be "fed up" with war.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

C-160

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PEF:DAJ

Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

S

Date September 12, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: KARL VON WIEGAND

I told the informant of the contents of the attached memorandum, setting forth the results of an interview which SAC Pieper had with Karl Von Wiegand. The informant would like to have a memorandum on this.

I think that you will be interested in reading the memorandum covering the interview.

P. E. Foxworth

cc - Mr. Tracy

[redacted]

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Signature

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

PERSONAL AND CO[redacted]ENTIAL

Re: KARL VON WIEGAND

Pursuant to telephonic instructions from the Bureau, I was able to arrange an interview with KARL VON WIEGAND, Hearst representative, who recently returned from Germany.

I interviewed him in San Francisco in the office of Mr. E. D. Coblentz, publisher of the Call-Bulletin, who arranged for the interview.

The attached memorandum for the Director, the original of which has been forwarded to Milwaukee for the Director's attention, has also been made available to Mr. Connelley here in San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:FL
AM SD

RECORDED

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538

San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: KARL VON WIEGAND

KARL VON WIEGAND was interviewed by me on August 31, 1940. I had approximately an hour in which to talk to him.

VON WIEGAND has known ADOLPH HITLER for many years, he states. He wrote articles on HITLER for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he claims were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler, and which were not looked upon favorably by Der Fuehrer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 10, 1940 had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

VON WIEGAND stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified in his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even VON RIBBENTROP was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to VON RIBBENTROP for censorship, he was afraid to give it an O.K. until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was agreeable.

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VON WIEGAND described Hitler as an abnormal person - a transmedium; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them - even those closest

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539

to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindliness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to VON WIEGAND, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appears to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, VON WIEGAND claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

~~Enquiry as to his attitude against the United States,~~ VON WIEGAND stated that Hitler expressed himself while that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that ~~our coming into~~ if the United States ever came into the war as an ally of England the war would no doubt delay the outcome, ~~but~~ it would not change the given result in any manner. Hitler was very irritated and impatient in response to an enquiry on the Nazis coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the U. S. - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" VON WIEGAND replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy -" Hitler interrupted stating, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

VON WIEGAND then asked ~~him~~ Hitler about the Fifth Column in the United States, stated he and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to VON WIEGAND, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (VON WIEGAND agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. VON WIEGAND said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told VON WIEGAND, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obsolete and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and

furthermore, we don't want anything over there anyway." VON WIEGAND stated that he added very pointedly, "that goes for South America too."

VON WIEGAND then said that he queried him about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that "if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?" - referring to themselves.

I questioned VON WIEGAND as to who was behind Hitler and VON WIEGAND replied that no one was behind Hitler - that Hitler was the power of the Nazi regime. He has a demonical energy, and an incredible human tenacity to hold to a course. VON WIEGAND says he doesn't think it has been equalled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. VON WIEGAND claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Questioned by me as to his being like Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, VON WIEGAND replied that Hitler is humble, in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, VON WIEGAND said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets streaks when he thinks outloud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

Herr [illegible] who took [illegible] place as liaison between VON WIEDEMANN and Hitler told VON WIEGAND that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in Berchtesgarten, and cried, "I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England." VON WIEGAND explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed

to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races of the world.

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VON WIEGAND claims that Hitler leans to the Communistic side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by GOERING.

I questioned the manner of guarding Hitler and VON WIEGAND was unable to give me any details except that when he met him in Belgium for this interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several, apparently personal guards in evidence.

Questioned as to what would happen when Hitler was gone, VON WIEGAND stated that it is accepted that GOERING will be the successor. He explained that GOERING is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is HESS who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of T.B. of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after HESS was gone.

Discussing GOERING for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of GOERING as GOERING appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why GOERING is so subservient; that he takes abuses that you would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by a scratch of the pen.

Hitler is a prima donna. You can't suggest any-

thing to him, whereas GOERING is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the U. S. It is GOERING'S view that friendship with the U. S. must exist; that reconstruction of Europe can not be accomplished without the U. S. aid. VON WIEGAND claims that GOERING is morally O.K.; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with BALBO in Italy, who was fond of GOERING, he believes that GOERING is a big man.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, VON WIEGAND stated that 90 percent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

He called my attention to the fact that Communism had gotten very strong; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communist threat, but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled to me that it should not be overlooked that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

I discussed with him the armed forces. VON WIEGAND said that there is a strong army; that there are 10,000,000 men from 18 to 50 years of age, and the losses have been unbelievably light. He talked to people in Belgium privately, and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due a great deal to equipment. He said that he has been in ten wars and he has never seen such an army as Hitler's. He believes that the physical limitations to the army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He said that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirit; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

I questioned him as to new methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies.

He pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) that there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet, a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

He claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses; he says they may show up later.

VON WIEGAND said that in talking to GOERING, it is GOERING'S belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corp. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Food is good; the clothing is good. The core of the army is of the finest trained athletic men in the world. The generals are young, pliable in mind, and not steeped in the old traditions.

He was unable to give me anything further relative to the armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway to such an extent that he had actually set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he didn't even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even GOERING opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned VON WIEGAND claims that the military men wanted this, but Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

I questioned him then about the Nazi espionage system, and VON WIEGAND claimed that the stuff that is written here on German espionage is inaccurate since he does not believe they know what they are talking about. He has noticed that NICOLI has been pointed out as the head of the German Intelligence. He says that NICOLI has no

influence; he does a little research, but is definitely not the chief of the Intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the Intelligence is one Admiral CANARIS.

VON WIEGAND claims that he has avoided Herr HITLER and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

I asked him whether sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, and he was unable to inform me. He could not tell me anything about how they selected their agents, whether they used exchange students, refugees, business representatives or travel bureaus or whether they had any alliance with criminals in this country or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people over here.

He did not know how these men were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr [illegible], an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

I did not question him in such a manner that he would think that our questions were based upon weakness of knowledge on our part should he happen to be a German agent, my questioning being along the lines of general information for informative purposes. I was particularly careful in the portion of the interview with regard to foreign agents not to let him learn anything from us by the manner in which I asked my questions. Somehow, I just can't feel that a man who has had the experience he has in Europe could be so close to so many things and yet not know anything of the German espionage system. His failure to discuss these points with me - at least in my mind, without any other basis of fact to substantiate it, would indicate that he at least is an individual with whom I would be careful.

I talked about censorship with him, and he said there was no formal censorship in Germany, which we know; that they take the risk of what is sent out.

On the matter of propaganda, he said all Europe was propagandized. He said he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasized.

I stated that I felt that they must be trying to build up something in our minds in the U. S., and he said, yes - that was to stay out of the war.

I was able to go into the matter of Hitler's plans for world domination briefly and having already covered the Nazi attitude to us, I asked him about the German plans when a country is taken over, particularly the stories that we hear about liquidating certain groups of people. VON WIEGAND said that, of course, was a story from Poland; that he hadn't been there - he didn't know.

I asked how they selected their puppets, and he stated that he didn't know of any puppets presently, but that they had men selected who were ready to take over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called "industrial slavery" he said he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

I then asked him about how they controlled the populace, other than military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control; that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Questioned about the church, he stated that there was little attention paid to the church in occupied countries. At this point VON WIEGAND said that there was one matter which he had forgotten to mention with regard to GOERING, namely, that GOERING had told him that they would be willing to negotiate since they had accomplished getting England off the continent, which they wanted to do. He indicated that the terms of the peace as far as Germany were concerned would

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be a status quo with England giving Germany's colonies back to her in Africa.

He said that they first talked about breaking up France - literally dismembering her, but just before he left he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competant government except possibly Alsace Lorraine, and even then he might consider a plebiscite. VON WIEGAND pointed out that this was true, and could be checked by the fact that Hitler precluded MUSSOLINI from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. There was a non military corridor established which indicated, in his mind, that Hitler did not want to dismember France at the present time.

He said that Hitler is most desirous of having a competant government in France which will prevent revolution which is one of the things Hitler fears most, because then they can have no control over their conquered areas. He added that Hitler has a fear of driving the British government to Canada. If that were true, they would have no English government to deal with in Great Britain, and it might cause a merger of the British Empire with the United States.

I asked him about atrocities, and he said that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czechoslovakians are doing very well - that they are prosperous.

He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

I asked him about Japan, and he said that Hitler was "offish" about discussing Japan, and wouldn't talk about it. He believes that it goes along with Hitler's idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world. Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the far east - that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.

As far as Italy is concerned VON WIEGAND stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini - that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to VON WIEGAND, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is VON WIEGAND'S view that Spain should be watched in South American instead of Germany - that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

I asked him about Iceland and Greenland, and VON WIEGAND said that GOERING had laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

He was unable to recall anyone indicating that Germany was interested in taking over the Dutch or French possessions.

I was unable to get into much detail on internal Germany, but VON WIEGAND did advise me that there is no organized criticism of Hitler. There is a feeling among the people that they want to know when it will be all over and what they are going to get out of it. Generally they appear to be fed up with war.

I had planned a series of questions regarding Russia, but in view of the fact that I was unable to interview VON WIEGAND any longer, I was unable to go into the Russian situation or the internal picture of Germany.

VON WIEGAND is a little man in his sixties; very German in appearance; wears heavy lens glasses; speaks perfect English. During the interview, I could not help but feel that he leaned the Nazi way and yet he expressed the opinion that he didn't feel any concern over the Nazis as they would soon reach the end of their sphere of influence.

I should have liked to have interviewed him at least several hours longer in order that I could have gone back on some of the points that I hurriedly covered with him, since I was trying to cover a great deal of territory

in the limited time available to me.

I have nothing with which to substantiate this belief, but it is my personal opinion that he is sympathetic to the Nazi regime, and as stated before, I cannot believe that he knows as little as he claims regarding German espionage.

Further, unless the Germans were going to use him when they were displeased at the Cosmopolitan articles in 1939, he never would have had a chance to get to Hitler. With my limited experience, it would be my view that Hitler isn't seeing anybody unless he sees a way to use them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. L. PIKVER
Special Agent in Charge

MJLP:FL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 12, 1945

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC Newark

SUBJECT: [redacted]

40880 .3E

Enclosed herewith are fifty small size (3 x 5) and twenty-four large size (4½ x 7) photographs together with ~~an insignia~~ consisting of a small eagle over a swastika and an arm band also consisting of an eagle over a swastika. [redacted]

It is thought that the enclosed photographs, if not already in the files of the Bureau, may possibly be of some assistance in conducting investigations in Germany at the present time and for that reason they are being forwarded to the Bureau. Practically all the photographs are scenes showing various past activities of Hitler.

JJM:HLH

[redacted]

Enclosures

EX - 68

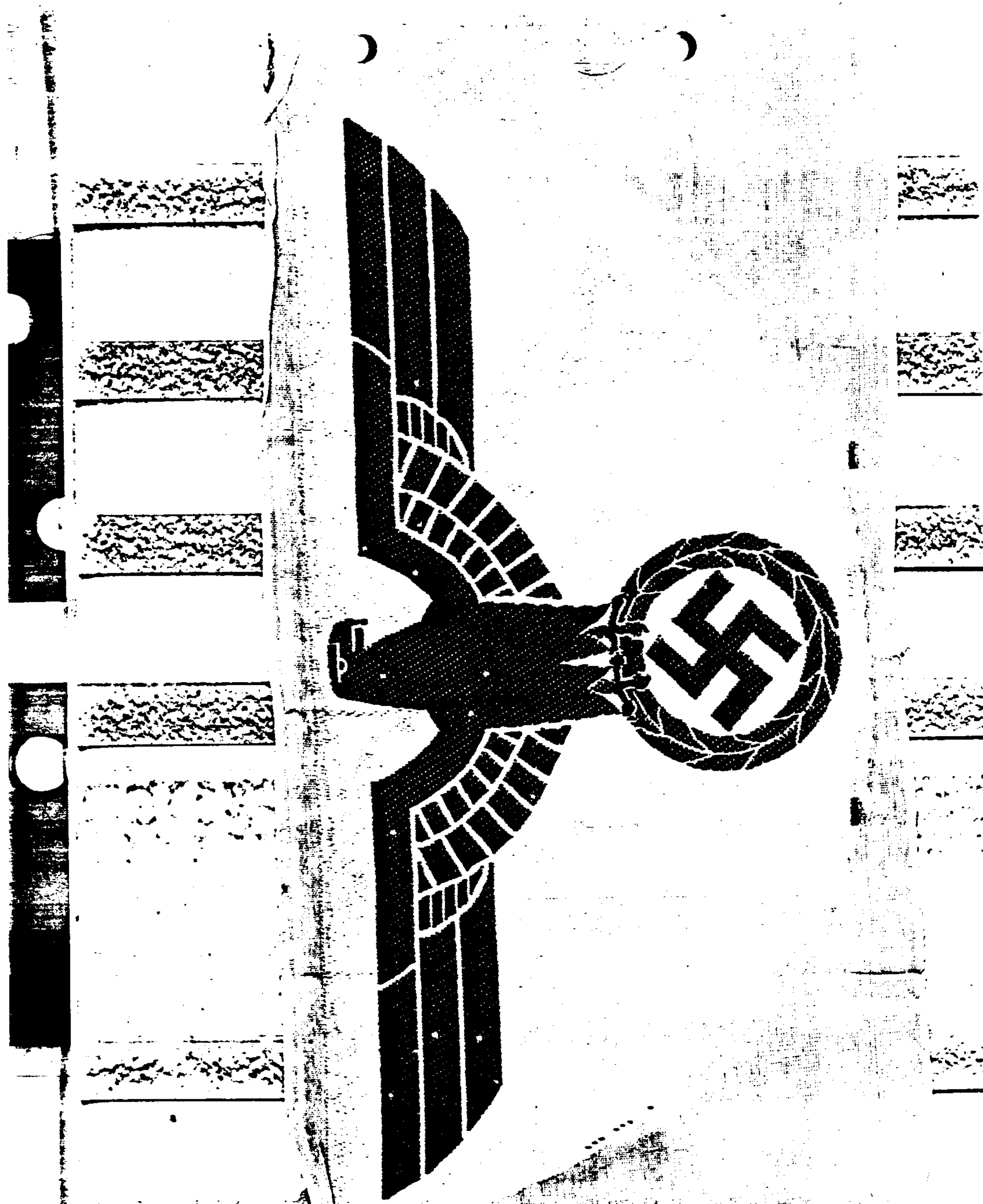
insignia + arm band similar to previous in Lab. Nat. Security file. No ans. nec. 7/30/45

65-48307-221

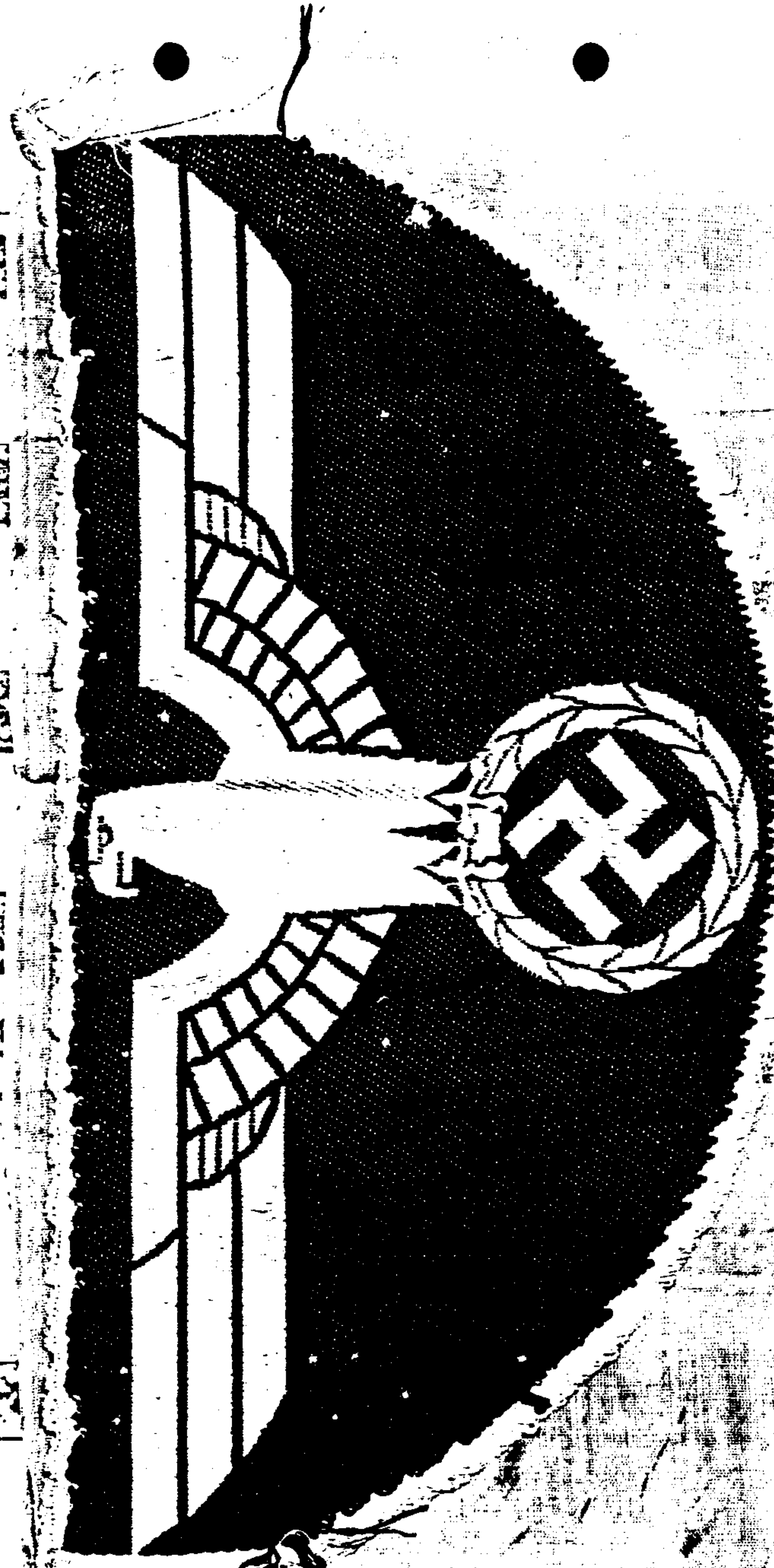
EX - 68

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171 Gruppe 66

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935

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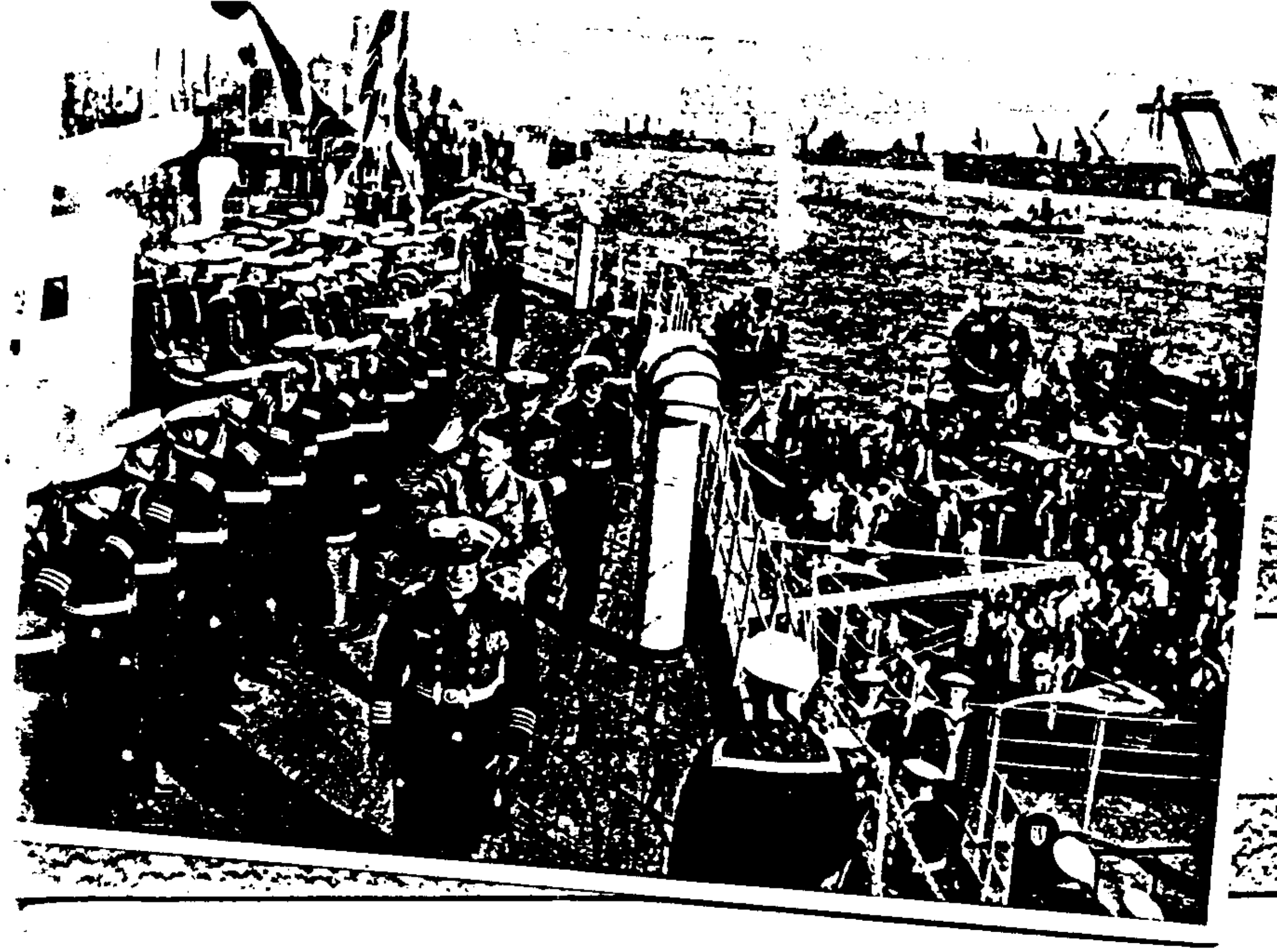
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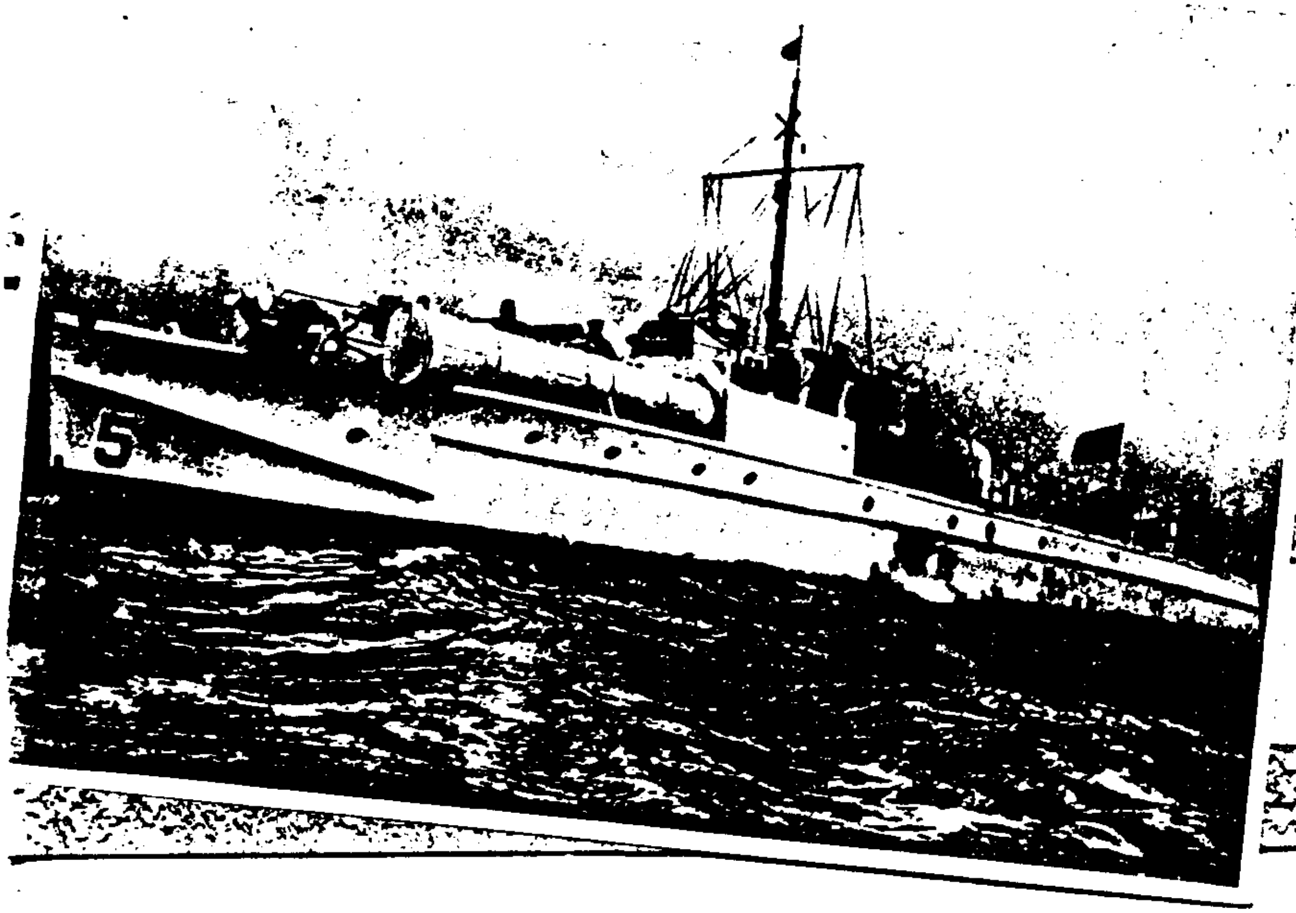
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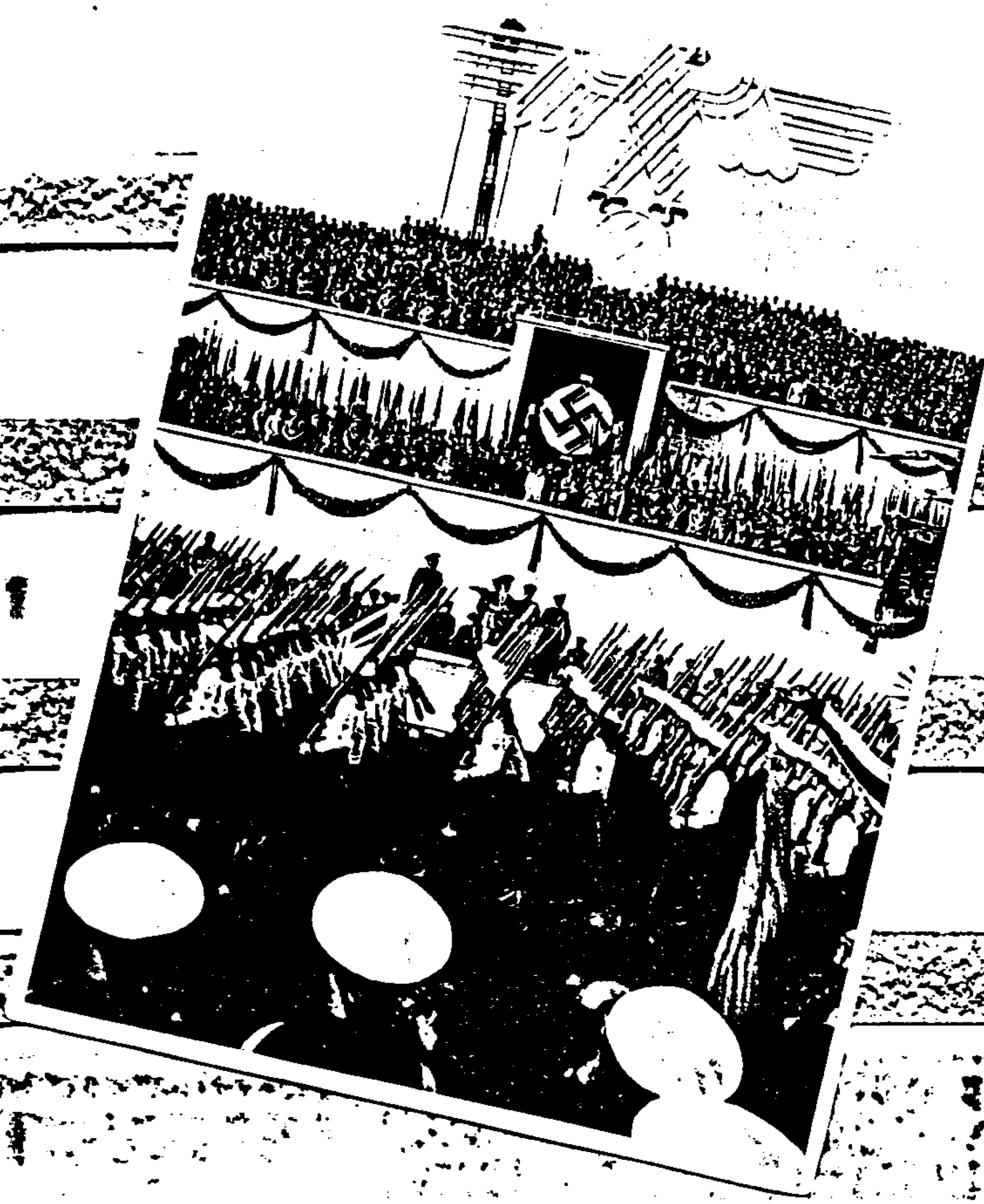
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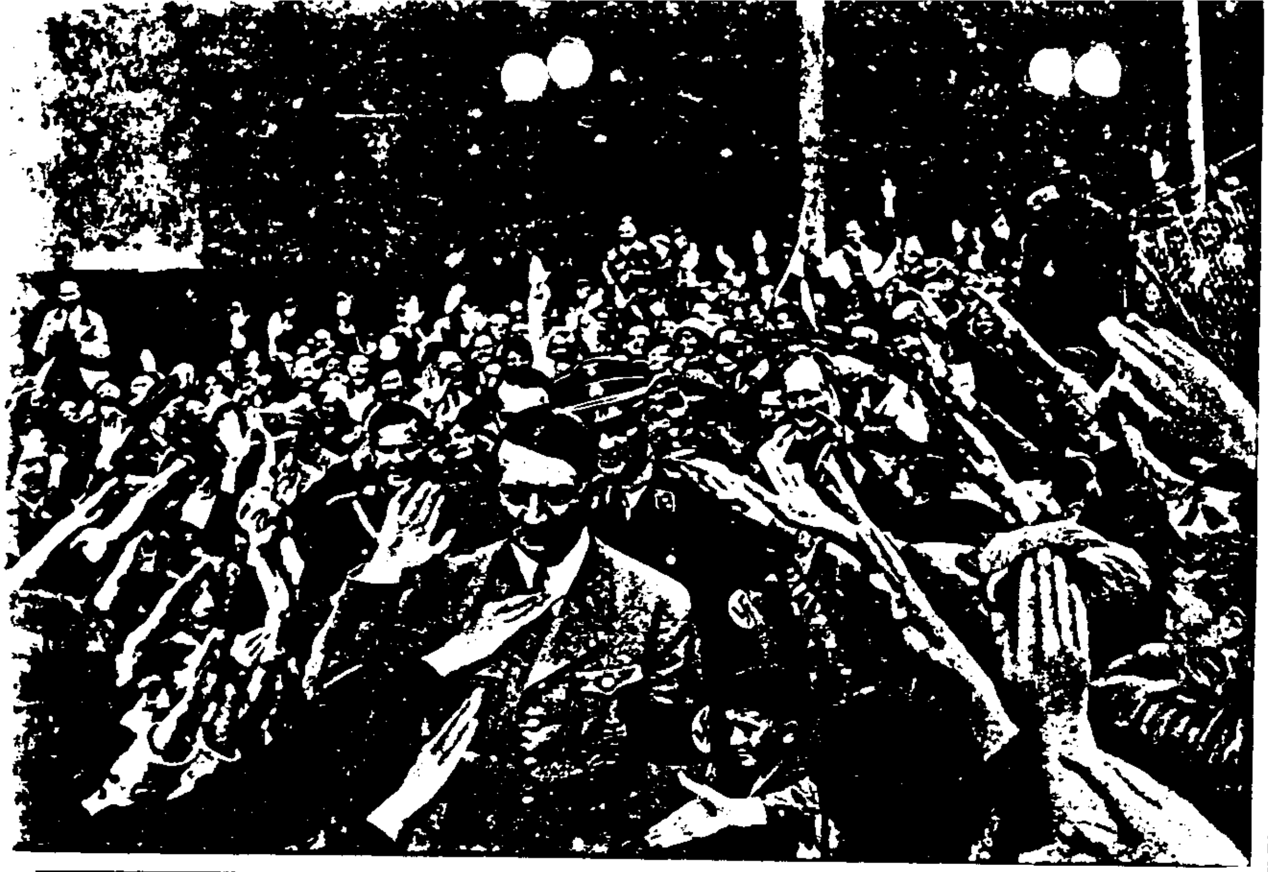
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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 64

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

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Gruppe 64

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

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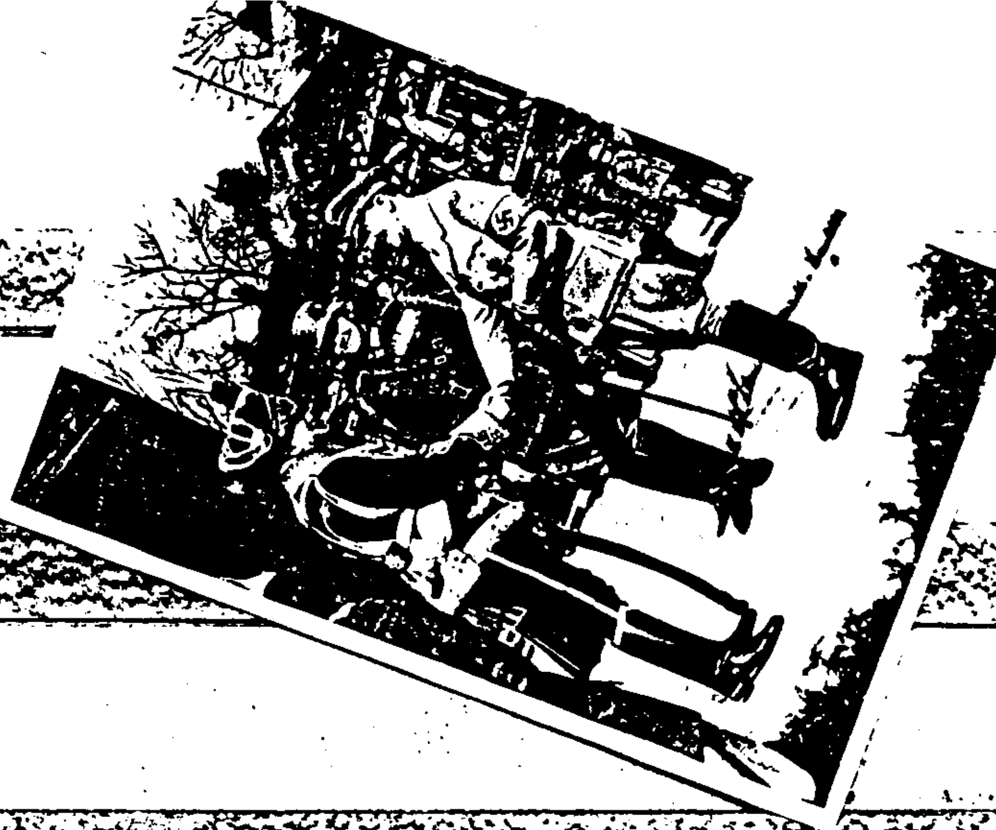
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Adolf Hitler

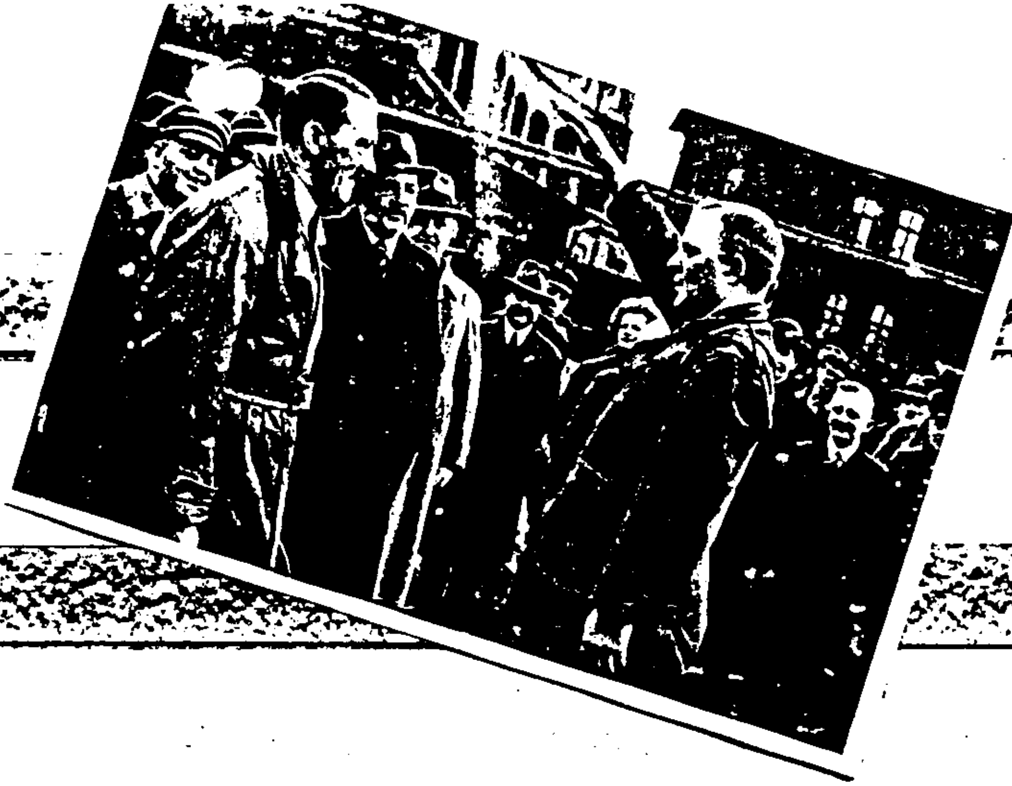
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Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99 Gruppe 61

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Adolf Hitler

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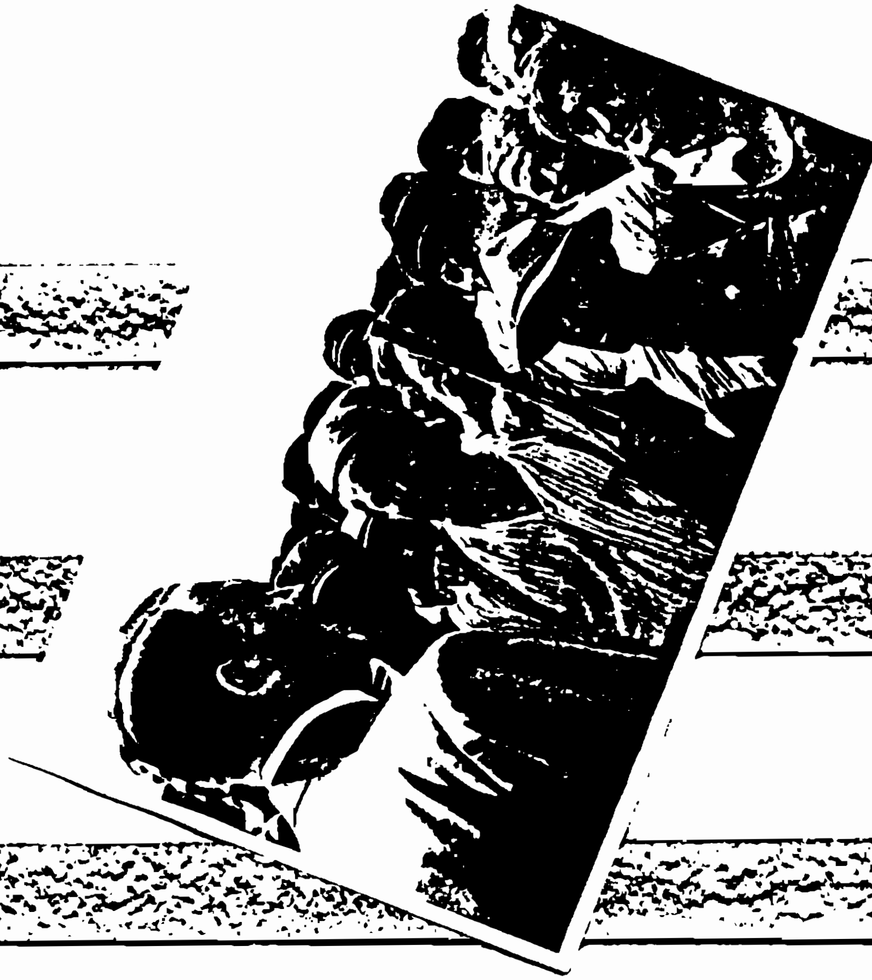
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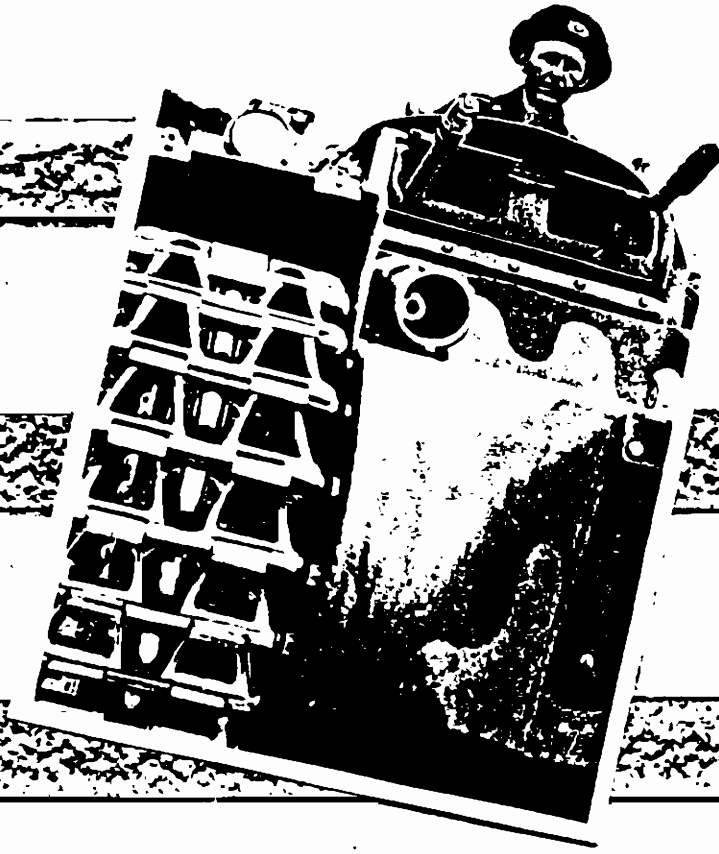
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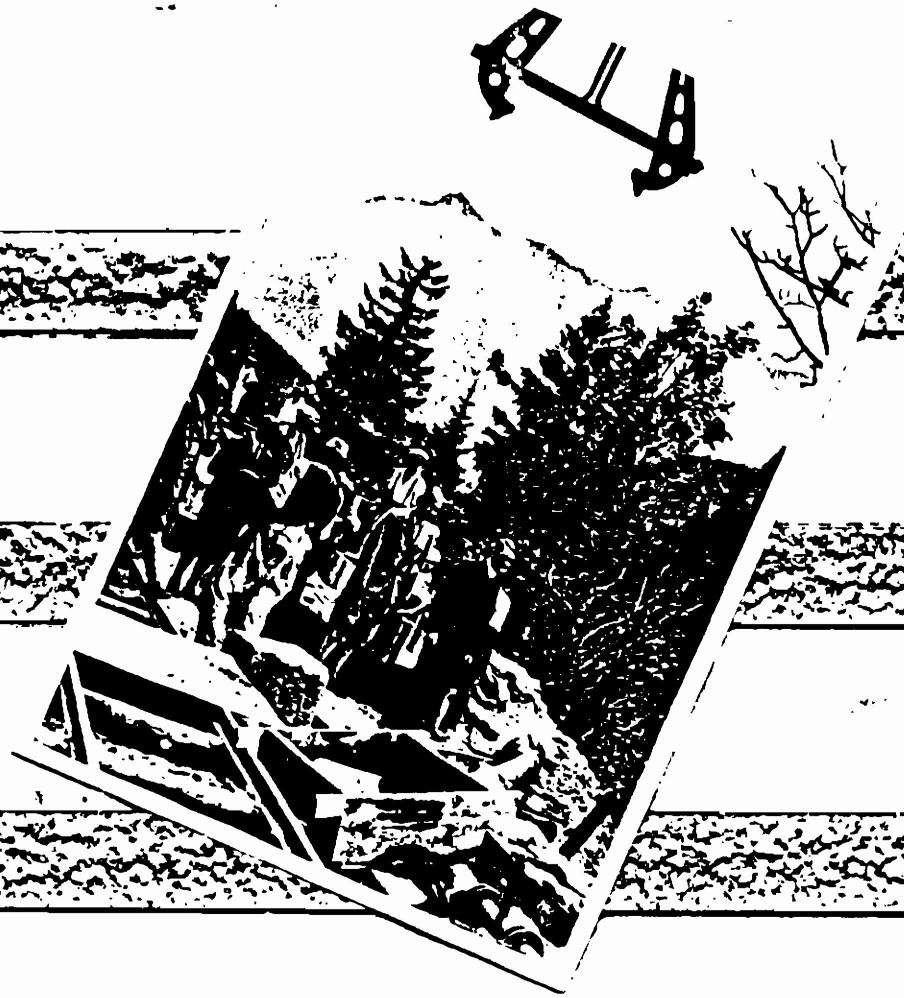
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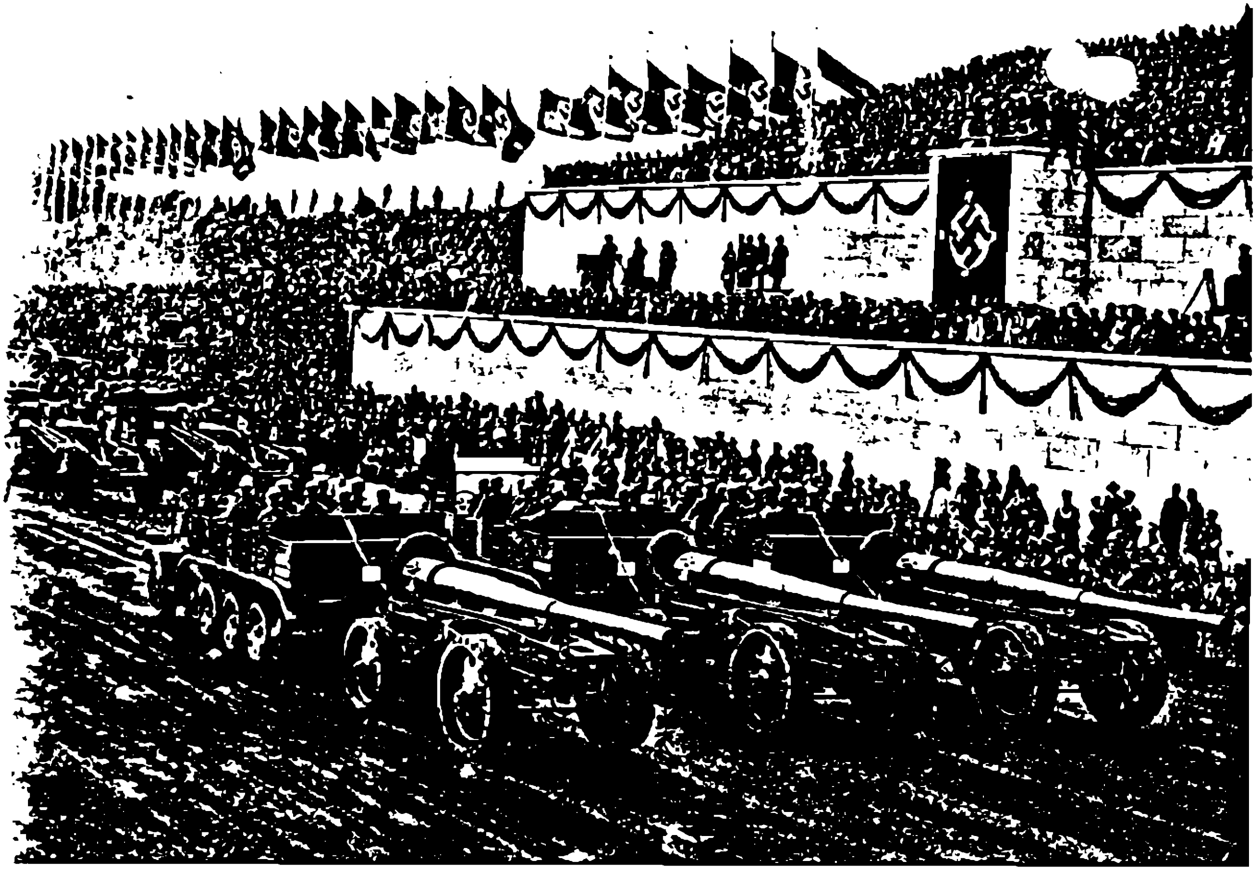
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 34 Gruppe 66

Der Führer im Wahlkampf um Deutschlands Freiheit. März 1936

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 157 — Gruppe 66

Tag der Wehrmacht Nürnberg 1935: Motorisierte schwere Artillerie

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Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 166

Gruppe 64

Jungdeutschland begrüßt den Führer im Wahlkampf

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 27

Gruppe 66

Besuch bei den Opfern von Reinsdorf

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 135 Gruppe 66

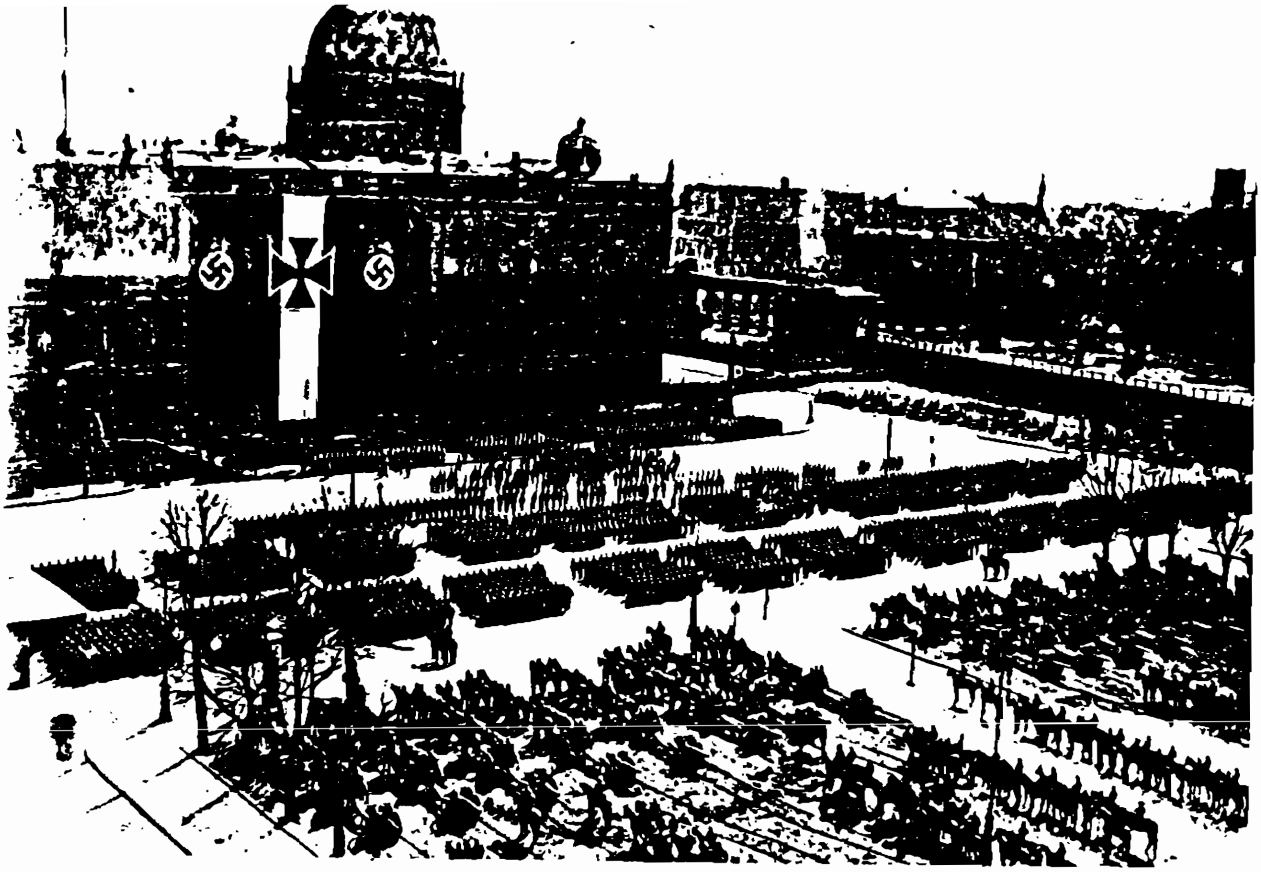
Reichsparteitag 1935: Die Arbeitssoldaten

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

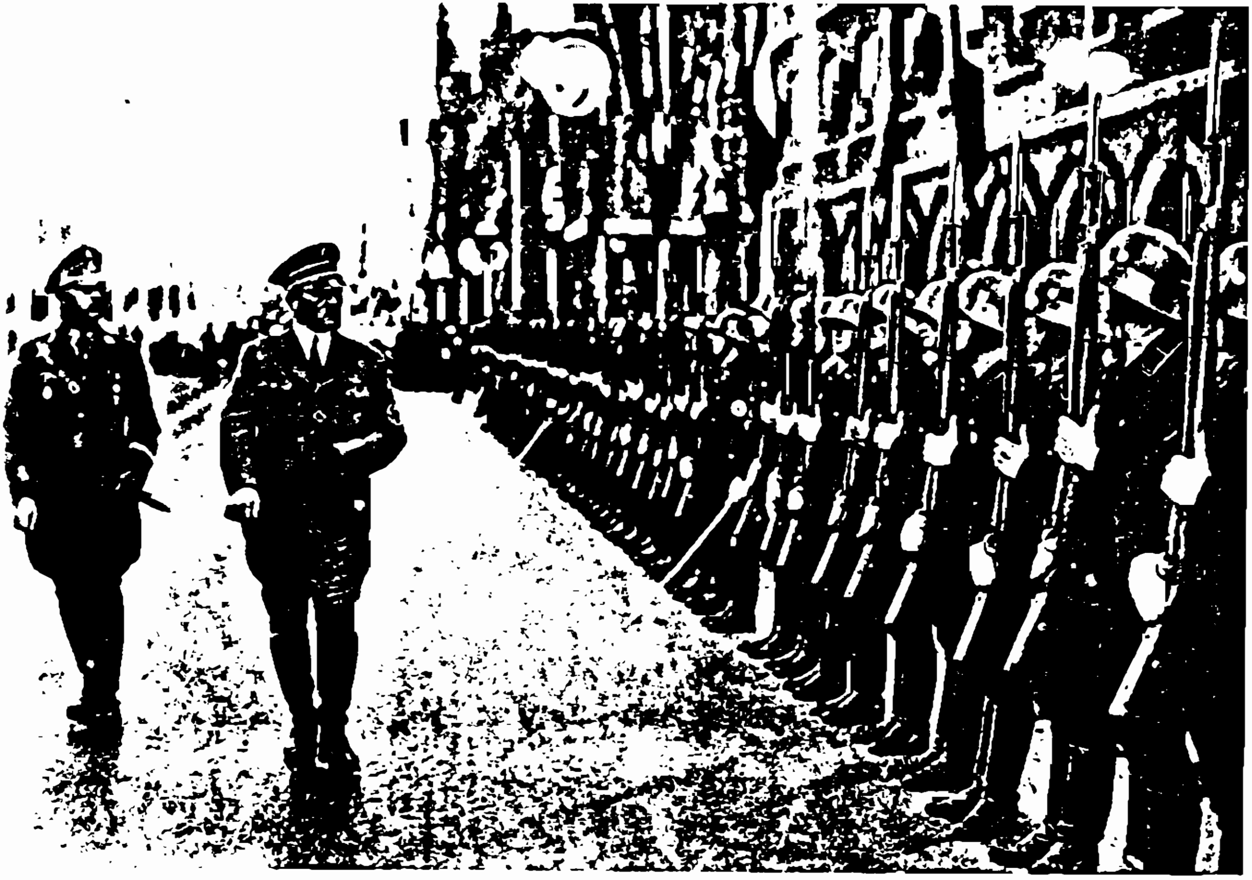
Bild Nr. 144

Gruppe 66

Verkündung der Wehrfreiheit 1935

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 192

Gruppe 66

**Der Führer am Parteitag der Frei-
heit. Abschreiten der Ehrenkompanie
seiner Leibstandarte**

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 81 Gruppe 66

Der Führer legt die Grundmauer zum Versammlungshaus im Adolf-Hitler-Koog

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 47

Gruppe 64

Tage der Ruhe. Der Führer und die kleine Helga Goebbels

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 175 — Gruppe 66

Reichsparteitag 1934. Die Weihe der Standarten

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 6 Gruppe 66

Julius Schreck, †16. Mai 1936

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[redacted]

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 32

Gruppe 66

Rede an die Belegschaft bei Blohm & Voß

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 97 — Gruppe 64

Anläßlich der Übereignung einer von ihm erworbenen wertvollen Handschrift läßt sich der Führer die Schätze der bayrischen Staatsbibliothek zeigen

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Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 186 — Gruppe 64

Eine historische Stätte. Der Führer und Dr. Goebbels besuchen das Zimmer im Sterneckerbräu, das als erste Geschäftsstelle der Partei im Jahre 1920 diente

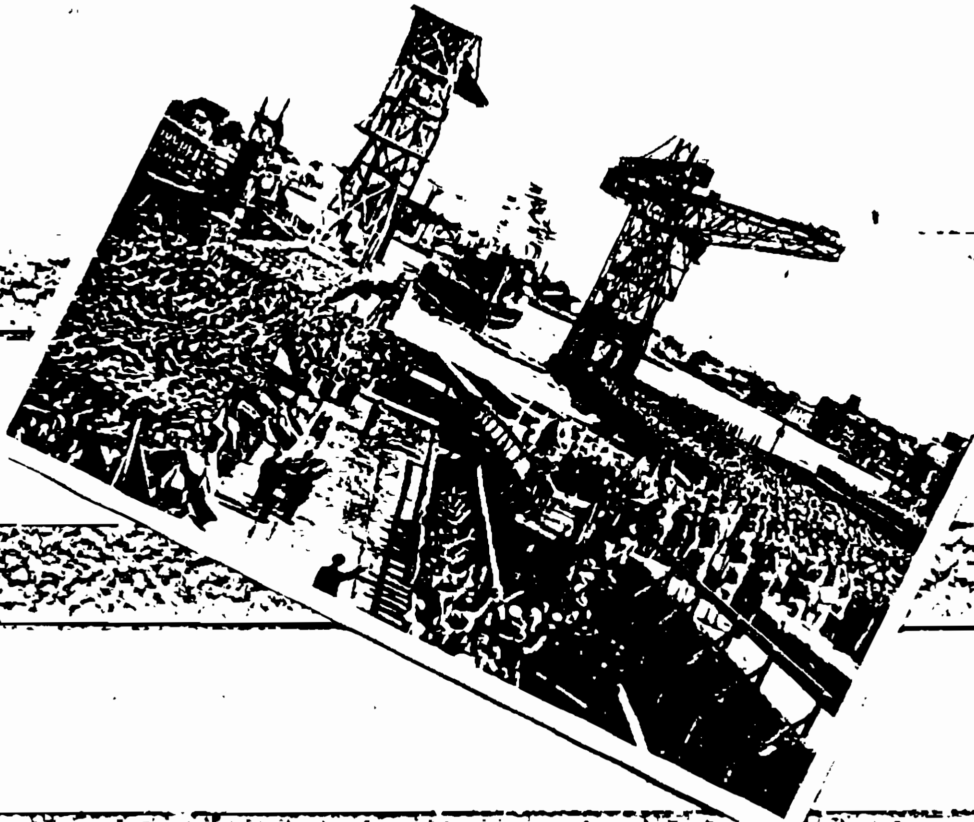
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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

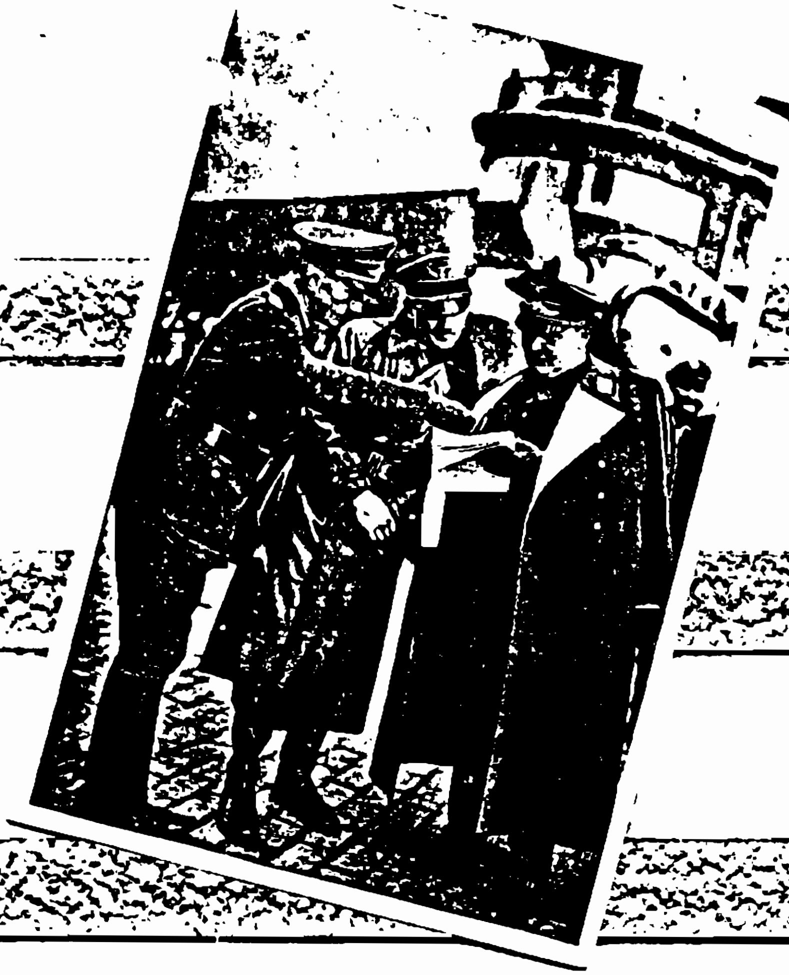
Bild Nr. 140 Gruppe 64

Stapellauf des Panzerschiffes „Admiral Graf Spee"

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

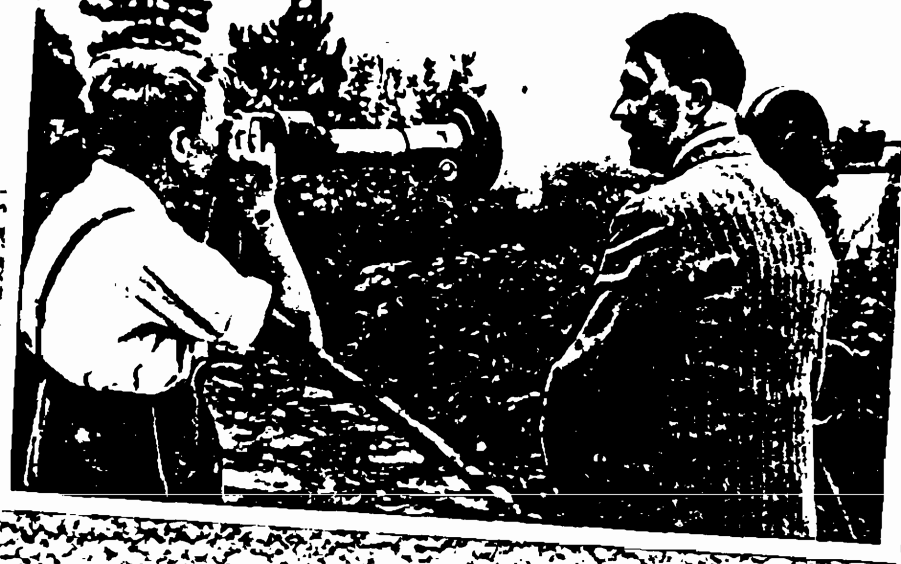
Bild Nr. 148 Gruppe 64

Erste Besichtigung des Richthofen-Geschwaders

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 41 — Gruppe 64

Er darf durch das Fernrohr schauen

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 124

Gruppe 64

Reichsautobahn-Eröffnung Frankfurt – Darmstadt 1935:

Von links nach rechts: Reichskriegsminister von Blomberg, der Führer, Generalinspektor Dr. Todt, Reichsbankpräsident Dr. Schacht, Generaldirektor der Reichsbahn Dr. Dorpmüller und Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62–67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 87 Gruppe 66

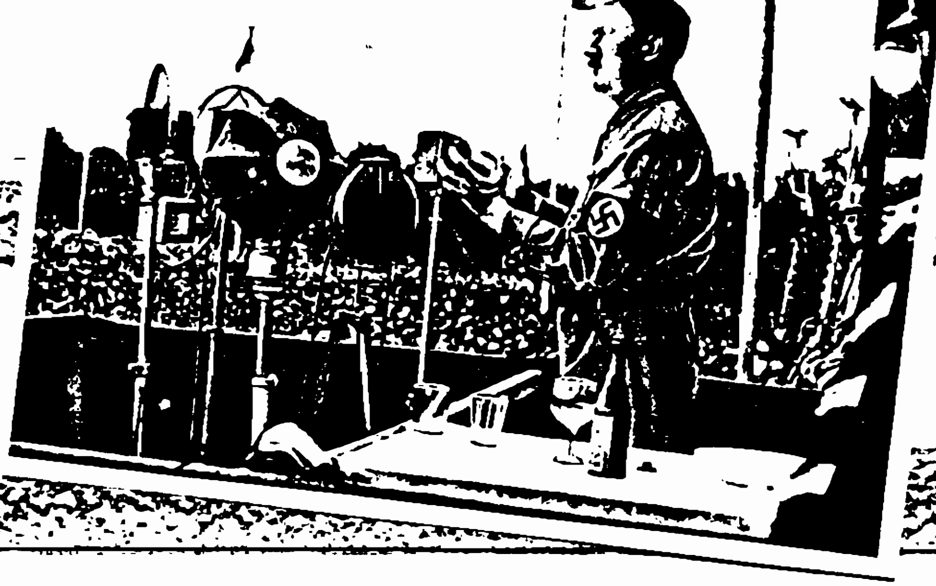
Grundsteinlegung zum Reichsbank-neubau am 5. Mai 1934

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Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 38

Gruppe 64

Der Führer spricht zum deutschen Volk

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 45

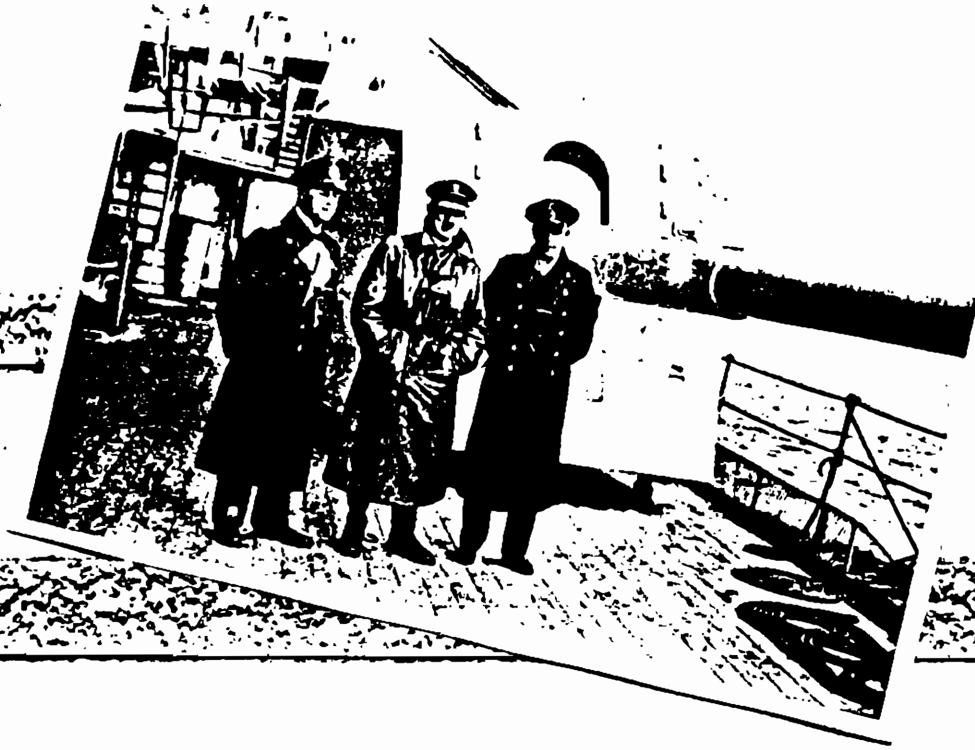
Gruppe 64

Begegnung am Obersalzberg

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 142

Gruppe 64

Besuch bei der Flotte

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 21 Gruppe 64

Abordnung aus dem Saargebiet vor der Reichskanzlei

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Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 70

Gruppe 64

Der Führer und der polnische Außenminister Oberst Beck

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 196

Gruppe 64

**Besuch des Führers nach 10 Jahren.
Am Fenster seiner Zelle**

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 130 Gruppe 64

Der Führer an seinem 47. Geburtstag

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 119 Gruppe 64

Wahrzeichen der Arbeit am Beginn der Autobahn München—Landesgrenze

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... Nr. 43 ... Hitler

Ein Kamerad aus dem Feld besucht den Führer Gruppe 6...

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 55

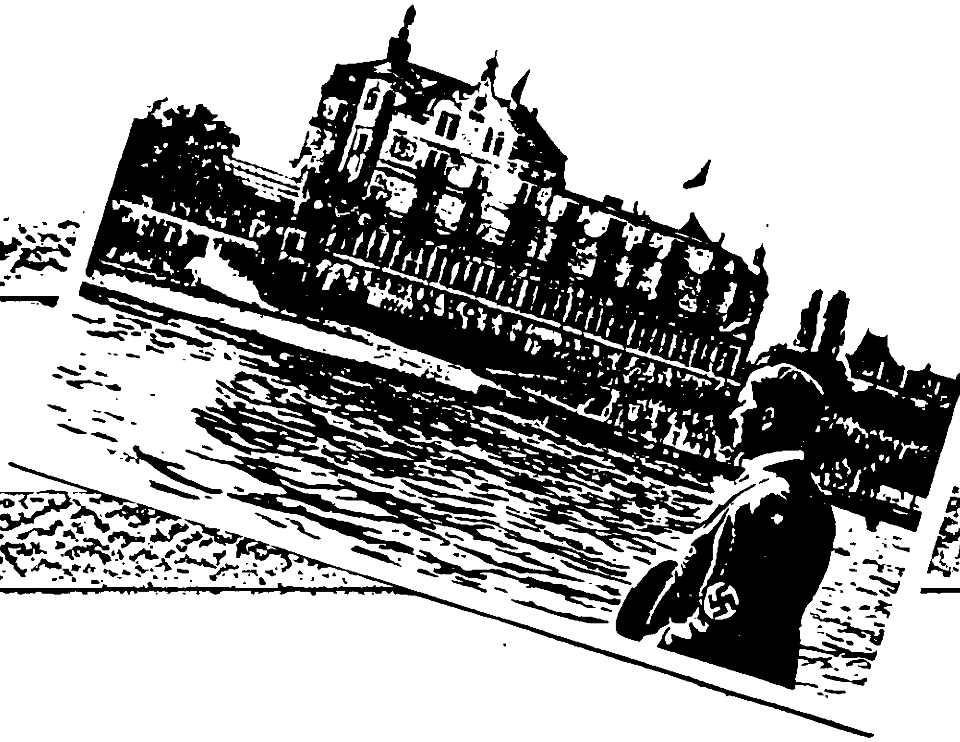
Gruppe 64

Pimpfe beim Führer

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Sammelwerk Nr. 13

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 126 Gruppe 61

Der Führer fährt auf dem Rhein zur Saarkundgebung 1934 auf dem Ehrenbreitstein

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 101 Gruppe 64

Der Führer verläßt ein Künstleratelier in der Akademie der bildenden Künste in München

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...mmelwerk Nr. ...

Bild Nr. 10

Adolf Hitler

In deutscher Landschaft. Hiltpoltstein (Fränk. Schweiz)

Gruppe 61

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 19

Gruppe 64

Am Tage der Saarrückgliederung

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von O. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderschecks aufgezählt. **Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.**

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Gruppe 64

Bild Nr. 66

Begegnung Adolf Hitlers mit Mussolini in Venedig 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von O. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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[S]ammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 108 Gruppe 64

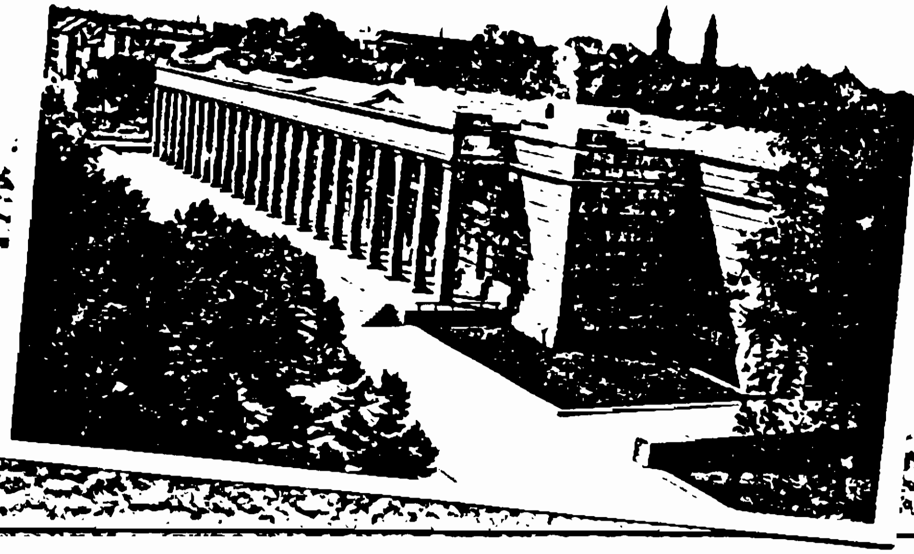
Der Führer verläßt den Bauplatz des Hauses der Deutschen Kunst

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 23 — Gruppe 64

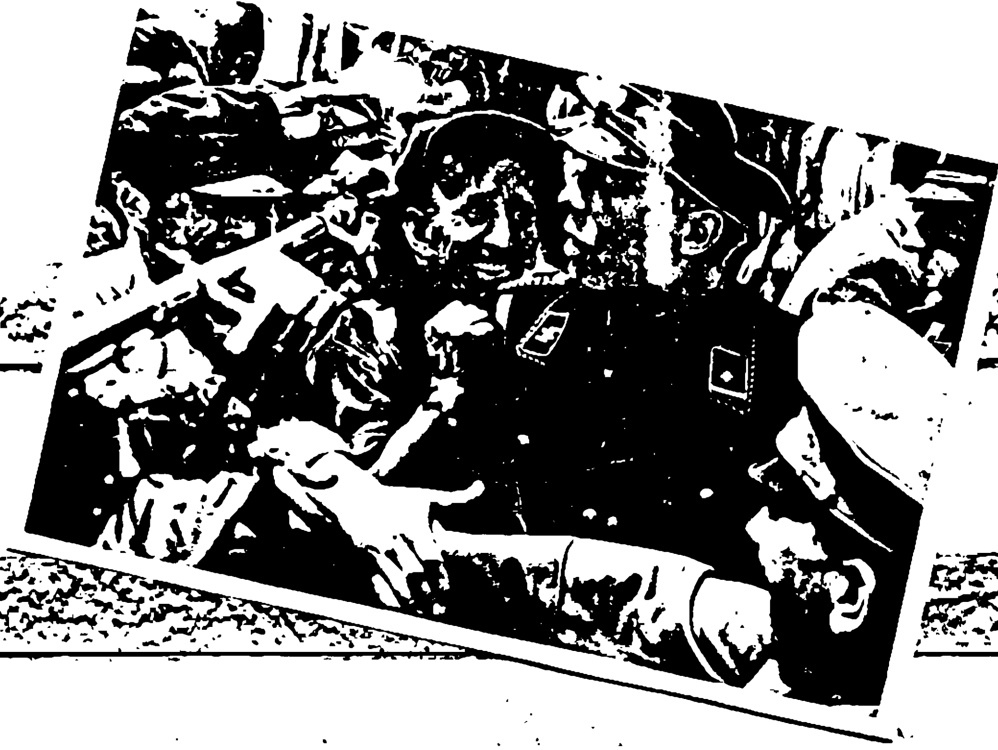
Jeder möchte einmal die Hand des Führers ergreifen

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von O. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 110

Gruppe 64

Die Säulenhalle des Hauses der Deutschen Kunst in München

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von D. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderschecks aufgezählt.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.

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[illegible]:DM

66-5424-3-4

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

October 5, 1939

Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which comes to me from a source for whose accuracy I cannot vouch, but which source has heretofore furnished information concerning European conditions which has proved very accurate. The source of my information is an informant allegedly in contact with a Russian allegedly in close touch with European affairs.

It is alleged that Stalin will not make any military [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible] or available [illegible], but that Stalin will vigorously support the peace proposal of Hitler [illegible] will be made by Mussolini. In the event the terms of peace as proposed are not accepted by England and France, and the informant claims that Hitler does not want England or France to accept the peace proposal, Mussolini will join with Germany on a date between October 15 and October 20, 1939. Thereafter, it will be the plan of Germany to attack France through Italy, maintaining on the West Wall only the necessary armament to protect Germany from invasion. It is alleged that every effort will be made to have Spain attack France on the south, it being claimed that Spain has already been promised the city of Gibraltar and Morocco for the Spanish assistance in the campaign against France. The campaign of Germany will have for its immediate purpose the complete destruction of France, with no attack upon or little attention paid to England until such a time as French resistance has been completely destroyed. Simultaneously, after Italy joins with Germany, concentrated efforts will be made in Africa to paralyze British ports, supplies [illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

The informant further states that [illegible] treaty between Turkey and Russia have been completed [illegible] recent [illegible] comments indicating that Turkey will side with England. Arrangements are also reported to have been made for the complete closing of the Black Sea, thereby forcing

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Rumanian products, particularly oil and wheat, to Germany. This procedure will, of course, tend to make the English blockade in the northern seas far less effective.

In the Far East it is stated that the Japanese intend to close all Chinese ports after the Chinese campaign, which campaign is expected to be completed within the next sixty days. Thereafter the Japanese will attack British Indo-China and other colonies without warning, simultaneously with the German advance on France.

As I have indicated, I cannot place too much credence in the source of this information except to point out that previous information furnished me through this channel in the past has been comparatively accurate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

By Special Messenger

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gla[illegible]
Mr. Crow[illegible]
Mr. Har[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nic[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. S[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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-3-4

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

October 5, 1939

[redacted]
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

RECORDED &

I thought you would be interested in the following information which comes to me from a source for whose accuracy I cannot vouch, but which source has heretofore furnished information concerning European conditions which has proved very accurate. The source of my information is an informant allegedly in contact with a Russian allegedly in close touch with European affairs.

It is alleged that [illegible] will [illegible] military supplies, equipment or [illegible] available to Hitler, but that [illegible] will vigorously support the peace proposal of Hitler which will be made by Mussolini. In the event the terms of peace as proposed are not accepted by England and France, and the informant claims that Hitler does not want England or France to accept the peace proposal, Mussolini will join with Germany on a date between October 15 and October 30, 1939. Thereafter, it will be the plan of Germany to attack France through Italy, maintaining on the west wall only the necessary armament to protect Germany from invasion. It is alleged that every effort will be made to have Spain attack France on the south, it being claimed that Spain has already been promised the city of Gibraltor and Morocco for the Spanish assistance in the campaign against France. The campaign of Germany will have for its immediate purpose the complete destruction of France, with no attack upon or little attention paid to England until such a time as French resistance has been completely destroyed. Simultaneously, after Italy joins [illegible] concentrated efforts will be made [illegible] Africa to paralyze English ports, supplies and shipping.

The informant further states that the provisions of a treaty between Turkey and Russia have been completely settled, despite current newspaper comments indicating that Turkey will side with England. Arrangements are also reported to have been made for the complete closing of the Black Sea, thereby forcing

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 6 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen

COPIES DESTROYED
[illegible] 1965

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Rumanian products, particularly oil and wheat, to Germany. This procedure will, of course, tend to make the English blockade in the northern seas far less effective.

In the Far East it is stated that the Japanese intend to close all Chinese ports after the Chinese campaign, which campaign is expected to be completed within the next sixty days. Thereafter the Japanese will attack British Indo-China and other colonies without warning, simultaneously with the German advance on France.

As I have indicated, I cannot place too much credence in the source of this information except to point out that previous information furnished me through this channel in the past has been comparatively accurate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

By special messenger

696

EAT:DM

3-4

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

October 5, 1939

Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson
Director
Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which comes to me from a source for whose accuracy I cannot vouch, but which source has heretofore furnished information concerning European conditions which has proved very accurate. The source of my information is an informant allegedly in contact with a Russian allegedly in close touch with European affairs.

It is alleged that Stalin will not make any military supplies, equipment or manpower available to Hitler, but that Stalin will vigorously support the peace proposal of Hitler which will be made by Mussolini. In the event the terms of peace as proposed are not accepted by England and France, and the informant claims that Hitler does not want England or France to accept the peace proposal, Mussolini will join with Germany on a date between October 15 and October 30, 1939. Thereafter, it will be the plan of Germany to attack France through Italy, maintaining on the west wall only the necessary armament to protect Germany from invasion. It is alleged that every effort will be made to have Spain attack France on the south, it being stated that Spain has already been promised the city of Gibraltar and Morocco for the Spanish assistance in the campaign against France. The campaign of Germany will have for its immediate purpose the complete destruction of France, with no attack [illegible] or little attention [illegible] until [illegible] French resistance has been completely destroyed. Simultaneously, after Italy joins with Germany, concentrated efforts will be made in [illegible] to paralyze [illegible] supplies and ship[illegible].

The informant further states that the provisions of a treaty between Turkey and Russia have been completely settled, despite current newspaper comment indicating that Turkey will side with England. Arrangements are also reported to have been made for the complete closing of the Black Sea, thereby forcing

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 6 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[illegible] DESTROYED
[illegible]

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Rumanian products, particularly oil and wheat, to Germany. This procedure will, of course, tend to make the English blockade in the northern seas far less effective.

In the Far East it is stated that the Japanese intend to close all Chinese ports after the Chinese campaign, which campaign is expected to be completed within the next sixty days. Thereafter the Japanese will attack British Indo-China and other colonies without warning, simultaneously with the German advance on France.

As I have indicated, I cannot place too much credence in the source of this information except to point out that previous information furnished me through this channel in the past has been comparatively accurate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

By special messenger

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
September 30, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: EUROPEAN WAR.

Dear Sir:

[redacted] who has heretofore furnished some information, called at the office again this morning, telling me that he had come into what he considered very valuable information from his contacts, whose identity he still refuses to give. [redacted] pointed out that he did not know where the Russian with whom he is acquainted secures the information but pointed out that it had been correct so far as the Japanese-Russian pact was concerned, and also the information relating to Rumania had been substantiated to some extent, and in this morning's paper there appeared a news despatch under a Moscow date line to the effect that recordings made of conversations between Hitler and Henderson, the English Ambassador to Berlin, had been played for the benefit of Stalin and had influenced him upon behalf of Germany. [redacted] said that despite the news story he thinks that the recordings which were actually played to Stalin were of the conversations had by Prime Minister Chamberlain with Hitler a year ago, and not of recent conversations with Henderson.

At this time [redacted] said he had been informed that Russia would take no part in the active struggle, so far as furnishing soldiers or engaging in actual warfare was concerned. He has been told that Stalin will be back of the peace proposal of Hitler which will be made by Mussolini. In the event the terms of peace as proposed are not accepted by England and France, and Forester says he is told Hitler does not want England or France to accept, then Mussolini will join with Russia and Germany, some day between October 15th and 30th. Thereafter it will be the plan of Germany to attack France through Italy, maintaining only the necessary armament to protect the westwall. It is also said that every move will be made in an endeavor to have Spain attack France on the south, and that Spain has been promised the city of Gibraltar and Morrocco for their assistance.

RECORDED & INDEXED

The campaign of Germany and its allies, as outlined to Forester, would have for its immediate purpose the complete destruction of France, with no attack and little attention paid to England until such a time as this purpose had been accomplished. At variance with this plan of attack was information also furnished to Forester to the effect that the "big fighting" after Italy joined the affray would

619

Director.

be in Africa, where the purpose of the fighting would be to paralyze the English ports by concerted attacks from within the country.

[redacted] further related that he was told and it would appear perfectly obvious to anyone that if such a plan were followed, that is, an attack upon France made from three sides, it would be most difficult for the French to withstand the attack for any prolonged period.

[redacted] further states that he is informed that it is definite that the provisions of a treaty have all been settled upon by Turkey and Russia, despite current newspaper comments to the effect that Turkey will side with England.

The informant further stated that arrangements have been made to close the Black Sea which would of necessity force all Rumanian products, particularly oil and wheat, to Germany. This move would tend to make the English blockade in the northern seas far less effective.

As to the Far Eastern situation [redacted] related that he was told the Japanese intend to close all Chinese ports after the China campaign has been finished, which is expected within the next sixty days. Thereafter the Japanese, at the opportune time, which will be when it is obvious that France has been doomed, will attack British Indo-China and the other colonies, which will be done without any warning whatever.

Mr [redacted] asked that I relay the above information to you. He said so far as its authenticity was concerned he felt that it was true; that the information was being given by him freely and voluntarily and he had no interest in what disposition was made thereof.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge.

100

July 25, 1946

Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

Attached are copies of a communication dated July 16, 1946, which was addressed to this Bureau by [redacted] Colorado.

These copies are being forwarded to you for whatever action you deem appropriate, and no action has been taken by this Bureau regarding the information furnished by [redacted] The correspondent has been advised of this reference.

Enclosure

CCN:MFW

RECORDED

87-0-809

EX-

701

July 25, 1946

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 16, 1946, and to thank you for writing as you did.

Please be advised that I have referred copies of your communication to the War Department, Washington, D. C., inasmuch as the information which you submitted is of possible interest to that agency.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CGN:MFW
87-0-809
RECORDED

EX-21

702

July 16, 1946 Re: Hitler's Berchtesgarten Silver & other valuables

Chief Bureau of Federal Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

This for your information:

The Austin, Texas Statesman-American newspaper of July 30 or July 31, 1945 will give you full information as to the whereabouts of Hitler's personal tableware, and hundreds of other rare and valuable treasures taken from Bertchesgarten by the Lt. Colonel of the U.S. Army, the man who first arrived there with his command. In this newspaper is a picture of the Lt. Colonel's wife with the hundreds of objects which had been sent to her by her husband and a description of the things valued at a high figure. The woman's brother, so I was told, is a Congressman from Texas, so it may be that the F.B.I. will be unable to make an investigation of the affair or to recover any of this ill-gotten loot due to political protection.

Very truly yours,

Mrs.) [redacted]

RECORDED

EX-B 36 JUL 22 1946

[redacted]

:703

[redacted]
July 16, 1946

Re: Hitler's Bertchesgarten Silver and other valuables.

Chief Bureau of Federal Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is for your information:

The Austin Texas Statesman - American Newspaper of July 30 or July 31, 1945 will give you full information as to the whereabouts of Hitler's personal tableware, and hundreds of other rare and valuable treasures taken from Bertchesgarten by the Lt. Colonel of the U. S. Army, the man who first arrived there with his command. In this newspaper is a picture of the Lt. Colonel's wife with the hundreds of objects which had been sent to her by her husband and a description of the things valued at a high figure. The woman's brother, so I was told, is a Congressman from Texas, so it may be that the F.B.I. will be unable to make an investigation of the affair or to recover any of this ill-gotten loot due to political protection.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

704

Office of Director
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

April 10 1939.

Time 2:15 [illegible]

Name [redacted]

RECORDED

Referred to 97-8-14-19

INDEXED

Details:

Stated that he would like to come down and interview one of our specialists on physiognomy.

He mentioned the fact of the reports [illegible] about Hitler's [illegible]. He stated he has photographs of Hitler from some time back up to the present and would like to talk with someone [illegible] with regard to the same [illegible].

He desires to be called at District [illegible].

sbr

[redacted] states that [illegible] qualified [illegible] at the Bureau to [redacted] [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible]

705



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 16 Gruppe 64

Auf dem Bückeberg zum Erntedankfest 1934

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von O. H. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 9

Gruppe 64

Auf Reisen

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Badank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 181

Gruppe 64

15-Jahr-Feier der ältesten Ortsgruppe der NSDAP in Rosenheim 1935

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Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 113 Gruppe 64

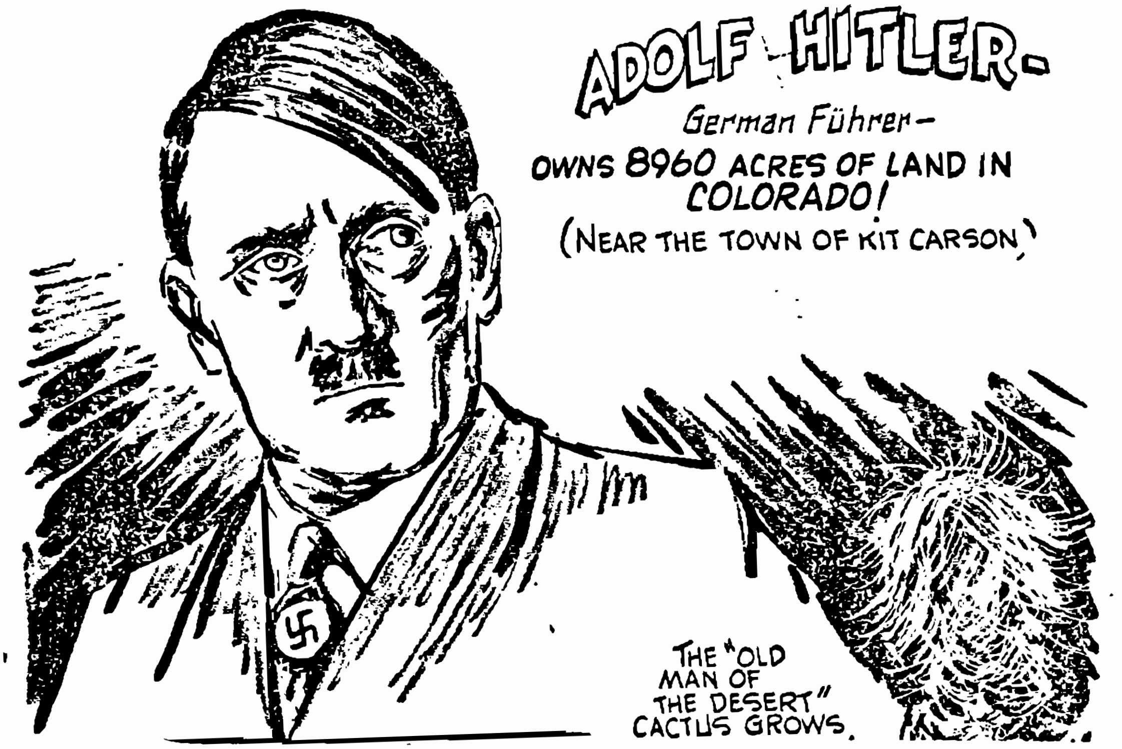
Der Führer und Rudolf Heß besichtigen den Bau des Führerhauses in München

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Sadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Nächste Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

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STRANGE AS IT SEEMS —By John Hix



100-0-7002

Sept 26. 41.
Oakland
Calif.

Federal Bureau Invest.
Washington. D.C.

RECORDED
INDEXED

Sir:
Inclosed find clipping sounds strange as it be.

If this is so about Hitler something should be done to seize any holdings he may have in the United States.

He could start up a colony of his own under our very noses.

anything be [illegible] to him?
I consider him the Worlds greatest menace & murderer.

[illegible]
[redacted]

1 ENCL. O

FIVE

TORONTO DAILY STAR

REDS TO SET UP 'FALSE HITLER' STRASSER SURE

By J. E. BELLIVEAU
Star Staff Correspondent

Paradise, N.S., Dec. 12 — Martin Bormann, the notorious Jew-baiter, successor to Rudolf Hess as second in command of the Nazi party in Germany, is alive in Russia, Otto Strasser said today. Further, he said, he has proved the story that Hitler is alive is a fiction created by the Russians, who one day hope to send an imposter to Germany as their "new saviour."

Strasser is the former National Socialist leader who clashed with Hitler, formed the outlawed Black Front in 1930 and was exiled when Hitler came to power in [illegible]. He is living in this quiet Annapolis Valley village as a stateless person.

Bormann, whose disappearance has always been a mystery [illegible] is in Moscow with two other Nazi leaders, Strasser said. [illegible] has proof of it in a letter from [illegible] which he had received [illegible] Erich Koch, former [illegible] East Prussia [illegible] The Poles gave him to Russia [illegible]

[illegible] investigation of this for a long time [illegible] the amazing and fascinating story that Hitler is alive. Every phase of investigation ended in Moscow.

[illegible] Hinkel, who was a member of the Hitler parliament and a commissioner for Jewish affairs, was taken prisoner by the Russians and first given to the Poles who wanted to [illegible] for the Dachau crimes. He [illegible] living with Koch and Bormann.

"From this I have arrived at [illegible]. The Russians want to create a false Hitler, like the 'False Demetrius' in Russian history. When Ivan the Terrible [illegible] he killed the elder of the czar's two sons. Later, a man [illegible] appeared in Krakow claiming to be the real heir and appealing for the Poles to wage war [illegible]. The Polish war party used the ruse to stir a war against Russia.

[illegible]

"Demetrius the imposter succeeded in his appeal, divided Russia and conquered Moscow, but the Poles turned on him and the real Demetrius' mother refused to recognize him and he was driven from Moscow.

"Stalin knows Russian history well," Strasser said, "and I believe he used the idea of creating a false Hitler whose identity will be sworn to by three chief Nazis who will be believed by millions in Germany. All they need is an actor to play the role of Hitler and the 'False Demetrius' will proclaim a holy war against Western democracies."

Strasser says Stalin even told Averell Harriman Hitler was alive, and the Reds have continued the fiction. As for Bormann, Koch and Hinkel, they would join the Communists with pleasure, because the Nazi philosophy is the same, and millions of Germans would follow the false Hitler."

Strasser said that, of course, this is only his theory but [illegible]

716

Chicago File 100-13102

[redacted] disclosed that she had suggested to [redacted] that the Slovene National Benefit Society open an attack of opposition to Catholic priests and label them as Nazis and supporters of HITLER'S puppet State of Slovenia. According to [redacted] pointed out to [redacted] that such an attack would silence opposition to the Partisan movement.

[redacted] disclosed that the Society did launch such an anti-Clerical campaign late in April, and that the attack is backed also by the Slovenian American National Council, and the "Proletarec" a weekly Chicago Slovenian newspaper, which is supporting the Partisan movement. In the May 3 issue of "Prosveta," LOUIS BENIGER assailed the Catholic Clergy. BENIGER wrote:

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Chicago File 100-13102

"The most violent of these is one Reverend BERNARD AMBROSIC, of Lemont, Illinois. Another is the Reverend OMAN, of Cleveland, and the third is the Ameriska Domovina, which is devoting space to the attacks against SANC (Slovenian American National Council) and its leaders, notably against ETBIN KRISTAN and LOUIS ADAMIC, President and Honorary President of SANC. They want SANC to support the Slovenian quisling in Ljubljana, General RUPNIK, who was put in power by ADOLPH HITLER, and who was given the blessing of Bishop ROZMAN of Ljubljana. They are trying to justify their maneuvers by branding the Partisans as Communists. They are brazen enough to do all this here in a democratic country, which is today engaged in a deadly struggle against the very enemy with whom their Party in the Ljubljana are collaborating."

[redacted]

EGM:CJ
61-7521

July 11, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND; - General
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

For the attention of Judge George P. Jones, there is transmitted herewith one copy each of two photographs. One photograph shows [redacted] in the presence of Hitler and bears the caption: "With interest the Chancellor of the 'Reich,' Hitler, peruses through the pages of the golden book of American Germanism presented to him by the leader of the German American Bund." The other photograph shows several German-American Bund members in the presence of Adolf Hitler and bears the caption: "Hitler Receives the Delegation of the Bund."

You are advised that the Bureau has reproduced these photographs from originals appearing in the Year Book of the German-American Bund for 1937.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Adolph Hitler - photographs - photographs and

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

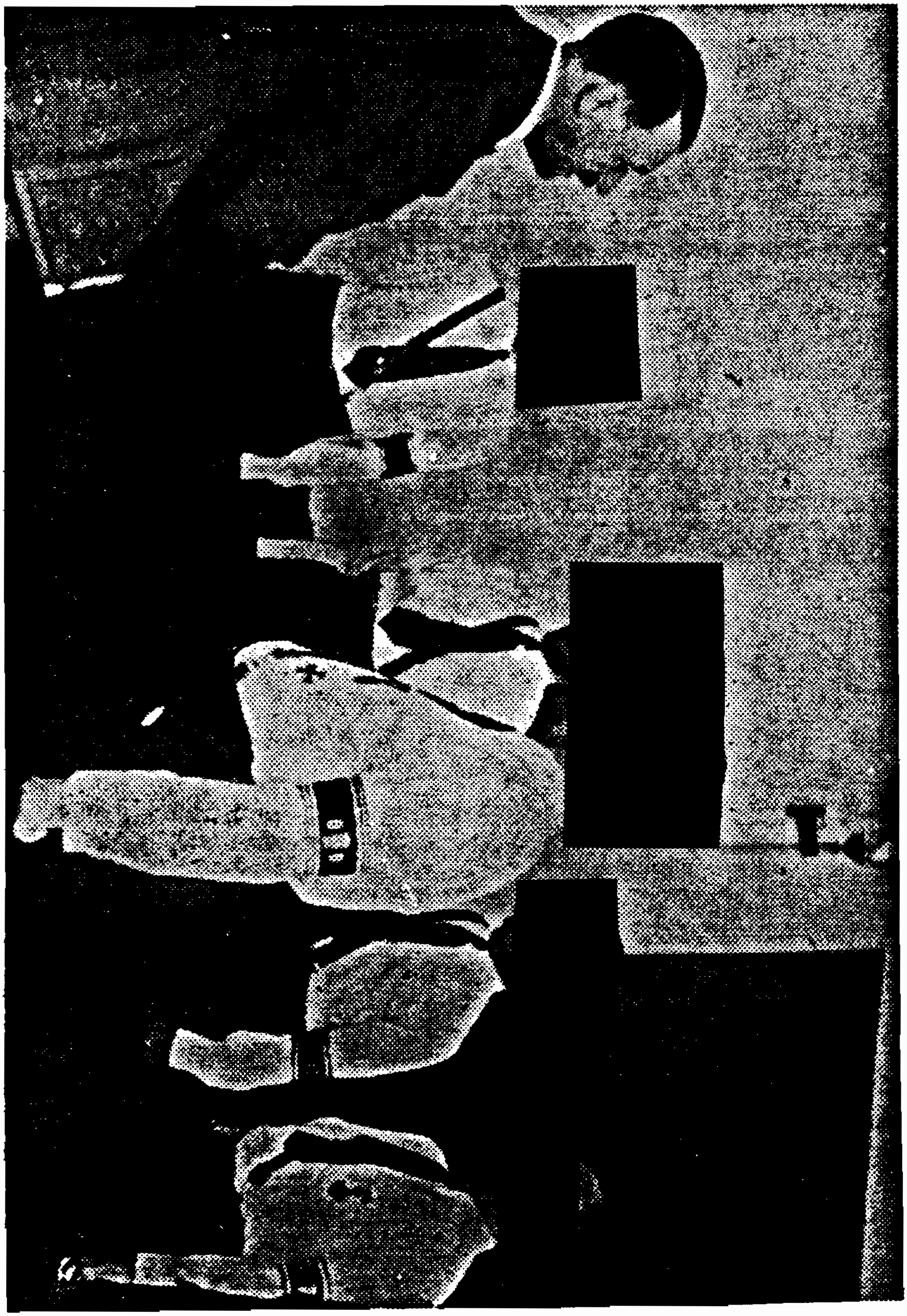
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&
INDEXED

102-1-X48

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 11 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT

719





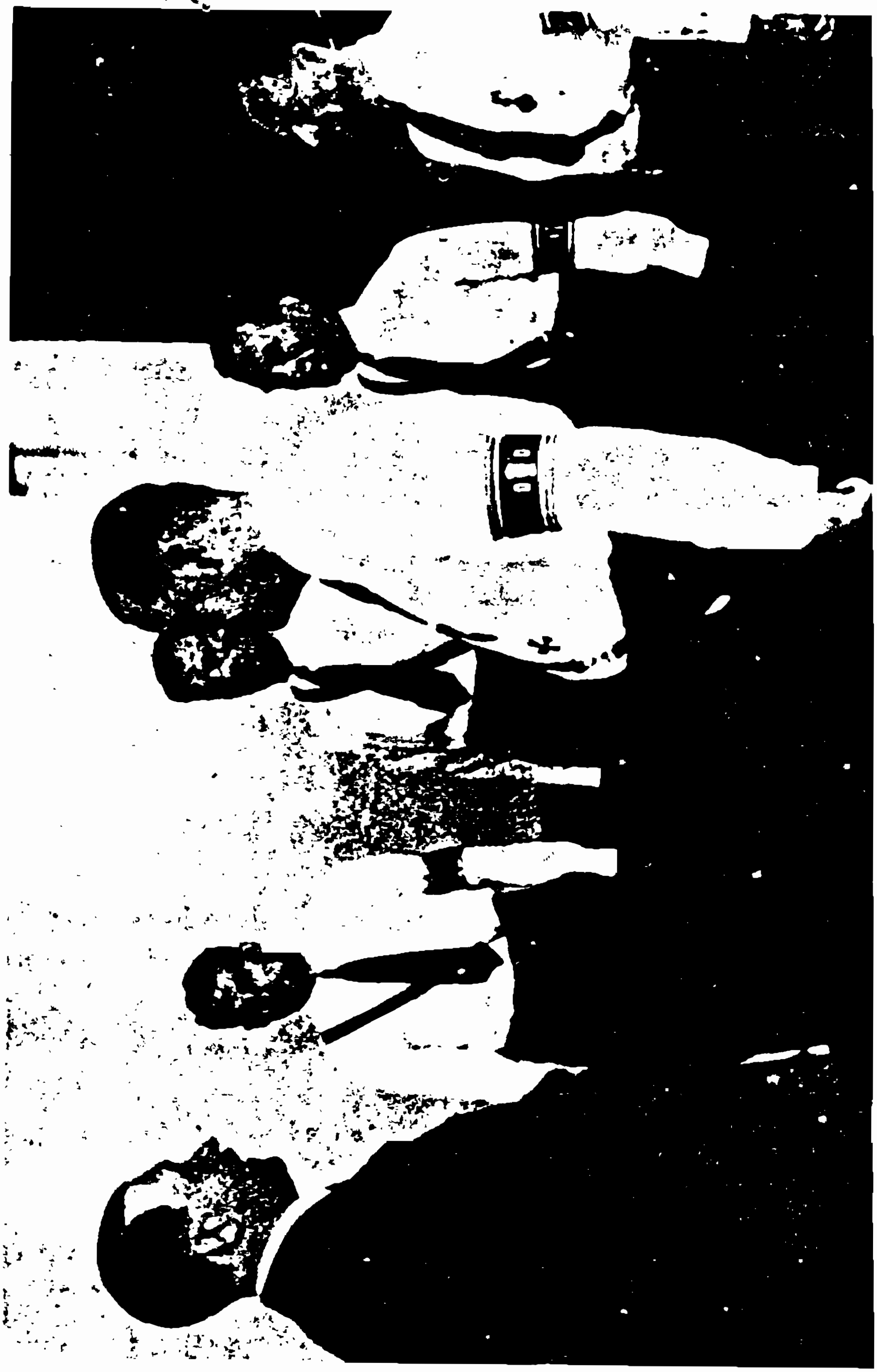
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Photo-Hoffmann, München. Theresienstr. 74

Nachdruck verboten

Echte
Fotografie



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Newark, New Jersey

[redacted]

WHP:DAP
97-19

October 21, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

[redacted]

[redacted] advises that everything in this report is correct, but that [redacted] does not tell the entire story. [redacted] states that in addition to the persons listed in this report, there are three persons in Germany, to whom the German-American Bund newspapers, "The Free American" and "Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter" are regularly sent. [redacted] advises that this information was obtained by [redacted] for the first time on the morning of September 25, 1941. The three persons are,

1. ADOLPH HITLER
2. HERMANN GOERING
3. JOSEF GOEBBELS

102-1-32-18X1

OCT 24 1941

[redacted]

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88 JUN 10 1961

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

FBI LITTLE ROCK 6-21-55 AIRTEL

DIRECTOR AIR MAIL

SECURITY M[redacted]ER - MISCELLA[redacted]

On 6-17-55, [redacted] Little Rock, furnished this office a letter which is quoted as follows:

"Deareast Adolf,

"Upon receiving the letter you sent me in 1945 telling of your beloved Eva Braun's death I tried to reach you at your bunker in Berlin but obviously it was impossible. A week ago I got your present address from Operator X32760 in Moscow. I am at present living at the University Club in Chicago.

"Please send bullitens on the 5th Nazi Reich c/o Josefh McCarthy."

"University Club
Chicago, Illinois

"Sincerely

RECORDED-95 105-0-5245

"JOSEFH

"Ph.d"

INDEXED-95

The above letter was in an envelope postmarked 6-9-55 at Chicago, Illinois and was addressed to ADOLPH HITLER, c/o Commanding Officer, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. The envelope was marked "personal" and "via airmail".

The above is for information Bureau and Chicago, and no further action is contemplated by Little Rock.

BURKE

AIRTEL
TELETYPE

PLS/rp
(5)

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

105-0
cc: 1 - CHICAGO

ORDED

[redacted]

May 8, 1947

Director, FBI

[redacted]

Reference is made to your letter dated April 28, 1947, wherein you state that [redacted] a reputable physician and surgeon of [redacted] reported information to the effect that possibly he had been treating Adolf Hitler.

The Bureau is in possession of captured German documents and a copy of the diary kept by [redacted] several years of Adolf Hitler in Germany. The material available indicates that up until the time of the capitulation of Germany, Hitler was receiving large quantities of dope and this prescription has been classified by reputable American physicians as being poison. American physicians state that if Hitler continued with this prescription he would have been poisoned. [redacted] was considered a fanatic and reputable American doctors consider him a "quack". In the latter year before the bombing of Hitler's bunker where he lived and was observed by individuals, it is stated that Hitler had a noticeable tremor of the left arm and hand to the point where his arm shook so violently that it was necessary for him to hold his body in a rigid position and brace himself against a solid structure or object. There have been many controversial statements to the effect that Adolf Hitler is somewhere in North America. Most of the statements in the public press allege that Hitler is in South America and that he went there by submarine. None of these allegations of course can be proven by fact and the American Army officials in Germany have not located Hitler's body nor is there any reliable source who will say definitely that Hitler is dead; therefore, the possibility exists that he is alive. The United States Army is spending most of its efforts to locate Hitler in Spain.

You are requested to conduct the necessary investigation in an effort to locate the patient who was treated [redacted] Your letter indicates that this individual, who gave his name as [redacted] Investigation should be conducted in this vicinity to determine if an individual can be located who bears the resemblance of the individual treated by this doctor.

COPY DESTROYED

14 MAY 19 [illegible]

This matter should be given your immediate attention in view of the fact that [redacted] treatment commenced in September, 1945. If [redacted] can be located, he should be interviewed and, if possible, photographed. His complete background should be determined in order that it may be verified later.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ACE:rb

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

TO : Director FBI

DATE: April 28, 1947

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

This is to inform that [redacted] was recently contacted by [redacted]d furnished the following information.

[redacted] advised that he had in February of this year a conversation with [redacted] in which conversation [redacted] told a very fantastic experience he had in September 1945 with a patient he had treated for an ailment. The doctor had told of being of the opinion that this patient might possibly have been identical with ADOLPH HITLER. [redacted] related that [redacted] is his family physician and bears a very good reputation in [redacted] and during World War #1 had served in the U. S. Army Medical Corps., being well respected in the medical profession. [redacted] who during World War II had been a sergeant in the U. S. Army Counter Intelligence Division, advised that [redacted] had reported this incident to [redacted] at the time, who apparently thought this incident too fantastic for any investigation to be conducted at the time it happened. [redacted] stated he had told [redacted] that he would endeavor to have a Bureau Agent contact him to furnish details of the incident.

[redacted] was interviewed by the above Agent at which time he related the following information. [redacted] advised that on September 10, 1945 a man who was a complete stranger to him came to the Doctor's office and gave the name of [redacted] claiming that he lived at that time in [redacted] at the corner of [redacted] but gave no house number.

[redacted] stated that he had upon subsequent treatment of this person been advised that his local address was [redacted] He stated that the stranger in appearance very definitely looked like ADOLPH HITLER and he had immediately noticed this fact upon first meeting the man. [redacted] stated that at that time he had treated this man as he would any other patient and had made no reference whatsoever to the fact that he resembled [redacted] He stated that he had treated this man at his office on the following dates, September 10, 12, 19 and 26, 1945 for a gastro intestinal ailment. He said that the man did not want a physical examination, but only some means of releif from the stomach cramps he was suffering from, and intestinal disorder. The doctor said he asked the man how long he had been bothered with this ailment and the stranger had answered that he had been bothered from cramps and pains in his abdomen for several [redacted]

The stranger also had indicated that he had done considerable traveling throughout the world and had been treated by some of the best doctors in the world. The doctor stated that the stranger had voluntarily offered this information, during the time that he was being diagnosed by [redacted] for this ailment.

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14 MAY 26 1960

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[redacted] stated that he had arranged for this man to be X-rayed at the [redacted] which also has offices in the [redacted]. He said the subject made the statement that he had never been X-rayed before, and had also remarked that he was a janitor or did janitor work and was in [redacted] to organize a corp of janitors, making no further explanation of this work. The subject had also mentioned that he had been a paper hanger at one time and that he had come to [redacted] indicating that he had lived there and had to get away from that city for awhile because he had some difficulty with a woman down there.

[redacted] further related that this man had also claimed that at one time he had considerable difficulty with a throat lesion, that was now cured. The doctor said he diagnosed the subject's case as being due to nervousness and duodenitis and prescribed for him tablets containing 20 milligrams Trasentine and 20 milligrams of phenol barbital, one to be taken before each meal. Subject had been placed on this prescription on September 12, 1945 and had returned to the office on September 19, 1945 and said he was very much improved. [redacted] stated that he was so much of the impression that this man might be HITLER that he had told the man to come back to his office again on September 26, 1945. He stated that this last trip was not necessary but that he desired to have his daughter [redacted] a student at the [redacted] to observe this individual to bear out his impression that the man looked like Hitler. [redacted] stated that he did this for the express purpose of obtaining the views of his daughter concerning this man's appearance. He stated that his daughter is now a senior at [redacted] and that she is a very stable type young woman. He stated that his daughter observed the patient when he made this last trip to his office and she too had confirmed the fact that this man definitely looked like HITLER. The doctor stated that his daughter, after viewing this man, had become so nervous and excited that she would not stay in the office, due to the fact that she too had thought this man could have been Hitler from his appearance.

Complainant stated that the subject, upon returning to the office on September 26, 1945 had again stated that he was very much improved and remarked that he had previously been very worried and nervous and that he had never before obtained such relief comparable to that he had received from [redacted] who stated that he did not know whether or not subject had made this as a flattering remark or not. He stated that the subject at all times while at the office had been accompanied by two men, the same two men on each of these four trips. These men according to [redacted] were tough looking and German in appearance, appeared to be rough in their dress and of the laboring type, who always came into the office with the subject and waited for him to leave the office. The subject had made no offer of explaining the presence of these two men. He said these two men as he recalled, had dark hair, presented a German type appearance, were competent looking, spoke no words in the doctor's presence, were between 30 and 40 years of age, were taller, more muscular and larger men than the subject. He believed that the subject had paid his account in cash after completion of the treatment.

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[redacted] stated that at that time he had thought very much about this stranger and had become so convinced in his own mind that this man might be HITLER or so closely resembled him that he had finally come to the decision that fantastic as it may sound he would furnish the information to [redacted]

He said that one evening he drove out to [redacted] home and related the above information to him. He said that [redacted] probably thought the information fantastic, but nevertheless had told him about this man. [redacted] stated that at that time he had been of the understanding that such information should be reported to the [redacted] and for this reason he had given the information to [redacted] and had not reported the story to anyone else. He said that a few weeks later in a column known as the "Slush Pot" in the local paper, an item appeared to the effect that some people had reported seeing HITLER around. [redacted] stated that he did not know for sure but thought possibly [redacted] had told a local reporter, [redacted] of the above report. He stated that he heard nothing further of the matter from [redacted] and had never discussed it with [redacted] again, indicating he had not done so because he felt that he might be considered ridiculous in reporting such a matter.

[redacted] further advised that about two or three weeks after the subject's last trip to the office he received a letter from subject postmarked and bearing a return address in Los Angeles, California stating that he desired to obtain some more of these tablets which had been prescribed and wanted a prescription that he could get filled in Los Angeles. He stated he never did send such a prescription or answer the letter as he does not have proper authority to furnish such a prescription in Los Angeles County, California. He stated that this is the last he has ever heard of the subject. He did not know why the subject had come to him for treatment among all the doctors in [redacted], although he stated that at that time he was first Vice-President of the State of [redacted] Board of Health and this could have been the reason, if any. [redacted] did not know the reason. He said he had not attempted to seek any information from this man, and at the time was quite worried about his suspicions of him, especially since there were always the above mentioned two men accompanying the subject.

He advised that the subject's speech was rather "bookish" as though he had learned the English language through class room study rather than "on the street." He also mentioned that the subject spoke with what sounded like a Swedish accent, and did not have a German accent, but had a rather high voice though an average tone of voice, and spoke his words in a rather "clipped manner". [redacted] also mentioned that once or twice he had mentioned some English slang word and had noted that the subject at the time did not seem to grasp the meaning of these slang words. The doctor did not recollect what these words might have been.

He advised that this person's hair was of a blondish color and appeared to have been carefully bleached. He also stated that if this man could have been HITLER he must have been playing a very dangerous game in making remarks to the effect that he had traveled all over the world and had been treated by the best doctors in the world, also formerly having been a paper hanger. The doctor said

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that if the man was HITLER the only reason he would make such remarks, possibly, would be to determine whether or not the doctor might be suspicious of his identity. [redacted] stated that he had made no reference to the man of his similarity to HITLER. He also remarked that if the man were not HITLER, this subject was merely trying to play some sort of trick on the doctor in making the above remarks, realizing the fact that he resembled HITLER; these were only speculations made by the doctor.

[redacted] said the subject wore a very fine wrist watch of foreign make that was quite large, and made of silver or stainless steel, and was a type that he had never seen before. He said the subject's clothes had a very peculiar cut, his coat being a light blue color and longer than the usual suit coat style worn by most men. It was longer than the usual American type coat and had a foreign looking cut to it. The doctor informed that the X-ray taken of this man would be available through the [redacted] Laboratories.

He stated that after having treated this man, his wife, [redacted] had shown him an article that appeared in some national magazine written by some correspondent regarding a medical description of the physical ailments of ADOLPH HITLER. [redacted] stated that upon reading this item he noticed that the ailments which were reported to be HITLERS were 100% the same type of ailment that this man had who had called at the doctor's office. He stated that both had gastro-intestinal disturbances, while the item stated that HITLER had never been X-rayed for fear that he might be found to have cancer. The subject had remarked that he had never been X-rayed, though treated by some of the best doctors in the world. The item, according to [redacted] had also mentioned the fact that HITLER had some throat difficulty, but the item was not clear if this throat trouble was malignant or not. The doctor reported that the subject had remarked having had throat lesions at one time that had been cured.

[redacted] mentioned that the type of gastro intestinal ailment suffered by the subject is not uncommon and that he treats possibly two cases of this ailment each month, to point out the frequency of such cases. He said such cases are easy to relieve after diagnosis by use of X-ray. The doctor mentioned that he did not know for certain if he still had the above mentioned letter written from Los Angeles, California but if necessary would be glad to search his files for it as he thought possibly he may have thrown it away as he had kept it for some months, thinking the [redacted] might like to have it but they never had asked to see it. A cursory examination of his files failed to reveal the letter.

[redacted] stated that he has no relatives in Germany but that his wife who was born in [redacted] had relatives in Germany. He said her father was [redacted] (German spelling, [redacted] who had been born at Hamburg, Germany and came to the United States when he was about 18 years of age to escape military service in the German Army. He said that [redacted], now deceased, had been a doctor in [redacted] and had studied medicine in the United States, also that when he was about 23 years of age he had returned to Germany and worked for a while in an insane asylum there, but again returned to the United States when the

German Government apparently learned he had not had service in the German Army. He said that his wife's father had worked in this insane insane asylum for about two or three years in Germany. Complainant stated that his wife's father did have some brothers and sisters living in Germany and the father had in the past corresponded with them in Germany. [redacted] mentioned that his wife's mother is still living and has remarried and is [redacted], residing at [redacted]

He mentioned that after World War #1, the family in the United States had received an appeal from relatives in Germany for assistance in the way of clothing and food, and money and his wife's father had sent over assistance to his relatives in Germany but receipt of same had never been acknowledged. [redacted] advised further that since the end of World War #II, his wife's mother had received a letter from her husband's brother in Germany telling generally about the family remaining in Germany since the end of the war. The doctor stated that this letter was typewritten in the German language and had been sent through the Red Cross Relief Corp, in Germany. Complainant furnished the above information merely as background data as to the only German relationship in his family.

[redacted] Indicated that he fully realized that the above sounds very fantastic and so much so that he had only related this information to his own family, and [redacted] of the [redacted] He said he had also recently told this to [redacted], inasmuch as he knew that [redacted] had served during the last war in the U. S. Army Counter-Intelligence Division. [redacted] is noted to be a physician and surgeon, who appears to be a very well established doctor in [redacted] with apparently a large practice.

[redacted] further related that the subject's features were almost identical with those he has seen from various pictures he has observed of ADOLPH HITLER, except that the subject's face had deeper horizontal lines on the forehead and more noticeable wrinkles about the face, than noted in photographs of HITLER.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and no further investigation is being made of this matter unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

LFK/vh
105-0

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

FROM : L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: [redacted]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: June 24, 1947
Time of Call: 1:00 p.m.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SAC McKee called from Newark in your absence and stated that he wanted to report the following information in view of the remotely potential possibilities involved.

Late yesterday afternoon, a prominent attorney brought to the Newark Office a woman named [redacted] stated that on June 5, 1947, a man giving his name as [redacted] came to [redacted] at [redacted] and asked for a room. He stated at the time that he was unable to sign the register because he could not see without his glasses. [redacted] was not at the hotel at the time that [redacted] appeared, but several days later, after finding out about the incident, she asked [redacted] to sign a reference book which she now has available for inspection.

[redacted] described [redacted] as follows:

Height:	5'8½"-9"
Weight:	155 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Brown
Speech:	Heavy German accent
Complexion:	Ruddy and sunburned
Occupation:	Able to grind glasses but not to prescribe
Characteristics:	Does not wear glasses

Sometime later [redacted] was joined by a woman, whom he claims to be his wife, who flew from Spain. This woman is described as:

Age:	40
Height:	5'
Weight:	130 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown
Speech:	Speaks only Spanish
Build:	Well-proportioned
Characteristics:	Pretty

RECORDED [redacted]

INDEXED

[redacted] claims that his wife is wealthy and owns a large estate in Australia.

EX-40 31

These people have been attending lectures in New York and they go out very little during the day, except occasionally when [redacted] goes out for the purpose of bringing sandwiches. Most of the time they go out at night,

LLL:MJJ

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33 MAY 19 1960

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generally at 9:00 and return usually at 11:00, although sometimes they are later. Very occasionally, according to [redacted] they receive visitors and for the most part these are men. [redacted] also advised that these individuals have very little luggage.

[redacted] insists that [redacted] actually is Adolph Hitler and that his alleged wife is Eva Braun. Mr. McKee commented that [redacted] definitely is not a "nut." He has several Agents making a discreet check concerning this matter and he said, of course, he will keep the Bureau advised.

You get to the bottom of it -
H.

6/30/47
I called ASAC Kaach - he advised this had been washed out"
DL

733

RECORDED [redacted]

SAC, Philadelphia July 14, 1947

Director, FBI

[redacted]

There is attached for your information a copy of a letter sent to the Bureau dated July 1, 1947, from the Newark Field Division concerning the activities of [redacted] and this letter is self-explanatory. Your Field Office is requested to contact the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to determine all pertinent information with regard to [redacted] and his present wife, [redacted]

cc - Newark
GEJ:.ofm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
JUL 15 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

READING
JUL 14 ... 45 PM '47

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: July 1, 1947

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Att: Mr. D. M. Ladd, Asst. Director

Re my telephone call 6/24/47 to [redacted] at which time he authorized installation of a wall microphone at [redacted] The above surveillance was predicated on the following:

On June 23, 1947, [redacted] called at the office with [redacted] who operates a small [redacted] reported her suspicions about the subject who, she stated, came to [redacted] on June 5, 1947. The subject was not accompanied by his wife but stated that his wife was flying from Spain to the United States. She described [redacted] as follows:

Height:	5' 8½ or 9"
Weight:	155 pounds
Hair:	Dark Brown
Eyes:	Probably brown
Build:	Slender
Speech:	Speaks with heavy German accent
Complexion:	Has red cheeks and was sun burned

[redacted] then advised that several days later a woman joined [redacted] whom he stated was his wife. [redacted] was described as follows:

Age:	Approximately 40
Height:	5'
Weight:	130 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown
Peculiarities:	Does not speak English and is stated by her husband to speak only Spanish
Face:	Round - very pretty
Eyes:	Large - color unknown

According to information given to [redacted] is very wealthy and had a large estate. [redacted] was under the impression that [redacted] was retired. She also learned [redacted] that [redacted] gives lectures in Spanish in New York City at night. She stated that the only baggage the [redacted] had consisted of two suitcases and braided straw baskets. She also said they received occasional mail and that the [redacted] spend all day in their room. However, he was reported to go out during the day for sandwiches.

[redacted]

FMR:KIL

62-83796

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According to [redacted] frequently went out at night and returned quite late. [redacted] was of the opinion that [redacted] was ADOLF HITLER, and she believed that the woman representing herself as [redacted] was in reality EVA BRAUN. [redacted] further remarked that she had hundreds of guests a[redacted] and had never been suspicious of anyone prior to the [redacted] She pointed out that [redacted] was a very modest one and that she thought it strange that persons of the purported wealth of the [redacted] should stay at her hotel. She charged them $12 per week for their room. This money was paid in advance.

[redacted] also remarked that she thought that the subject looked a great deal like ADOLF HITLER and that the subject's wife appeared similar to the pictures she had seen of EVA BRAUN.

[redacted]

The Immigration and Naturalization Service at Newark checked the name of [redacted] in both the New York and Newark Offices of INS but were unable to locate anything pertaining to this person on the manifest of incoming planes for June 4, 1947.

The microphone surveillance mentioned above was begun at 9:00 P.M. on June 24, 1947, and maintained for a period of over two hours. Owing to technical difficulties, nothing of value or significance was obtained, and the surveillance was discontinued at 11:00 P.M.

On the morning of June 25, 1947, the subject came out of his room where he introduced himself to an agent and stated he was glad to meet his new neighbor. At this point [redacted] appeared, and the subject introduced his wife to the agent and to [redacted] During the conversation, [redacted] who was unaware that the person he was talking to was a Special Agent, stated that he belonged to the BAHAI, a religious movement. He remarked that he attended the Bahai Convention which was held in Wilmette, Illinois, in 1940. His wife attended the same convention. He remarked that when his wife saw him, "because of her psychic powers she knew that he was to be her mate." He then said that his wife came to the convention as a delegate from the Bahai of Bogota, Colombia, South America. He said that although they could not understand each other's language they became engaged in 1944. They corresponded for three years until 1947, when they became married by proxy.

[redacted] stated that he went to the Ambassador of the Colombian Embassy in New York City, where he made arrangements for this proxy marriage. He then showed the agent his marriage license. [redacted] then said that his wife flew from Colombia to Miami and then to Newark in the early part of June of 1947. The proxy marriage, he explained, was not valid in the State of New Jersey, so on June 22nd they were again officially married under the laws of New Jersey at the Bahai Temple at [redacted] The Colombian marriage license reflected that [redacted] maiden name [redacted]

The subject also displayed the marriage certificate for the marriage taking place at the Bahai Temple in [redacted] on June 22nd. [redacted] explained at great lengths the principle of Bahaism and invited the agent and [redacted] to attend a meeting to be held June 28, 1947, at the Bahai Center, [redacted] New Jersey.

Under pretext, it was learned that [redacted] claimed to have come to this country in 1902 from Berlin, Germany. He went directly to Chicago, Illinois, and later moved to Mississippi where he claimed he homesteaded for a time. He also stated that he had done hard work during his life such as carpentry, machinist's helper, and farm laborer. He stated that he had a daughter and a son by his former marriage and that his daughter was presently [redacted] New Jersey. Her name is [redacted] New Jersey, [redacted] The latter phone number was verified as being that of the [redacted]

The subject also said that his son works for the [redacted] Company in New Jersey. [redacted] claimed to be seventy years of age and stated he was naturalized in [redacted] He asked the agent to aid him in obtaining employment. He stated that he could always be reached through his daughter, [redacted]

The following is a description of [redacted] obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name:	[redacted]
Height:	5' 10"
Weight:	155 pounds
Hair:	Brown - dark
Eyes:	Brown
Build:	Slender
Accent:	Has slight German accent
Complexion:	Fair
Scars and Marks:	Has a protruding mole ½" long under right arm pit; Has ½" flat mole at base of right sideburn.

737

[redacted]

The following is a description of the subject's wife:

Name:	[redacted]
Age:	40
Height:	5'
Weight:	115 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Fair
Build:	Slight
Peculiarities:	Has circles under her eyes

[redacted]

After the above information was obtained, investigation was discontinued on this case inasmuch as there is no indication of a federal violation falling within our jurisdiction. However, [redacted] the proprietor of the [redacted] stated that should she notice anything suspicious in the [redacted] conduct, she would report it to the Newark Office.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further action in this matter is being contemplated in the Newark Office.

SAC, PHILADELPHIA June 6, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

ADOLPH HITLER
WAR CRIMINAL [redacted]

RECORDED - 71
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EX-55

Attached hereto is one copy of a communication with enclosures dated March 21, 1950, received in the Bureau from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, D. C., which is self-explanatory.

The Bureau desires that [redacted] be interviewed for any information he may have concerning Adolph Hitler.

The Bureau files contain no information concerning [redacted]

Attachments

WHG:mes

Follow up to Phila. 8/4/50

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 10
JUN 7 1950
COMM - FBI

739

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

It should be noted that the only address furnished by [redacted] in his letters to the State Department and the Army was [redacted]

On July 6, 1950 [redacted] determined that [redacted] is registered to [redacted] Inquiry by [redacted] developed that the holder of this box is the brother of [redacted] that the latter used the box as a permanent address and that [redacted] is an itinerant worker. [redacted] furnished his brother's most recent address as [redacted] and the name of a cousin, [redacted] street address unknown, as a possible contact.

Inquiry by [redacted] failed to locate [redacted] either at [redacted] or through [redacted] informed that [redacted] has no permanent address, that he usually stated at the [redacted] while there, and when not traveling he stayed at a hotel in [redacted], name unknown.

Inquiry by the writer disclosed that [redacted] was known at the [redacted] Arrangements were made for notification on the return of [redacted] at this hotel, and as reported, this person was finally interviewed on August 24, 1950.

740

[redacted]

Complexion [redacted]
Occupation
Scars and marks

Peculiarities

Inasmuch as the individual reported by [redacted] as being possibly identical with ADOLPH HITLER has resided in [redacted] since January, 1942, it is not believed that further investigation is warranted. Accordingly, this case is being closed on the authority of the Agent in Charge.

-CLOSED-

741

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 64

Date: September 27, 1950

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ADOLPH HITLER
WAR CRIMINAL

Reference is made to your letter of March 21, 1950, in which you enclosed a letter from [redacted] who appeared to have some information concerning captioned subject.

For your information there is forwarded herewith the report of [redacted] dated September 1, 1950, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

No further investigation in this matter is contemplated by the Bureau.

Attachment

JED: lh

FBI ... 3 32

MAILED 7
SEP 28 1950
COMM - FBI

Tolson___
Ladd___
Clegg___
Glavin___
Nichols___
Rosen___
Tracy___
Harbo___
Belmont___
Mohr___
Tele. Room___
Nease___
Gandy___

742

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [redacted] FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[redacted]	9/1/50	7-17;8-24,30-50	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ADOLPH HITLER	WAR CRIMINAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] believes that [redacted], has a facial resemblance to ADOLPH HITLER. [redacted] describes [redacted] as a small farm owner whom he has know for about six years. [redacted] has been a resident of [redacted] for over eight years, having purchased a small farm there in January, 1942.

\- C -

DETAILS: By latter dated June 6, 1950, the Bureau requested that [redacted], be interviewed for any information he may have regarding ADOLPH HITLER.

[redacted] August 24, 1950, advised as follows: [redacted] is an itinerant lawn mower sharpener, 65 years of age, and a veteran on a limited disability pension. He has made it his customary practice while traveling in the rural countryside in the vicinity of [redacted] to sleep overnight in the barn of [redacted] He has used the barn for lodging on the average of once or twice a month for the past six years, and his acquaintance with [redacted] is limited to this association.

COPIES DESTROYED
153 MAY 31 1960

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A. Cornelius, Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

[redacted]

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(5) Bureau
[redacted]

COPY IN FILE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—66388-1

[redacted]

[redacted] believes that [redacted] has a facial resemblance to pictures he has seen of ADOLPH HITLER. The believe that [redacted] may be identical with HITLER is based on this facial resemblance primarily. In addition, [redacted] has noted that [redacted] speaks with a German or Austrian accent, is very domineering with his wife, and has little contact with his neighbors. [redacted] recalled further that [redacted] has a scar on his chest, near the shoulder, about as large as a silver dollar. [redacted] aroused the suspicion of [redacted] as to this scar being possibly significant, since [redacted] became excited when [redacted] first saw this scar about a year ago. [redacted] recalled that [redacted] hurriedly covered his chest with a towel at the time, and in a surly way gave [redacted] permission to sleep in the barn. [redacted] does not know if this scar has any bearing insofar as the description of ADOLPH HITLER is concerned.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he has known [redacted] as a customer, for about eight years [redacted] solely through seeing him at the post office and knew nothing about him other than that [redacted] operated a small farm, [redacted]

The files of the [redacted] disclose that [redacted] came from [redacted] about January 1942. He purchased a 40 acre farm at that time at [redacted] on January 5, 1942. He was 58 years old in 1942, and his wife's name is [redacted] No other dependants were reported. There is no derogatory information in the [redacted]

[redacted] from [redacted], also in the files of the [redacted], disclosed that the last prior employer of [redacted] in 1942 was [redacted] described [redacted] as thrifty, good credit standing, and stated that he was purchasing the farm property in [redacted] out of his savings.

[redacted]

Age [redacted]
Race
Height
Weight

744

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 4, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Possible Flight of Adolph Hitler to Argentina

Many political observers have expressed the opinion that Adolph Hitler may seek refuge in Argentina after the collapse of Germany.

Political ramifications lend credence to this possibility when it is recalled that the duly appointed Argentine Consul Hellmuth, ostensibly assigned to a Consular post in Spain, had plans which included clandestine meetings with Hitler and Himmler for the arranging of importing arms and technicians into Argentina. Hellmuth, intercepted by the British at Trinidad, never completed his mission.

Argentina remains a mysterious maze of questionable characters. [redacted] is presently residing in Buenos Aires. [redacted] former Austrian munitious king and ex-husband of [redacted] recently converted his bicycle factories into an Argentine plant for the manufacturing of munitions. Arnulfo Arias, pro-Axis ousted President of Panama, conducts a long range political campaign from Buenos Aires. Frederich Karl von Zedlitz, [redacted] still claims to be in Argentina as the postwar planner for the German cartel Metallgesellschaft.

A large wealthy German colony in Argentina affords tremendous possiblities for the providing of a refuge for Hitler and his henchmen. One of the members, Count Luxburg, has been mentioned as operating a ranch which would serve in providing a haven.

By the very nature of any plans formulated for the abandoning of Germany in its collapse, it is virtually impossible to substantiate any allegations with regard to Argentina's serving the Nazis after defeat; however some significance may be attached to the fact that Argentina remains silent despite all the accusations that she will serve as a terminus for Hitler after a non-stop flight of 7,376 miles from Berlin to Buenos Aires in an especially constructed plane or as a passenger in a long-range submarine.

RECORDED & INDEXED [redacted]

This matter continues to be the subject of a coordinated investigation by the Bureau representatives throughout the world. Information developed to date has, of course, been furnished to other interested governmental agencies.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd